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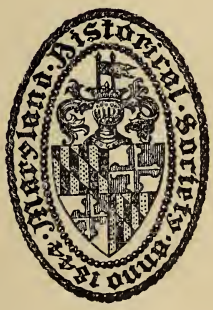


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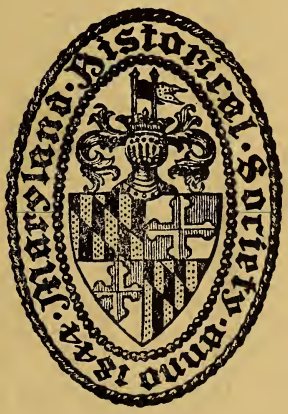
# MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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# CONTENTS.


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| KENT COUNTY AND KENT ISLAND, 1656-1662. *Bernard C. Steiner*, - | 1 |
| LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER (*Continued*), - - - | 34 |
| LAND NOTES, 1634-1655 (*Continued*), - - - - - - - | 51 |
| VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD. (*Continued*), - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 66 |
| SPRIGG FAMILY. *Christopher Johnston*, - - - - - - | 74 |
| LLOYD FAMILY. *Oswald Tilghman*, - - - - - - - - | 85 |
| PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, - - - - - - - - | 87 |
| LIST OF MEMBERS, - - - - - - - - - - - - | 105 |



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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. VIII. MARCH, 1913. No. 1.

# KENT COUNTY AND KENT ISLAND, 1656-1662.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

(Read before the Society, January 13, 1913.)

The first permanent settlement of white men within the territory of Maryland was that made by Claiborne on Kent Island and the vicissitudes of that settlement are a familiar story to those interested in the early history of the Province. The early history of the Eastern Shore has been extensively discussed in Hanson's *Old Kent.* On page 218 of that book the writer states that Liber B of the Records of the County is lost. In some way, that record book came into the possession of a lady, who deposited it in the Library of this Society, where it remained until returned to the County authorities in November, 1912. A study of its pages reveals many facts and throws some interesting light on the life of the pioneers upon the plantations. The first entry upon the pages of this volume is November 1, 1656, and the last is June 7, 1662. Between those dates we find many events chronicled, all small in their importance, it is true, and yet important, as giving a picture of the life in those bygone days. Forty-three sessions of the Court are recorded, although at one there was an adjournment without action, as there were "few Commissioners and little

business," [1] and at another the Court was "prevented by a season," only two Commissioners being present.[2] One session [3] is called a Provincial Court and two others, Orphans' Courts,[4] but probate business was transacted at any session. The smallest number of Commissioners present at any court when business was transacted was three and only twice [5] did it fall below four, while the maximum number of seven was reached twice.[6] Two meetings are recorded in 1656, eight in 1657, eight in 1658, nine in 1659, five in 1660, ten in 1661, and one in 1662. The meetings were usually held on the first day of the month, though sometimes on the 15th, and were frequently intermitted in the summer season. During the early part of the period, the Province was in revolt from Lord Baltimore and was governed by a Board of Provincial Commissioners, one or two of whom always sat in the County Court. This Board appointed the justices of the peace [7] and the court met at the houses of the residents of Kent Island [8] until December 15, 1658, when we find it meeting in the Court House. However, on August 7, 1661, it met at Thomas Ringgold's house.[9] As in England,

[1] Three were present, August 1, 1661.

[2] May 16, 1659.

[3] July 20, 1658.

[4] November 1, and December 19, 1656.

[5] April 15, 1659, October 1, 1661.

[6] April 1, and November 1, 1661.

[7] *Vide* November 10, 1657. Vaughan was added to the Court by order signed at Providence, in response to request from the County.

[8] *E. g.*, at Hinson's for three years prior to 1657 and Bradnox's on July 20, 1658.

[9] The members of the Court were Philip Conner, November 1, 1656; Captain Joseph Wickes, November 1, 1656; Thomas Ringgold, November 1, 1656; Henry Morgan, November 1, 1656; William Elliot or Ellioyett, November 1, 1656; Thomas Hinson, November 1, 1656; —— Russell, November 1, 1656; Edward Lloyd, November 19, 1657; Samuel Withers, November 19, 1657; Henry Carline, Thomas Bradnox, September 1, 1658, Seth Foster, September 1, 1658; Robert Vaughan, November 10, 1659; John Coursey, December 1, 1660; William Coursey, December 1, 1660; James Ringgold, December 1, 1660; William Leeds, December 20, 1660. (The dates indicate when the man first sat.)

some of the justices were of the Quorum [10] and, after the restoration of the Proprietary, Lloyd, as Provincial Councilor, was president of the Court. Fendall's Commission [11] of May 6, 1658, apointed Vaughan, Conner, Bradnox, Wickes, Morgan, and Foster to keep the peace in Kent County, with John Coursey as their clerk. Philip Calvert appointed on February 26, 1660, N. Pickard,[12] and Leeds to be of the quorum and, on November 23, 1660, he named a new commission composed of Vaughan, John and William Coursey, Bradnox, Foster, Leeds, and James Ringgold, the first two of whom should be of the quorum.[13] The oath of the Commissioner is given in the records for December 1, 1660.[14] Henry Carline, who lived at Kent Point, was sheriff until August 1, 1657, when he desired dismission, which was granted. John Winchester was elected by the Court as his successor and gave bond. On November 23, 1660, Anthony Griffin was appointed sheriff by the Governor and his oath was given.[15]

William Leeds was appointed Clerk on September 1, 1657, and Hinson, the former Clerk, was ordered to give him the records, John Coursey had become clerk as early as September 1, 1658, and Henry Coursey, the Secretary, appointed Tobias Wells Clerk on November 23, 1660. Coursey had retired from the clerkship on April 7, and had turned over to his successor, appointed by the Commissioners, the records, viz: The old record beginning 1647 (Liber A), the little book beginning 1656 (Liber B), a book of laws beginning 1656, another beginning 1658, and four books of Acts of Assembly.

At some courts [16] constables presented minor misdemeanants.

[10] *E. g.*, Vaughan and Conner on September 1, 1658.

[11] *Vide* 3 *Md. Arch. Coun.*, 342, 423.

[12] Who did not sit during the period we are studying.

[13] The Commissions of Calvert are not printed in the Archives.

[14] On December 1, 1659, Vaughan sent a summons for Wickes to come to assist the Court.

[15] Based on form in 3 *Md. Arch. Coun.* 116, but more elaborate in the promise to act justly.

[16] *E. g.*, December 1, 1656 and November 1, 1659.

Two Constables were appointed on November 10, 1657, and again on September. 1, 1658, Morgan Williams was presented for constable on November 1, 1659, and Thomas Hill was sworn as constable on December 1, 1659. On December 1, 1660, we are told that John Salter was appointed Constable for the South End and William Richards for the North End of the County.[17] On June 1, 1661, we learn that William Ellicott, who had been a Commissioner in Commonwealth times, was chosen by the inhabitants of the lower hundred as Constable, but would not take the oath for conscience' sake. He was doubtless a Quaker. The sheriff was directed to arrest him and he was ordered to give bond to appear when called, which call did not come during our period, if ever. The dignity of the Constable was protected by the Court, which ordered one Thomas Dickes to pay a fine and costs when he was presented for "contempt against the government," because he refused to aid Constable Gott in his office, or to let him view his corn, questioned his authority, and refused to go with him.[18] Dickes could only urge in his defense the Constable's provoking words.

The Court was prompt to protect its own dignity and, on September 1, 1658, passed an order that no man come to Court with hat on head, or use "uncivil language" there; for the "custom of England grounded upon the word of God," required "that due respect be given to magistrates." In that same autumn, on November 15, Carline came into Court, "contemptuously, with his hat on his head, contrary to scivill (sic) respect to magistrates" and the courts' orders and was fined three hundred pounds of tobacco, since he was disobedient, notwithstanding admonition given him by the Court to yield obedience. The decisions of the Court seem to have been usually unanimous, although on July 1, 1659, we find Morgan dissenting.

[17] The Constables' oath is given on December 1, 1660.

[18] The Constable's presentments were for bastardy, for fighting on the Lord's Day, for want of planting corn, for contempt against the government and for being drunk.

The land where the Court was kept was assigned to the inhabitants of Kent by John McConniken on November 1, 1659. The only information we have as to the interior of the Court House comes from an affidavit of Mary Baxter, sworn February 13, 1660, that on a Court Day, Hinson, who had been writing in another room, came into the Court House to dry the writing in the fire and said: "Now we are in His Majesty's dog house." Grieved at his words, she said: "His Majesty did not use to keep dogs in any Court House, where justice used to be administered." John Winchester answered: "There is a great many dogs in the house" and she replied: "It was not a house for dogs but for men." In the County Court, the writs to the Sheriff for a new Assembly were published,[19] and the Governor's proclamations were read.[20] The Governor seems to have been present only once, on July 20, 1658, when Fendall held a Provincial Court at Bradnox's house, bringing with him Philip Calvert, William Brittain, the Clerk, and Utie of the Council, all of whom sat with the County Commissioners on the Bench. The occasion of this visit was probably to secure the supremacy of the restored Lord Proprietary over the Island. Nine men, including two,[21] who had been justices of the peace,[22] refused to subscribe the agreement surrendering the government to Lord Baltimore "in conscience," but promised not to oppose him and to "pay lawful taxes." Quite probably they were Quakers.

The dual judicial and administrative function of the county courts, brought over from England, is seen in the laying of the yearly tax levy by the Commissioners. On March 2, 1656/7, the demands of the inhabitants were put on record; but, as the old crop of tobacco was almost gone, it was voted to lay no levy,

[19] *Vide* February 1, 1659/60 and December 1, 1660; cf. 1 *Md. Arch. Ass.*, 395.

[20] *Vide* December 1, 1660, cf. 3 *Md. Arch. Coun.*, 392 and July 1658, cf. 3 *Md. Arch. Coun.*, 341, 353.

[21] Henry Carline and William Elliott.

[22] The other seven were John Westley, John Ellis, Robert Martin, Edward Barton, Francis Barnes, Edward Coppage, and R. Dunn.

until the new crop be gathered. The claims were for bounties for slaying five wolves and ten wild cats, for a hog given the Indians and for keeping court three years at Hinson's house. On November 10, 1657, the sheriff was directed to collect nine pounds of tobacco of each taxable on the Island of Kent. As to the payment of claims, we find an interesting entry, on February 15, 1658/9, that John Meconnikin had paid John Jenkins the tobacco that was due McConnikin from the County and that the amount should be cast into the levy. On November 1, 1659, the Court levied an annual tax of eleven pounds of tobacco per poll and ordered, with the consent of the inhabitants, that, after demand by the sheriff and denial, he may levy on the taxable's property by execution. We find a detailed statement of the levy on October 30, 1661, when it amounted to 25,277 pounds of tobacco and was assessed on the one hundred and fifty-two taxables at 167 pounds per poll. The items included "drams for the jurymen," "men's diet at the ordinary," a barrel of beer for an unknown purpose, half the cost of a boat to carry down the burgesses to the Assembly, the Burgesses' pay, the sheriff's fees for summoning the inhabitants, powder and shot, and a "flitch of bacon" for three soldiers sent to the Susquehannocks, and bounties for killing four wolves.

A great industry, now entirely disappeared from the neighborhood, was the raising of tobacco. When John Russell sued John Jenkins on January 15, 1658/9, because ground leaves or bad tobacco appeared in what he sold, the court appointed two men to view it and to report what allowance should be made.[23] A similar case was tried on June 1, 1661, and was one of the few in which a jury was impaneled. The plaintiff, John Browne, Sr., of New England, doubtless a ship master, craved a jury and won a verdict that William Piper, the defendant, must pay sweet scented tobacco in lieu of two hogsheads. Browne's witnesses[24] swore that they found in Febru-

[23] I find no report.

[24] Robert Burle aged fifty-one and William Neale aged thirty.

ary, on Piper's Plantation in Broad Neck, two hogsheads, "struck in too high case and in a rotting condition" and containing "frost bitten tobacco and ground leaves," while at Piper's dwelling they found two more hogsheads with ground leaves and unculled tobacco.

If there were only a hundred and fifty-two taxables in 1661, we may safely estimate the population as not over five hundred during our period. In this record book, there are recorded, depositions and other statements signed by eighty-five men and three women. There are like documents to which a mark was made by sixty-three men and sixteen women, showing a much higher percentage of illiteracy among women than among men. At least two justices were marksmen.[25] We find only two references to education. Captain Joseph Wickes sued on February 1, 1657/8, Thomas Ringgold, who had married the widow and administratrix of Thomas Hill, for the return of a heifer given her son Thomas, "for schooling, but not yet due." Nicholas Pickard was given continued custody of George Crouch, Jr., on July 20, 1658, and permitted to have half the male increase of Crouch's cows, "for keeping him and putting him to school." The only other appointment of a guardian is that of Morgan for Tabitha Short,[26] who came to Court and asked that he be so appointed on February 2, 1656/7.

The Court had the probate jurisdiction as well as that of trying cases. On February 2, 1656/7, it appointed Seth Foster, administrator of the estate of John Squibb, as Foster was the estate's greatest creditor. At an Orphans' Court on November 1, 1656, Morgan showed that in 1652, he had received an old cow and an heifer, as the property of Tabitha Short and that now he held "nine female cows and two males" as her guardian.[27] On the same day, Vaughan and Morgan presented inventories of the plantations, chattels, hogs, goods,

[25] Henry Carline and Thomas Bradnox.

[26] She later married Charles Stuard, *vide* July 20, 1658.

[27] He swore he was forty years old.

and bills of one N. Browne, who died in the summer of 1655.[28] On December 19, 1656, a second Orphans' Court was held. Most of the property inventoried consisted of guns and cows. One inventory, that of Mrs. Frances Cox, made August 15, 1648, contained a payment to "Parson Rosier for coming to christen young Will Cox," and the inventory of her daughter, Elizabeth, contained a due bill from Claiborne, which is the only mention we find of the man who was the first ruler of the island.[29] The other items at the December Court were the account given by Frances Barnes of John Day's cattle; the account given by Robert Dunn of two cows bequeathed his son by John Hurd's will; the account given by Roger Baxter of the cattle and two guns that Francis Brooke gave Baxter's son, who was Brooke's godson, and of the calf, "sow pidy," which Captain Vaughan gave to the boy; the account given by Mary Baxter of the two cows, which her former husband, George Crouch, gave his son George; the account given by Thomas Ward of a heifer given Elizabeth Cummings by her father and Francis Brooke and of nine cows given equally to Elizabeth and Sarah Cummings by their widowed mother, which herd had now increased to fourteen; a report of a gift of a cow by Philip Conner and John Winchester to the latter's eldest son, and the account Philip Connor gave of Robert Short's cattle.

On February 14, 1656/7, the will of ——— Hawkins, made at Popley's Island, October 2, 1656, was proved and administration was given Mrs. Hawkins, three overseers of the estate being appointed. The inventory showed considerable property including "some old rusty armor.[30] Another noteworthy entry

[28] On the records is recorded a deposition of two watermen, taken August 27, 1658 before the Lord Mayor of London, that they knew Robert and Nicholas Browne, who "owned each other as brothers" and that their mother came out of Wiltshire to London about two years before Nicholas Browne went to Virginia.

[29] Vaughan had left an inventory of the Cox estate and was given a reference to the February Court, but I find no mention of it then.

[30] Edward Hull, aged thirty-five, and Gershom Cromwell, aged forty-nine, swore that Hawkins was of disposing mind, when he made his will.

occurs in the inventory of Thomas Hill's estate, made on July 6, 1657, and returned to the Court on the following January 27, including "his liberary" valued at three hundred pounds of tobacco. On August 1, 1657, two men deposed that Hill had promised to give his daughter, Ruth, a cow in return for goods of hers. John Ringgold and Mrs. Francis Morgan swore that, at the wedding of Thomas Hill, Jr., at his father's house on March 4, 1655, upon suggestion of Captain Wickes, the father gave the son a heifer and then "several others present did give," the "new beginner," "several sums of tobacco, as every one was willing, under their hands in a paper."

Mrs. Anne Hinson made a curious affidavit in reference to Hill, who must have been a man of some education and have taken Wickes's son to educate him, in return for a heifer. Hill went to the Mannaths [31] and Wickes then came and said that he was come to fetch away his boy, as his wife had nobody to beat (*i. e.*, pound corn) for her. Mrs. Hill said that "it is nothing but your covetousness, that will not pay for his diet, and so, by that means, the boy should lose his learning." Wickes replied: "My maid shall teach him a little and then it may be I shall bring him down again, or send another in his room; for, if I do not, Mr. Hill is to have his full pay for his full time." Mrs. Hinson replied: "It were best for you to get Mrs. Bradnox's boy and put in his room, rather than let him have his whole pay for half the time." After Wickes had gone and Hill had returned, he also told Mrs. Hinson of the agreement, saying, "Do you think that I will make child bargains; for if the boy had been with me but a month, I would have had my full pay for the whole year, according to agreement." Somehow Hill came to feel that Wickes had not treated him fairly and Mrs. Hinson testified that Hill would "fetch deep sighs" and say that Wickes was a very "wicked man and had dealt very dishonestly, both by him and his son Thomas, and that he was one that neither regarded God nor his credit." "It will come home to him," quoth he, "before he dies, I am

[31] Probably Manhattan or New Amsterdam.

persuaded," and then Hill would "often times shake his head and desire the people not to name his name; for, he said, his dishonest dealings with him did much trouble him.[32]

The Court ordered an appraisement of the estate of Luis Papilion, which was "much engaged." The will, containing a bequest to Andrew, the Spaniard, and an inventory of debts were filed on January 1, 1657/8.

Young Thomas Hill, on February 15, 1658/9, alleged that he was joint executor with his mother of his father's will, but the Court did not so find it.

On December 20, 1660, the will of Thomas Dick was proved and his estate put into the hands of William Hemsley and Macume Mecowny. Thomas Snow, aged twenty, who witnessed the will on the day that Dick died, testified that he came to Dick's house, sat on the chest by him, and at his request reached him a pair of stockings which a woman in London had made him. It is a touching little bit of sentiment embedded in the court records.

At the same Court, administration was given to three persons of decedents' estates,[33] of which the Sheriff should take inventory. One of these estates [34] was of small value and Henry Coursey, the Secretary, ordered it to be sold, on January 29, 1660/1, "at an outcry." [35] A nuncupative bequest in another of these estates, of a gun and a bitch [36] was sworn to [37] on January 20, 1660/1. On March 2, 1660/1, the Court also ordered a bill to be paid out of the estate for "a bottle of powder, a pair of shoes, a knit pair of gloves, and sixty pounds of tobacco for three summer's days work" time detracted out of

[32] Unfortunately we have no more information as to this matter.

[33] John Smith of John Stowell's, Matthew Read of Thomas Read's and Mrs. Conner of her husband's.

[34] Stowell's.

[35] On January 21, 1660/1, Coursey authorized the Commissioners to appoint two honest men to appraise any estate at the request of the administrator.

[36] Thomas Read to Richard Blunt.

[37] By Luther Ayers, aged twenty-two.

a man's services to " tend " the Court and to " look after a cow." A nuncupative bequest of a gun [38] was testified to by two men,[39] on May 1, 1661. A debt against this estate [40] of two bottles of drams, twenty-five pounds of tobacco, a fortnight's diet and a day's work was proved on December 16, 1661. On December 2, 1661, the will of Thomas Ringgold was proved, devising twelve hundred acres to his sons, John and James. On March 2, 1660/1, George Hall's will [41] was proved and, on April 1, 1661, William Hemsley, as the greatest creditor, was given administration of the estate of Thomas Snookes and directed to sell it at an outcry.

On April 1, 1661, Sarah Raby, whose husband's death left her in a destitute condition, petitioned to be given her " wearing clothes and bedding," and the Court ordered Francis Barnes to restore her her rug and collect his claim against her husband's estate. On the same day, John Deere's will,[42] made May 21, 1651, was proved and, at an Orphans' Court held on May 1, 1661, it was ordered that John Winchester take George Deere's cattle with the widow's consent and have all the males bred of the herd during George's minority in return for his care. On July 21, 1659, John Deere put in possession of his son George seven head of cattle to be kept by his wife till George come of age. Mrs. Deere had married again young Thomas Hill, whose first wife must also have died. Hill and his wife sold James Ringgold the remainder of Deere's cattle, on October 21, 1660, for two thousand pounds of tobacco and a cow.

On May 1, 1661, the will of John Salter, [43] was proved and the widow made Anthony Griffin her attorney to recover the estate, against which a suit for debt was also brought. There

[38] To Thomas Bright as he leaned against a chimney corner.
[39] George Colleson aged eighteen and William Mouse.
[40] To Ann Blunt.
[41] Made September 16, not in Baldwin's calendar.
[42] Not in Baldwin.
[43] 1 *Baldwin Calendar*, 19.

were many creditors of Robert McCarter's estate [44] and the court entrusted the administration to Henry Morgan, who was "best knowing of it." [45] A suit was brought by William Coursey as attorney for Mrs. Jane Salter against the estate of Guy Knowles for debt. The widow, Ruth Knowles confessed that the estate was bankrupt and asked the "customary allowance to widows." She was ordered to pay the debts and take the rest, as she had no corn or bedding. It is difficult to see how she obtained them, if she obeyed the Court. On October 1, 1661, Ann Hill,[46] widow of Hasidia, was authorized to take his estate and dispose of it to pay debts.

There was some trouble as to the death of Mrs. Margaret Winchester and several testified concerning it. John Dobbs was at her house three days before she died and "saw no ill usage of her. She wanted naught" and he added, mysteriously, "If she could have made her will, she would have tired all them that came near her." William Hemsley, who called at the house the day before her death, John Morgan, Jr., and William Granger, who watched part of the night with her, testified that she wanted naught. Granger said that she had sugar. Her son, John Winchester, Jr., swore that his mother had sack, drams, beer, prenons (prunes), and spice all through her sickness. Mrs. Grace Granger, who nursed her for a fortnight, swore that she lacked nothing to drink nor to eat. She was "shifted and tended carefully" by her husband, and had poultry to eat, stuffed with butter and currants. When she "had a mind to a duck," Winchester killed one for her and Mrs. Granger dressed it.[47]

The only alleged misconduct in office is that of Henry Car-

[44] Among them one who claimed payment for two bottles of drams and two gallons of perry.

[45] On September 2, the sheriff appointed appraisers. On October 1, the inventory was returned.

[46] She had been appointed administratrix, January 21, 1660/1.

[47] On October 30, 1661, John White aged thirty, swore that the "Skin of Thomas Watson's members did drop away from him in his sickness, according to his bad usage for lack of looking after."

line, who, on November 15, 1658, was alleged, as sheriff, to have failed to have goods appraised according to law. Issue being joined, the Court, "upon a large debate in the cause, having well considered the premises with the testimony," gave judgment against him, but allowed a set off of Carline's property in the plaintiff's hands. At the same time, Carline was sued for a debt of two months service and for some beef, as well as for five days false imprisonment. Carline confessed that he took the two quarters of beef, but the testimony as to his liability was not conclusive and "the business" was "not fully cleared unto the Court, . . . whereby true judgement might pass thereupon," but was referred to the next Court. Such reference was quite common. In a few cases [48] are appeals entered to the Provincial Court and none of these appeals seem to have been tried,[49] but there was atleast one quasi appeal, in 1662, as we shall see. I should have said that the County Court was exclusively one of Common Law, were it not for one peculiar entry on December 1, 1659, when Hinson demanded, "in Chancery, a debt, or sum of money, which he paid formerly" to Deere for the "use of" a marsh. Hinson "pretends the defendant had no such due to him." Deere "saith it was a just debt and nothing but his due, what he had from the plantation" and asked a reference to bring in testimony and a copy of the order of court relating to the same. This request was granted, but if he do not answer at the next Court, he shall be "liable to satisfy and restore again" the debt. Unfortunately, we learn no more of this case.

The parties usually appeared in person, but sometimes, especially towards the close of the period, by attorney.[50] Sub-

[48] *E. g.*, on December 1, 1656.

[49] In November 1659, a bond was cancelled, dated April 23, 1655 to Lieuenan Hynson as sheriff, made by Browne and Morgan to guarantee the appearance of the former at Provincial Court at Providence.

[50] These attorneys were sometimes appointed for a term of court and might be women. On March 19, 1660/1, John Browne of Salem, New England, makes Withers his attorney for Kent or Anne Arundel counties.

poenas were regularly issued for witnesses. A man summoned and not appearing, on January 15, 1658/9, was ordered to pay a fine to the man in whose behalf he was called, "for his suffering herein and for his contempt." In another case, on December 1, 1659, the plaintiff tended John Deere and his wife as evidence and the Court "doth not apprehend it lawful, or equitable, to tender them their oaths," since they were parties defendant. There was no positive testimony to prove the defendant guilty, and, therefore, no "just causes of suit," so Bradnox, the plaintiff, had to pay damages and costs. On August 1, 1657, Captain Wickes, as defendant, did not come to Court and was ordered to pay the same costs as if he had been nonsuited. In a number of cases failure of plaintiffs to appear caused non suits. Limitations only appears once as a plea, on December 15, 1658, when Raby demanded of Carline an "account above nine months standing, which, by act of Assembly, is not pleadable in law," so the case is "dismissed and cast out of Court." Cases were usually tried at the time they were instituted; but, sometimes, a reference to the next Court was taken, as for example, when Bradnox, caused the arrest, on Court Day, September 2, 1661, of one Snow, who was "not provided to answer" so suddenly. When the plaintiffs did not appear, in two cases, on February 1, 1659/60, the Sheriff by "oyer" called them three times each and then the Court gave each defendant fifty pounds of tobacco and costs. Thomas Hinson, one of these plaintiffs, on February 16, brought a witness [51] to testify that "he was attending two days" to come to Court, but that "the violence of the weather prevented."

Land was, of course, the most important part of private property and we find a number of instances where men had grants of land recorded from the Proprietary, in return for transporting themselves, or others, into the Province. These grants are sometimes entered quite a number of years after the transportation and even after the grant. The Court was care-

[51] William Granger aged forty-three.

ful [52] that the same claim should not do duty for two grants of land. Often these rights of fifty acres for each person were claimed so as to assign them at once to a purchaser. Hardly

[52] January 25, 1656/7. Grant of August 20, 1650 to John Deere for transportation of self and wife in 1647, quit rent, four shillings sterling or two barrels of good corn at Christmas.

July 12, 1658, grant to M. Williams for transportation of self, wife and daughter Sarah in 1652.

July 13, 1658, grant to Joseph Wickes in Eastern Neck for bringing in self and two servants in 1650, two servants in 1654, two servants (one a negro) in 1655, wife, two children and two servants in 1656, three servants in 1657.

September 1, 1658, grant to Mrs. Elizabeth Lovely for transportation of a man in 1650 and two in 1657.

March 2, 1656/7, South assigns right to Hynson.

September 1, 1658, grant to Andrew Hellena for transportation of self and six Hansons in 1653.

February 9, 1657/8, Thomas Hynson entered caveat for two hundred acres on Cox's Creek.

February 22, 1657/8, John Salter entered caveat for one hundred acres in Piney Neck.

July 12, 1658, John Errickson entered caveat for one hundred acres in Piney Neck.

September 1, 1658, Henry Stoope claims fifty acres by gift of Proprietary. Henry Tailer and John Gold claim fifty acres. William Richards and John Raby claim fifty acres.

October 30, 1658, Thomas Snooks demands fifty acres. Peter Parker demands fifty acres (assigns to Anthony Griffin). Thomas Wetherell demands fifty acres. William Granger demands one hundred acres (entered by caveat in Anne Arundel county.) John Morgan, Jr., demands fifty acres ( assigns to William Granger). John Dobb demands fifty acres. Philip Conner assigns fifty acres from his rights to John Dobb. William Williams demands fifty acres. Nicholas Bradway demands fifty acres.

October 19, 1658, Edward Rogers demands fifty acres. (Assigns to John Deere.) Thomas Read demands fifty acres. (Assigns to John Deere).

November 15, 1658, Gershom Cromwell demands one hundred and fifty acres for transport of self, wife, and daughter Rebecca in 1653. Cuthbert Phelps demands two hundred acres for transport of self, wife Mary and two children in 1654. Robert McCarter demands fifty acres. Henry Morgan demands one hundred and fifty acres for transport of three maid servants.

December 15, 1658, George Hall demands fifty acres. William Davis demands fifty acres. John McConnikin demands fifty acres.

January 15, 1658/9, Henry Gott demands fifty acres. Robert Garner demands fifty acres.

a court day passed without claims being filed, though there are fewer of them towards the close of our period. Sales of land were often recorded and disputed titles came up for decision.[53] In one case, two men bought land in partnership,

January 20, 1658/9, Patent to John Smith for four hundred acres from Governor Fendall, assigned to James Thompson, December 16, 1661.

February 15, 1658/9, William Champe demands fifty acres (takes oath of fidelity).

March 15, 1659, Richard Bidges demands rights on the Eastern Shore.

April 15, 1659, Joseph Wickes demands rights for transporting maid servant, Ann Garland. Henry Morgan demands rights on the Wye, for transporting maid servant, Hannah Grinley.

May 16, 1659, Thomas Bennett demands right on Eastern Shore (took oath of fidelity). Robert Brown demands rights for self and for brother Nicholas deceased and for David, also deceased, a Scotch servant of Nicholas Brown (assigns rights to —— Tailer).

July 1, 1659, Francis Ash demands fifty acres (assigns to Henry Morgan) on Eastern Shore. John Jenkins demands fifty acres for transporting self in 1653. Anthony Callaway demands fifty acres (assigns to Alexander Towerson).

October 1, 1659, John Oliver demands fifty acres for transporting self in 1653 (assigns to John Jenkins).

November 1, 1659, John Stoill took oath of fidelity and demanded rights for self, daughter Anne, and Jane Fox, probably maid-servant. Salter said he heard that another took up land for these persons and the court ordered the matter postponed till the business be thoroughly cleared. On December 1, the land was given Stoill.

December 1, 1659, Robert Knapp demands one hundred and fifty acres on Eastern Shore.

March 2, 1660/1, Alexander Mancater and D. Glover demand one hundred acres. John Knight demands fifty acres of land.

April 1, 1661, Mark Benton demands one hundred acres for transporting self and wife. Thomas Bradnox grant by Governor William Stone of six hundred acres on Kent Island for transporting self, wife, John Phillips, Edward Williams, Anthony Callaway and Thomas Snookes.

October 1, 1661, Henry Morgan demands rights for John Barnes, William Reynolds, and Jane Sears.

[53] September 20, 1656, Francis Brooke of St. Mary's sold Beaver Neck Plantation about two hundred acres to Thomas Hynson.

February 3, 1656/7, Iline sold to South Beaver Neck Plantation formerly Zachary Wade's.

September 1, 1657, Bradnox aged fifty-eight and Baxter aged forty-six swore that in January 1654, John Salter asked them to witness a deed from Brooke to him of Beaver Neck. Morgan swore that he had paid

agreeing [54] that neither, "upon marriage or any disagreement," shall sell or barter it to any other, but shall "pick a price and divide." Either man was bound to pay the other's debts and, if either died unmarried, the whole plantation should go to the survivor. Such partnership might be for a limited time,[55] for example, for three years, of a stock of cattle, hogs, land, and crops of tobacco and corn, with equal division at the end of the period.[56] On February 15, 1658/9, Robert Browne and Henry Taylor agreed to such a contract. Taylor should live with Browne, take up his cattle and do "anything needful in

Secretary Hatton for a patent for Beaver Neck for Wade and Iline and Ringgold and Morgan testified that Brooke asked them to go to Beaver Neck to get him possession, which Iline gave freely, "by going out of doors."

August 1, 1657, John Winchester sells Henry Stoup one hundred acre plantation.

September 14, 1657, Bradnox sells to John Ellis the Craford Plantation.

November 5, 1657, Thomas Ringgold and his wife, Christian, give deed for land to T. Hill, Jr.

July 20, 1658, Salter *v.* Smith, a land case concerning Beaver Neck was heard.

September 1, 1658, Mrs. Elizabeth Lovely acknowledged deed of sale to Henry Gott of land at Point Love.

July 30, 1658, Bradnox sells two hundred acres to William Richards and George Hall of land patented to Bradnox on August 1, 1645.

September 10, 1657, Hasidiah Hill sells his brother Thomas, Crany Neck, inherited from his father.

December 1, 1659, Henry Stoope acknowledges sale of half of Stoopele Gibson on Kent Island, laid out for one hundred and fifty acres to Andrew Helena.

November 20, 1660, Williams Evans and John Jarboe sell to John Grimsdith and Isaac Ilife "for certain valuable quantity of tobacco" the plantation formerly John Abbott's, granted them by Proprietary order August 28, 1649.

April 2, 1661, four hundred acres of above plantation sold Thomas Marsh, Merchant.

April 1, 1661, Bradnox sells William Richards two hundred acres. John Jenkins sells Mark Benton two hundred acres of Clife.

[54] Thomas Osborne and Luther Ayres, April 27, 1660, Thomas Wetherby's plantation.

[55] Robert Martin and Henry Ashley, October 11, 1656.

[56] Martin reserved a cow for each of his children.

and about the plantation or orchard, not hindering Taylor in his crops." In return for this service, Browne agreed to give Taylor half of the calves and of the yearly produce of orchard and land and "housing, to make a crop of corn and tobacco" and allow him "in what pains he shall take in the winter about killing cattle and give him meat, drink and lodging"; while Taylor may kill the needed provision for the use of his house out of Browne's stock of cattle, without consideration. From such an agreement to a lease is not a long step and, on December 1, 1660, we find Lovely letting his plantation, Lovely's Neck, containing one hundred acres, for five years from Christmas, with its live stock (5 cows and their male increase, five sows, three barrows, one boar, seven pigs, some poultry) "a feather and a flock bed, with covering and divers other necessaries for the household, reserving one pot, one kettle, one chest, and all my wines and wearing apparel." The lease also included the services of the two indentured servants, John Silvester and John Riggs and, if either died or his time expired during the continuance of the lease, Lovely agreed to supply a "like person in kind." He also agreed to find diet for this year for the lessee and two servants, by "laying into the house," three barrels of Indian corn and to give the use of a boat or canoe. Every year forty-five hundred pounds of tobacco, conditioned according to the Act of Assembly, are to be paid the lessor and he is to have for a year, the use of a cow and ground for six thousand tobacco plants and housing, during which period the lessee must fetch wood and water and "beat their bread" for Lovely and his wife and children. At the end of the lease, there must be returned "five cows and their female increase ("if not dead or lost"), ten barrows, five sows, and a boar.

On March 2, 1660/1, Mrs. Lovely complained that her husband, contrary to right, had leased Bennett a plantation which belonged to her and her children, and that the lessee had run away. The Court granted her request to have the real estate, with goods and servants, put in her custody.

A lease was made, on December 20, 1656, by Captain John Russell to John Jenkins and Henry Gott of a plantation, with cows, household stuff, and a "parcel of hogs" for fifteen years for fifteen hundred pounds of tobacco yearly. The lessees agree not to sell their crop in any year, until the rent is paid, and also that they will look after the cattle, carefully earmark them, deliver up the male cattle, if demanded when yearlings, and return all cattle, at the end of the lease. In lieu of the first year's rent, the lessees are to build a house on the plantation thirty feet by eighteen, with two chimneys, Russell finding the nails.[57]

A mortgage of crop of tobacco, cattle, and plantation, by Robert Martin to Matthew Reed, is recorded on January 18, 1656/7. Similar mortgages or assignments of tobacco crops are later found.[58] Raby made a mortgage to Salter of his crop and of a black cow on November 20, 1658, and the two men covenanted that Salter should find Raby ground to plant for corn and tobacco, and housing for his crop, and meat and drink and lodging for a year. They are to plant together for an equal share of the crop. Raby is to make needful fencing about Beaver Neck Plantation, beat corn for himself and for Salter's family, assist about the tobacco house, and pay two thousand pounds of tobacco.

Personal property consisted largely of cattle and we find numerous records of earmarks. On October 30, 1658, Wickes asked that the Constable might hunt for his lost hogs. On August 8, 1660, Roger Baxter expressed sorrow for any wrong done John Smith in taxing him with the death of a hog, whose body was found in Cox's Creek. Sales or gifts of horses, mares, cattle, and hogs were frequently recorded. For example, George Hall gave Sarah Dabb a calf, to remain with her

[57] On February 16, 1658/9, Thomas Wetherill sold fourteen cattle and his share of a plantation of one hundred acres to John Dabb for one thousand pounds of tobacco yearly for ten years.

[58] October 4, 1658, Henry Taylor to Henry Morgan and October 19, 1658, G. Marrell to Morgan, August 11, 1658, Deere to William Boreman.

father, who should have the "male increase," until the girl was fifteen years old.[59] Morgan bought twenty-one cattle from Robert Browne on February 15, 1658/9. John Bennett, on April 11, 1657, is said to have given his cattle on Kent Island to Margaret Marsh and to have had them recorded by the Provincial Court at Providence[60] to her use. James and John Ringgold looked after them until May 12, 1661, when Margaret Marsh took them, agreeing to defend the Ringgolds from Bennett's claim, if he ever returned. The fact that one hundred acres were alleged to be sold[61] for a cow, a yearling heifer, and a bull calf, shows the relative value of land and cattle.

A curious entry is found on January 25, 1656/7, when Robert Martin released his wife Elizabeth, "the afflicted" from any right to her property in a list annexed and gave her "full power, in her own hand, to sell, let, or exchange, or convert the same to her use, or her heirs." She in return, released his property and agreed to be of no further charge to him.

Every man must plant a "full portion of corn," according to the Statute, or run the risk of presentment by the constables and payment of fine,[62] unless "consideration of his sickness" might excuse him in part.[63] There are a surprisingly large number of cases of debt and account, and most of these show us nothing of interest. These suits are brought against principal, or security.[64] Ringgold's action of account[65] against Wickes for a barrel of corn was left to Wickes's oath and dismissed, when the defendant denied the allegation in court. Often judgment seems to have been confessed. A rather irresponsible man[66] is ordered not to depart from the sheriffs'

[59] December 15, 1658.

[60] Not in Maryland Archives.

[61] September 2, 1661.

[62] *Vide* presentment by constables on December 2, 1656, by "constable of the upper division of the Island" on December 15, 1658.

[63] *Vide* March 15, 1658/9, November 1, 1659.

[64] *E. g.*, Utie by Hinson attorney *v.* Raby February 2, 1656/7.

[65] February 2, 1656/7.

[66] Raby.

hands, before paying his debt.[67] Attachments were frequently given against debtors' estates. Some times, the bill is itemized, as when Morgan sues Parker, on December 15, 1658, in account, for "two decks of cards," candles, a coat, "two bottles of drams," powder, shot, tape, "loope," black thread, washing and soap and a "set of boxes." In one case, when the defendant did not appear,[68] the plaintiff demanded the debt from the sheriff and the court ordered him to bring the defendant to the next Court, or "to be liable for the debt."

Lawrence Felt had a claim against Morgan and after assigning it to William Hopkins, died. Hopkins brought suit. "There being a law that no assignments shall be pleaded without consent of debtor, which Mr. Morgan doth plead, the Court doth order that Mr. Morgan shall have a non-suit against the said Hopkins for his unjust molestation, with charges of suit, but Mr. Morgan hath remitted the said non-suit." We hear no more of this remarkable matter. On March 15, 1658/9, Williams sued Wickes for his share of a crop of tobacco and corn. "The business was long debated" and, finally, the court ordered Williams to "help strike and finish the crop now in Wickes's hand and have his share, but to allow Wickes all just damages." Francis Brooke, aged twenty-four, swore in this suit that Williams told him that he was hired by Wickes for two months. Williams was "wanting out" of the crop for three weeks, during which time, hogs did "great deal of damage in the corn and tobacco." He was away seven days in "the striking and rocking." He used Wickes's guns and ammunition, injuring two of the guns. I fear that Williams slipped away for a hunting trip. On November 16, 1658, attachments against two men's estates were refused, as there was no full proof that they are fled from the Province.

Edward Lloyd sued out an attachment against the estate of Samuel Edsell and, when there was failure to make return of a negro woman and a beaver hat, he had execution granted

[67] January 1, 1657/8.

[68] Rodgers *v.* Deere, January 15, 1658/9.

on April 15, 1659. Lloyd also sued Deere on October 1, 1659, since the latter had "promised security" for another's debt. The Court, with consent of the parties, ordered that Deere pay Lloyd in "good beef and pork" before December 10, or that Deere's four hundred acre plantation, which should be "bound over to Lloyd immediately," become liable for the debt. Thus early did Marylanders experience the ill result of guaranteeing or endorsing their neighbors. On the same Court Day Deere was sued by Foster for forfeiture of a bond given for a plantation, a cow, and a crop of tobacco. Deere proved part payment, but the Court ordered forfeiture of bond and delivery of plantation, whereupon Deere handed Foster his patent for the land in open court and the latter promised to grant Deere two months grace to complete the payment, without which he must leave the plantation.

On December 1, 1659, there were decided a number of cases, mostly concerning tobacco. Judgment was confessed by Smith on a specialty debt, secured by a crop of tobacco "now housing." A "bill" of Edward Rogers was recorded, binding him to pay tobacco, "good, sound, merchantable, in leaf and cask, according to act of Assembly," secured by the crop on Richard Blount's plantation. A plaintiff's attorney promised, on present payment of a confessed debt, to remit charges of suit. Another plaintiff was ordered to pay costs, having no cause of suit, since he did not prove that, in a "crop of tobacco, there was no hogshead lost among the sharers." Reed sued Smith for four hundred pounds of tobacco and the defendant confessed that he owed three hundred and eighty-one pounds. The parties agreed on this sum and the court ordered payment of the amount, with the proviso that, "if they find the debts more, when they come to account, to allow of "the difference."

On February 1, 1659/60, a defendant pleaded part payment of three hundred and sixty pounds of tobacco out of a debt of four hundred and ten pounds as endorsed on the bill, and was ordered to pay the remainder. On the same day we learn of a debt of three bushels of apples and a case of cider or perry.

These cases show for what small amounts suit was brought. On December 20, 1660, an attachment was laid by John Coursey for a debt due "for fuse." An interesting affidavit, which seems to have some reference to a suit for debt, was recorded on January 21, 1660/1. Roger Baxter, aged fifty years, deposed that Francis Posey came on the island and "quartered" at Baxter's house. He asked, "Do you intend to dwell on the island?" "No," Posey replied, "I came to receive from John Abbott seven hundred pounds of tobacco and seven barrels of corn for use of the Secretary of the Province." "For what does Abbott owe this sum?" "For Captain Butler's plantation, which Abbott bought." "Why did the Secretary sell this plantation, being as it was given by will to Mr. Thomas Butler?" Posey answered: "It was confiscated to the Lord Proprietary, by reason Captain Butler would have no patent under his Lordship."

On October 30, 1661, Oliver Spry's wife [69] sued Hambleton for a fortnight's work in care of his wife, whom Mrs. Spry cured of "some Distemper." Hambleton proffered six hundred pounds of tobacco as a payment which was accepted.

Edward Leeke of Rhode Island, on April 1, 1661, sued for tobacco placed in casks made for him after a "careful bargain." On September 2, 1661, a suit was brought for payment for a boat of twelve feet and a rudder and a pair of sculls and tiller and another suit for two sculls and an oar. Lovely sued one Ladimore in assumpsit, on December 20, 1660, for failure to make cases as agreed and the court ordered him to deliver forthwith four tuns of cask and pay the costs. Lovely also sued him for failure to repair a boat, but was non-suited. Another non-suit was given, in an assumpsit case, when Murrell claimed that Wickes and Hynson had not paid him, when hired "to serve the burgesses." On November 1, 1659, Henry Morgan asked for a scire facias for Dabb, to "know cause why he refuseth payment of tobacco" recovered to Morgan by law.

[69] Spry and wife were too ill to come to court and appointed Wickes their attorney.

Trespass on the case is the most frequent action of tort brought, but beyond the names of the parties and of the persons summoned by subpoenas as witnesses, we have scant information. An appeal to the Provincial Court at Providence, in a case of trespass, was allowed on December 1, 1656, under penalty of treble damages if cast. On the next day, a second appeal [70] was taken in an action of trespass on the case against Hynson. When sheriff, in the preceding year, he had seized a man's person for debt. The Court held that the debtor had made sufficient tender and should have been released, whereupon Hynson appealed.[71]

On July 21, 1658, an "action of the case for cattle" was dismissed. On January 15, 1658/9, case was brought "for allowance of picked and culled tobacco." Reede was ordered, on January 21, 1660/1, to pay four hundred pounds of tobacco to Spurdance for hurting his wrist in a quarrel. Ringgold received judgment against Parker, because he took Ringgold's "boat over to Severn and ran away up the Bay." Other persons brought the boat back after twelve days, but Ringgold lost a fishing line.

Servants took a great deal of the Court's time. On December 1, 1656, Thomas Bradnox sued successfully Anthony Callaway for performance of a year's service. On October 30, 1657, an indenture was recorded between Vaughan and Margaret Anderson, whereby she should serve him, with the consent of her parents until January 1, 1661/2, according to the custom of the country, in consideration of a good cow "forward with a calf" and the care of the cow, until the girl is of age. On February 1, 1657/8, Mrs. Ward petitioned successfully that she be not compelled to pay again a fine formerly paid by her husband in 1652 for "unlawful correction" of a servant,[72] as she had lost the discharge, with all her other writings coming

[70] Both are found on Provincial Court Records.

[71] A document signed by Hynson of Isle of Wight county, Virginia, June 5, 1646, was filed in 1658.

[72] Alice Lutt.

from Patuxent. A month later, Matthew Reed brought in a servant maid [73] without indenture and said he would accept six instead of seven years service.

On June 22, 1658, Nicholas Waddiloe, of Northampton County, Virginia, contracted with Bradnox to deliver him "two sufficient men servants between eighteen and thirty years old, before December 31. Bradnox had frequent difficulty with servants. A woman [74] indentured to him, complained to Wickes of cruel beating by master and mistress and the case came before the Court on October 1, 1659. Mrs. Bradnox struck the woman with a rope's end, before the presence of Wickes, a magistrate, when she was there to make complaint. Wickes could not "in justice pass by or suffer" this. The servant had also received "bad words" from her mistress and had run away for twelve days, during which time she came to Deere's house. The Court held that "no just cause" appeared for her running away. Morgan thought she should be whipped, but the rest of the judges thought "her former stripes were sufficient corporal punishment" and that she should, "on her knees in open court, ask forgiveness and promise amendment." Bradnox had to pay the costs. Bradnox brought suit against Deere for harboring the servant and, at the trial (against Morgan's dissent), the Court allowed her to give testimony, "whereby the truth may be discovered." Bradnox offered the testimony of another woman,[75] but Deere objected to this, as he said he could prove the witness a "thief and a liar." The Court replied that, "till convicted, she may lawfully have her oath given" and, after the testimony of the two women was given, the Court decreed that Deere was "guilty of entertaining Bradnox's servant privately without his consent" and that the defendant must ask forgiveness in open court and pay costs. Morgan again dissented. Bradnox also sued Smith, the Constable, in whose house he found the servant, but Smith said the

[73] Elizabeth Lockett.
[74] Sarah Taylor.
[75] Katherine Garner.

maid was found by him in the woods and brought to his house. As she was weary and "almost starved with eating trash," in Smith's words, he "could not transport her that evening" to her master, but intended to do so on the next day. The case was referred twice to subsequent courts and, finally, as no just cause of suit appeared, Bradnox had to pay costs and damages. The maid servant ran away again to Wickes and complained of abuses and stripes given by Mrs. Bradnox without cause. The Constable, to whom Wickes committed her, on November 28, could not induce her to return to her master's house and brought her before the Court on December 1, 1659. Mrs. Bradnox alleged that, for neglect "in several things," she had given the maid "correction and produceth the stick in Court wherewith she had beat her." At the servant's request, the depositions of two persons were ordered to be taken by Conner. If he saw just cause, he "shall send for Captain Vaughan or other magistrate, to administer justice" and, in the mean time, the servant must return to Bradnox's house. The blame seems to have been on both sides and the servant had "scorned reconciliation after she was abused," when the mistress "sued her to be friends."

On February 16, 1659/60, Bradnox sued one Burrage for three thousand pounds of tobacco; because, at his advice, Mrs. Parker, forcibly, with a party of men, a fortnight previously, took away her son, Francis, whom she had given Mrs. Bradnox six years before and for whose support Bradnox had been "at great charges." Burrage's attorney pleaded instructions to crave an appeal, but the matter was finally compromised upon payment of five hundred pounds of tobacco and costs.

On the same day, Matthew Reed brought a man servant to Court, charging him with being a "constant runaway." The Court directed that he receive twenty-five "good sound lashes" and, if he run away again, "any that find him to whip him home again and give him no entertainment." David Phillips, on December 20, 1660, complained that he bought an Indian boy of his father and the father came to his house and stole the

boy and divers things. This is the only reference to Indians in the record. On the same day, Southeren, an indentured servant of Bradnox (Bradnox appeared by his wife as his attorney) claimed his freedom, while the latter denied it and took an appeal to the Provincial Court, giving security in double damages.[76]

On January 21, 1660/1, Conner sued a man for enticing a servant and the question of the expiration of the time of indenture came up. Dabb sued Reed for satisfaction for keeping his maid servant and her children, according to Reed's order. Reed acknowledged his obligation, but Dabb was ordered to pay costs.

Bradnox still had trouble with his maid and, on April 1, 1661, indicted her and a man servant[77] "for feloniously running away and stealing out of his house divers goods, as by inventory confessed." A jury was impanelled to examine the evidence and report whether the action be criminal for the Provincial Court to determine. They did not "find it valuable to reach the law of felony concerning the goods," which seem to have been the servant's clothing. The Court's "censure" was that goods and servants must return to the masters. The trouble continued and, on August 7, the maid complained that, on the 3rd. in the kitchen, Captain Bradnox and his wife "fell on her and beat her with a great rope's end, so that there were twenty-one impressions of blows, small and great, upon her back and arms that hath been taken notice of" and that Bradnox then said: "Spoil me a batch of bread again." He acknowledged beating her and a witness testified that one Sunday morning at Bradnox's house, he saw Bradnox hit her with a "three

[76] Judith Hemsley, aged twenty-seven swore that Southeren came over in the ship with her about seven years previously and was sold to Waddiloe for seven years and agreed to serve another year to learn the trade of a cooper. Probably Southeren was one of the servants Waddiloe agreed to furnish Bradnox. Macume Mecouny, aged twenty-three, Nicholas Bradway, aged thirty, John White aged twenty-two, William Hemsley aged twenty-six, also testified.

[77] John White.

footed stool" on the head for taking a book to read, saying: "You dissembling jade, what do you with a book in your hand?" The patience of the Court was exhausted and it discharged the woman from her apprenticeship, since Bradnox "corrected her, when he had no cause at all and above measure, when he had cause," through the "inveterate malice" of Mrs. Bradnox. Commander Vaughan and others saw the "impression of the blows." On September 2, Mrs. Bradnox appeared as her husband's attorney to "implead" the woman, for taking a false oath in court to his "great damages." The Court promptly granted a non-suit. Bradnox was not satisfied and appealed to the Governor, who, appointed Edward Lloyd and Henry Coursey to hear his charge against the Commissioners in freeing the servant. On June 4, 1662, Lloyd and Coursey condemned each of the four commissioners who gave the verdict to pay Mrs. Bradnox two hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco.

On October 1, 1661, Foster brought his servant lad before the Court, in accordance with the statute, and the justices adjudged him to be eleven years old and to serve for ten years.

Cases involving accusations of sexual immorality are frequent. On December 2, 1656, the constables present a woman for "bringing a bastard on the island" and charging "one of the Commissioners" with begetting it.[78] On February 2, 1656/7, the case was called up, but the "witnesses departed before the clerk could write their oaths." The case was referred, warrants were issued against the witnesses for contempt, and the magistrate was directed not to act in "judicature, until he hath answered the articles."[79] On November 10, the Court decided that the evidence was not sufficient to convict and left the magistrate "in statu quo primus (as) to his place and judicature."

A drunken brawl, in which Bradnox and his wife and John Salter figured and in which counter accusations of immoral

[78] Mary Hartwell and Joseph Wickes.

[79] Testimony in the case was recorded on August 1, 1657.

conduct were made, came before the Court, on September 1, 1657, but no judgment was made.[80]

Bradnox sued a former maid servant, Margaret Mannering, on November 10, 1657, for slander, in saying falsely that he "had the use of her body" and the Court ordered her to receive ten lashes on the bare back.[81] Vaughan questioned a man[82] as to his relations to the woman[83] with whom he lived and separated them, not being lawfully married. The man afterwards kept company with her as wife and claimed a marriage, which the court directed him to prove and, in any case, to pay costs.

A second case of bastardy was tried on April 1, 1661. The woman swore that she had been seduced under promise of marriage, money having been broken between her and the child's father[84] and the women present at the birth gave testimony. The Court condemned her to receive twenty lashes, but she escaped, by pleading the act of indemnity. She was then ordered to pay Mrs. Conner for keeping the child and the man was commanded to pay the other charges.

On June 7, 1662, a third bastardy case came up, when John Ereckson complained that his servant[85] was with child by a resident of the island.[86] She confessed and said he begat it at Candlemas, but a jury of nine women searched her and said they "cannot tell." The man was obliged to give bond to "save the County, if the child be his."

[80] Ann Stanley, aged twenty-one, Bradnox's servant, Thomas Snookes, aged twenty-two, Richard Smith, aged forty, and Thomas Dickes, aged twenty-one, testified.

[81] On the same day Elizabeth Ward, aged forty, said that six or seven years ago Captain Vaughan gave order to lay Walter Smith "neck and heels" and asked him to "clear the oath" he took concerning Joan Hadd. Smith said: "I have cleared it, as well as I can" and Vaughan "then gave him a kick and called for more weight to be put on his neck."

[82] John Hardiman alias Stoill.

[83] Jane Fox.

[84] Thomas Bright, Elizabeth Lockett.

[85] Mary Stodhed.

[86] Matthew Read.

Slander and defamation suits were common. On December 2, 1656, Hinson complained that Read defamed him, saying he got his living by "cheating and cosening." Read complained on November 17, 1657, that Hinson "by neglect, making it appear that he called himself knave much injured him." The Court held that he had not "intentiously injured" the plaintiff.[87] In one of these cases, on March 2, 1656/7, a curious penalty was imposed, the defendant being ordered to "confess his offence in open court and make a good bridge sufficient to pass over securely at all tides and keep it so one year."

A warrant was issued on March 15, 1658/9, against a man[88] as "an open liar and defamer," but the charge was not proven. At the same court, a second man[89] was presented as "a common swearer and disturber of the peace." On July 1, the case was tried.[90] At William Elliott's, Great Thicket Plantation, Murrell quarrelled with Elliott about throwing down a fence, and used "many evil words." "Going with a hammer towards Elliott," he "said he would throw it in his face, or strike him with it, if he would not be gone," that Elliott was a traitor or rebel and thief, and stole Morgan's boat and went with it over to Severn. At Thomas Ringgold's house, he told Ringgold that he owned an ox which Ringgold claimed and that, if he met with the ox, he would kill it." Many ill words passed and Ringgold said that "Murrell was not fit to live in a commonwealth. I and my party will fight or deal with you and your party about it." Murrell replied "By God's blood, I have no party." Ringgold retorted, "You are a thief and stole a boat."

It was stated that in the preceeding winter at Hinson's house, the defendant charged Robert Knapp, who was present with reporting false tales of him and, being "very outrageous, swore

[87] Elizabeth Clay, aged thirty-four, and two men gave testimony.

[88] Edward Hull.

[89] *Vide* Apr. 15, 1659.

[90] Henry Clay, aged forty, John Salter, aged thirty-six, Thomas South, aged forty, and John Browne, aged nineteen, were the witnesses.

many desperate oaths [91] and told Knapp that he would make him carry his bones in a bag." "Reviling words passed about the Quakers" and Hinson said that, if they would not be quiet, he would turn them out of doors. When asked for tobacco by a creditor, he swore he owed him none, "with many bitter oaths," and he even gave an antagonist a box on the ear. The court fined Murrell 2/6, as it was a first conviction.

On November 1, 1659, Constable Gott presented the redoubtable Bradnox for "being drunk and disturbing the public peace and a common swearer." Witnesses gave evidence that he "came drunk from the Eastern Shore [92] and swore like a madman, at least one hundred oaths, and took tobacco stalks and beat his servants," that he called Morgan, "Loggerhead, puppy, and fool." No record of a decision of the case is found, but the litigious Bradnox sued Morgan, who "scandalized" him. The defendant produced evidence that Bradnox "swore divers oaths" and Bradnox "confest that it was in his passion." One of the witnesses, to his "best judgment, did think Bradnox was in drink." Two [93] of the four justices thought that he should pay a fine of two hundred pounds of tobacco, but Wickes held that, as it was the second offence, the fine should be three hundred pounds, half to the Proprietary and half to the informer. Vaughan, the "Judge of the Court, having the casting vote, doth judge the same with Mr. Wickes." The constable presented Knapp for being drunk, on November 1, 1659, and said Dr. William Hemsley reported him so. Hemsley denied this, but the Court believed the Constable, acquitted Knapp, and ordered Hemsley to pay the costs.[94] Two men were presented on December 2, 1656, for fighting on the Lord's Day.[95]

[91] A woman was accused on February 2, 1656/7 "of swearing desperately many oaths," but was not convicted (Mary Baxter).

[92] Always used of the Mainland.

[93] Henry Morgan and Conner.

[94] Another charge of drunkenness against Pickard, was dismissed at this time, as the evidence was hearsay.

[95] Captain Russell, no evidence against him, and John Gibbon.

On January 21, 1660, John Salter, the Constable, presented Henry Clay, because he came to Salter's house on the Sabbath day before the sun was down, and "told him he had been a striking tobacco." He was condemned to pay fifteen pounds of tobacco and costs.

Two cases of assault and battery are noted in January, 1659/60, and, on November 1, 1659, a man was charged with "suspicion of felony." Some curious accusations of theft occur. When a magistrate was accused of being father of a bastard, it is stated that he retorted that his accuser, Thomas Ringgold, another magistrate, "stole a hog" from Veleras, the Swede. It was said in defense that Veleras did not have enough tobacco to pay his debts and intended to go to "Mannathas," (*i. e.,* Manhattan Island) and wished a "letter to carry with him, for he did not affect the country." On the other hand Captain Robert Vaughan testified that, shortly before his death at Morgan's house, Veleras said that the "Morgans had used him very well in his sickness and, for her pains and trouble, he had given Mrs. Morgan a sow he bought from Ringgold." We find no decision of the case, unless it be connected with a charge of slander brought by Ringgold against Wickes on March 2, 1656/7, and appealed by the latter to the Provincial Court.[96] Depositions were also recorded at that time concerning a pair of small steelyards, used for weighing such things as sugar, which it was claimed belonged to Marsh, but were in South's possession, though two years before, at the "Thatcht House now Elliott's, when South lived there," Morgan "being there and lying in a hammock," demanded them. In return, South had asked for an adze and had been refused.

A third case at this court brought up the alleged unlawful killing of a bull by Deere, who had left neither horns nor ears on the hide, saying "either dogs or wolves had eat" the ears.[97] The bull had been killed in December, "about the place that people use to stand for deer, when any drives the necks." It

[96] 10 *Md. Arch. Prov. Ct.,* 493.

[97] Gregory Murrell, aged thirty-three, was a witness.

was also charged that Deere wrongfully killed a "great lust barrow," or hog, about the same time. The jury held Deere not guilty of "supposition of felony" and condemned the plaintiff to pay costs. He appealed to the Provincial Court and gave security for double damages, but I find no record of the case there. In the summer of 1657, a "great complaint of many" was made against Deere "for common frequenting the wild gang, killing cattle, and marking of calves, all of which he pretended to be his own." The Court considered his conduct very suspicious and made him promise "not to go into those woods alone, but to take with him two honest neighbors, that may see he doth nothing any ways that may be injurious to any man."

Thus we read of a rough life of the early planters and the glimpses we catch of the little settlement give a reality to our thought of them; for we see them in the private life which we miss, when we study the proceedings of the Provincial Council and of the Assembly.

## LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from Vol. VII, p. 356.)

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The Rev'd Mr. James at St. Bees near Whitehaven, Cumberland.

D'r Sir,

I have but this moment heard of an Opp'ty of a vessel bound to Glasgow, by which I am desirous to let you hear from us; if it be only to remit you ye Duplicate of a Bill for £20, w'c you w'd receive p'r The Glorious Memory. Miss Boucher has been exceedingly & dangerously ill these two Months; but has now, thank God, some Prospect of being speedily restor'd to Health.

My Maryland Projects have been ill fated & unlucky from ye Beginning; & now They are almost totally ruin'd. Mr. Sharpe, ye pres't Governor, on whom alone all my Hopes were founded, is superseded by that Creature-led Lord, the Proprietary.; One Mr. Eden, Brother to Sir [William] Eden of Durham, succeeds Him. This G-man, being f'm ye North, & f'm Oxford, is also, probably, f'm Queen's whence a Ray of Hope darts in upon Me, yt I shall somehow or other be able to make an Interest w'th Him. Will you my d'r Sir, be so good as immediately to write to Dr. L. Fothergill; & if He be of that College, endeav'r to obtain a Letter to him, recommending Me to his Notice. It will be well seconded here, not only by ye pres't Gov'r, who promises to be a strenuous Advocate for Me, but also by many of ye principal G-men in ye Province. Yet They all urge Me to obtain if possible, some Letter f'm Home: but, how shall I? I have no Fr'd but y'rself whom I c'd dare to ask, & probably such a Thing is quite out of y'r way. P'rhaps Mr. Rotherham, who lives in that Country, c'd be of Service;

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& I think I remember y'r being a Friend of His. The Truth is I have been but scurvily treated, w'c however, it seems, has been owing, not to want of Inclina'n to serve Me, but entirely to Want of Power.

That arch Rascal Al-n I may thank for it all, who has abus'd me by Name, in y^e^ public Papers both of Pensylvania & Maryland: Yet, as I have only been treated thus in common w'th much more respectable Characters, I have only treated Him w'th y^e^ Contempt He deserves. Ab't a Week ago, a plain honest Man, tir'd of convict'g Him in Print w'th every sinister Practice y^t^ c'd disgrace a Man or an Author, had Recourse to y^e^ Argumentum Baculinum, w'n y^e^ Booby acquitted Himself, as was expected, like a Poltroon. Entangled in y^e^ Arms of his Sister, f'm whence (tho' She is a feebler Woman than y'r Nancy) He was not able, w'th all his Struggling to disengage Himself, his Spirits reviv'd & in y^e^ Air & Attitude of Capt'n Flash. He swore lustily, "By G-d, He w'd box Him." But you are sick of hearing of y^e^ Man, & will suspect my Acc'ts to be exaggerated by Prejudice. They really are not. Of his literary Abilities f'm w'c He boasts to have rec'd more personal Hon'rs than any Man since y^e^ Augustan Age, see y^e^ Opinion of y^e^ Monthly Reviewers in th'r acc't of a Poem on y^e^ Peace in March 1764 & ano'r work call'd Satirical Trifles in Sept'r 1764, both w'c are by Allen. His Family too w'c He hath vaunted to be connected w'th y^e^ best & wealthiest in Engl'd is found out to be but so so. The Father a Clergyman, & of worthy Character has many Children—one Son an Ensign or Lieu't; ano'r an Undertaker of Funerals in Southwark; Another a Mate of a Ship; Ano'r a Curate at or near Hampton Court; our Hero, a Servitor of Wadham, & may possibly be a Fellow, but probably not, because He has said He is. There is Noth'g in This He need to be asham'd of, had He not insolently Lorded it over y^e^ best People here, on Acc't of y^e^ supposed Superiority of his own Family. He is shortly to depart y^e^ Province, & M^r^. Eden is expected in March, when I purpose to make one more Push, & I am flatter'd it will not be in vain: as Allen's

bringing Me in for a share of his Abuse has really render'd Me popular. A son of Mr. Maury's will embark for W'thaven ab't Xmas, on some mercantile scheme: He will bring Letters from Me to You. Pray present mine & my Sister's aff'te Comp'ts to Mrs. James & y'r Fire-side: &, if it be in y'r Power, let Me hear f'm you as soon as may be, w'th Respect to y^e^ Request in y^e^ other Page of my Letter.

I am most truly & affectionately
Y'rs

Carolina, Boucher.
Nov'r 26th, 1768.

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St. Mary's, July 25th, 1769.

My dear Sir,

W't infinite obligations am I under to you for that Eagerness w'th w'c You have ever strove to promote my interests! From my Heart, I thank you; nor, in my Estimate, am I y^e^ less obliged to you, because these Endeavours have been not always successful. Y'r Applica'ns to Oxford, & to M^r^. Denton, were singularly kind, &, in appearance, promised Me every Thing I cou'd wish for. But, I blush to tell you, w't yet my Date will shew you, that I am still in Virginia, & not very unhappy in y^e^ Prospect I now think I see before me, that here I am likely to remain. The Story is tedious; and a Story too so like others of y^e^ sort I have so often told, that in Truth, I almost begin to be afraid you will hardly believe me. Let me then have Leave to lay before you the enclosed Letter. But This, alone, will not tell you half of it; and as I am now only desirous to convince you that I did not suffer myself to be amused w'th w't might then be deem'd unlikely Hopes, nor have been want'g to myself, I beg y'r patience a few Moments. The Expedient of an Applica'n in my Behalf at Home to M^r^. Eden, was suggested by Mr. Addison, & the Dulany's; who, I probably have before told you are look'd upon as y^e^ principal People in y^e^ Province. Two of Them were educated at Eton

and Oxford, & all of them enjoy Places of high Trust & Profit under y^e^ Proprietor. They persuaded me, that c'd I but be named to y^e^ new Gov'r at Home, to prevent his engag'g Himself, this back'd w'th th'r Applica'n here, c'd not possibly fail. Not hav'g seen any of Them for almost a year, & fear'g y't possibly They might forget me, just at y^e^ time M^r^. Eden was expected, I stepp'd over w'th M^r^. Addison, & waited there for Him three weeks. In y^e^ mean Time, y'r L'rs were wait'g for me at Home: This was unlucky, as it was anxiously enquir'd of me w't success my Applica'n at Home had met w'th. Yet, This was not y^e^ Worst. The very Day I got back, The Gov'r arriv'd. I however heard not of it, till above a Week after when I immediately dispatch'd my Serv't Express, w'th a Request to these g'men, to be inform'd whether, in Consequence of M^r^. Denton's mention of me, it w'd not be proper for me to wait upon y^e^ Gov'r: & I think I hav much Cause to wish I had ventur'd on this Step, unadvis'd & unpermitt'd: yet, f'm Mr. A-n's L'r, you will see, if I had 'twou'd have been too late. I certainly sh'd have done This had it not been that Mr. Sharpe, who I had Reason to believe was my fast Friend, expressly objected to it. I am at a Loss to acc't for this man's Conduct: He is universally esteemed, & yet He has acted y^e^ most unçandid and disengenuous Part by Me, of whom, & to whom too He has always spoken kindly & w'th Regard—yet, I will find it out, & I have Engines at Work. At pres't I conjecture thus. Ab't y^e^ Time of my first Apply'g to Him, I fancy He found Himself totter'g in his Governm't: & He surmis'd that this was chiefly ow'g to one M^r^. Jordan, a merchant in London, then in Maryl'd, and these Dulany's all my Friends. Overtly all seem'd fair and friendly amongst Them, whilst covertly They were each playing their own Game. Allen came in; and the Dulany's, on my Acc't, publickly quarrel'd w'th Him. This Circumstance was snapp'd at by Sharpe, who espous'd y^e^ Cause of Allen, underhandedly, w'th a View of securing his Int. w'th his Idest Lord. This acc'ts for his former shufflings and Equivocat'ns w'th Respect to Me, And, flatter'd Himself, probably, that this

his successor w'd also adopt y^e^ same Measures, tho' He sh'd have recollected y^t^ He came into Power by Means of y^e^ other Party, He tho't it advisable to pursue his old Route, or else, dispair'g of presen'g any Influence much longer, He had a Mind to give Me my coup de Grace, by way of complet'g his own and his Friend Allen's revengeful Triumph over their Antagonists. How it has happened that these G'men, who are infinitely th'r Superiors in Address of this Sort sh'd have suffer'd Themselves to be so baffled is not easy to say: M^r^. Addison, who married th'r Sister, & is much wrapp'd up in Them, will not allow y^e^ most distant surmise, y^t^ they are not hearty in my Int.—probably They had th'r own places to take care of. Addison however thinks that Eden will prudently put Himself under th'r Direction, & y^t^ therefore we shall at last prevail. It may be so; but I c'd have wish'd He had set out upon this Plan. M^r^. Addison has been to see me since I rec'd your L'r you see, & I will do Him y^e^ Justice to say, that his Concern for me has contributed greatly to abate my Indigna'n. He is highly sensible of y^e^ Indignity put upon me; and, more prudent than I, urged only my forbear'g a public Presentm't, till a more favourable Opp'ty sh'd offer. In vain I plead that I valued not th'r Preferm'ts—I was already independent and easy & as I had never yet done anything mean to procure y^e^ Int. of any Man, so neither w'd I now submit meanly to pocket this Affront. I was, and am, resolute; for, believe me, my ever dear M^r^. James, I w'd not, and c'd not refrain myself from saying at any Time and any Place, that Sharpe and Allen, and all th'r Bevy are Scoundrels, no, not to be made of Toledo. Yet, I will not be rash: M^r^. Addison is now in Annapolis, I expect Negotiat'g. He (and He's a mighty Statesman) will have it that Eden ere long will publickly quarrel with Sharpe—it might be unpopular and hazardous at first; and then, countenanced by Him, I may fall on Him w'th a better Grace. I have just wrote to M^r^. Eden, & complain'd loudly of y^e^ Usage I had met with, disdain'g all y^t^ con'n w'c you see my Fr'd has used on y^e^ Occasion. The Copy of Verses (w'c too I will enclose to you)

afforded me a good opening. Tell me honestly, if They w'd do any where but in a Country where Poetry may yet be consider'd only as an Exotic. You will (for I believe you have y^e^ Piece) discover that there are two or three Lines borrowed f'm *The Triumph of Isis* by M^r^. Professor Warton; and, if there be any Truth in y^e^ old observa'n of sett'g a Rogue to catch a Rogue, I expect that Allen too will smoke me. If he does, I expect no Mercy—but I am prepar'd for Him. If Mr. Ad. y^e^ Gov'r, and y^e^ Dulany's think them passable, they are to be printed.

It is not quite foreign yet to add y't y^e^ Magowan mentioned by M^r^. Ad'n is a raw Scotchman, whom I alone got recommended & into orders. He seem'd modest, w'c is so rare a Virtue in people of his Country, that I was pleas'd w'th y^e^ Man. Yet He, you find, has artfully got y^e^ very Parish I have so long had my Eye upon, almost y^e^ only one I really s'h have lik'd in y^e^ Province. Is not this vexatious and mortifying? Surely, y'r self and two or three other partial Fr'ds, have taught me to think too highly of myself: else how c'd it be, that Men, whom I in y^e^ Pride of my Heart, have look'd down upon, meet w'th Fav'rs & Countenance I have sued for in vain.

Thus stand my affairs in Maryl'd—a Country I can hardly forbear wish'g I had never seen, hav'g there met with little else but vexa'ns & Disappointm'ts. Will not you then now conclude w'th Me, that maugre y^e^ Assurances of M^r^. Eden, I still have but a poor chance; & that, for my own Ease, it behoves me now at length to learn to be contented where I am. Oh, my Fr'd, w't w'd I give for but one half Hour's Talk with you. I have put myself under y^e^ Direc'n of these Men, who I cannot help think'g, at least, mistake y^e^ means of serv'g me. They are too cautious, too timorous. But for me to be otherwise, contrary to th'r Sentim'ts w'd you advise it? I have form'd a Resolution within myself & chiefly because I have tho't that you w'd approve of it, w'c yet I guess will certainly fix me in Virg'a. The Parishes in Maryl'd differ greatly not only in point of Profit, but in agreeableness & Healthiness of

Situa'n. There are many of Them Noth'g sh'd tempt Me to go to,—the Mosquitoes of one Summer w'd kill me. Now, after all the ill Usage I have met w'th, yet to accept of an inferior parish w'd methinks, be mean, & unworthy y^e^ character I have been endeavour'g to establish of myself. And as the pres't Gov'r is under no obligation to make up to me w't I have suffered by his predecessor, here will be a fair Excuse to Him, as unless you bid me, I think I am resolved not to accept of a mean place. Mr. A-n, who wants me introduced there at any Rate, in Confidence y't I will hereafter make my Way, admits not y^e^ Force of my Reason'g. But, as This is merely a Matter interest'g only to my Delicacy, or Pride, if you will—pray say how you w'd have me act, for it may not be too late. You will remem'r that I now think my Int. is very little concern'd in a Removal at all, unless to a good & conven't parish at once, it is totally unsuitable to my pres't system of Happiness to be ever unsettled. For consider, I am now 31, and fully satiated w'th strolling.

Tell me, M^r^. James, w'd it not be fairer, and really honester, at once to lay out my little Savings in y^e^ Purchase of a snug Living somewhere near you? This dangling after Great Men is a dirty Trade and I am asham'd & sick of it. These were my Sentim'ts two Years ago, but you discouraged me, because of its supposed Disingenuity. Then indeed, I believe I was rather richer than I now am; for w'th gaz'g on y^e^ immense Treasures promis'd me in yonder seduc'g province, I have almost disdain'd to attend to y^e^ lowly Glean'gs I here live by. These Remittances Home too, you must think, continue to drain me. Yet, I hope and believe, that I could still muster £1,000 of my own in Virg'a, and you or y'r Fr'ds w'd lend me a few Hundreds more, if necessary. Or, in a few years, I may p'rhaps contrive to save as much more—tho' of saving also I am now tir'd. But, as now you must perfectly comprehend how I am circumstanced as y^e^ Phrase goes, pray take y^e^ Matter into y'r serious Consider a'n; and I think I dare promise you, your Opinion will have all due deference shown to it.

You will be so good as to return me Mr. A-n's L'r. It is upon y^e^ authority of This, I have leave to speak freely of M^r^. Sharpe, w'c is recommended, but I w'd not willingly venture, with^t^ a certainty of being safe.

I have now to mention to you a Commission given me by M^r^. Addison for you, which He has much at Heart, and which, tho' not personally known to you, yet as a Brother Queen's-man, & y^e^ Fr'd too of y'r Fr'd, He hopes and requests You to exert y'self in obliging Him. Don't you remember a L'r He wrote to M^r^. Huddlestone, just w'n I was at Home, for a Curate? This M^r^. Huddlestone blam'd me for hav'g disappointed Him in, by hav'g s'd y't I sh'd understand y^e^ Money He spoke of as Curr'y, by His not hav'g expressly mentioned Sterl'g. We have had a good many friendly Alterca'ns on y^e^ Subj't. However, He is still unprovided w'th an Assistant, & still in want of one. And so prejudiced is He in Favor of Cumberland, where Himself was bro't up (vis't at Lowther) and his Ancestors came from, that He will have None but a Northern Lad. Such an one therefore You must send Him, & immediately. And methinks it will be no bad Birth for a young Adventurer. He has two Sons, now with Me, whom He must take care of, & probably one or two more, to be admitted rather by way of Company to his own, than for any other Reasons: And he is rather to assist only, than to do y^e^ whole Duty of his Parish. For this, He is to have his Board, w'c will be genteel, &, if he is clever, £75. Sterl'g Pr. Ann:—This Matter, however, you are to regulate accord'g to his Merit. M^r^. Addison is willing to leave it to me; & in consequence of This, I have screw'd Him up to this sum; tho' He will expect that you may get one cheaper. *Entre Nous,* I may whisper to you, that, according to my Judgem't, This good & otherwise amiable Man is *nimis at tentero ad Rem.* You see then y^e^ young Man must be in orders, & someth'g of a Scholar M^r^. A-n's Mem: says, ingenious, docile, & companionable. These chiefly for his own sake. Howev'r you will send y^e^ Best you can meet w'th on y^e^ Terms prescribed to you. One you must send, and, at farthest,

by next Spring, & for y^e^ Credit of our County, & ourselves, I wish He may turn out well. You will consign Him to me; that I may have y^e^ Brush'g of Him before He goes abroad. This only I have to add, that I w'd have jump'd at such an offer: M^r^. A. is a Scholar, a G-man, and of good Note & Influence in his Country.

Have you too ab't you, a Youngster of an enterpris'g Turn, wild for getting abroad? Send Him to me, I want such an One, being now with't an Usher. I c'd at least allow Him bread; & will engage to make Him an Allowance equal to w't an Usher in y'r School ever receives. I mention This only in case you sh'd happen to know of one who w'd like to come, with't much sollicita'n. He & M^r^. Addison's Man w'd be Company, & encourage one ano'r. Sh'd ei'r y^e^ one or y^e^ other be in want of Cash to fit Them out, You will be so good as to advance it in Behalf of one who will be careful to see it reimbursed to You. Rem'r, howev'r, that This must hereafter be deducted out of th'r wages here.

I w'd be much obliged to You for return'g my Thanks to Mr. Denton, & inform'g Him how it has turn'd out; yet with't expressing y^e^ least Diffidence of M^r^. Eden, but rather otherwise. And sh'd He ever have occasion to write to Mr. Eden, it w'd be natural enough for Him to inquire w't has been y^e^ success of his Applica'n in my behalf. It might, probably, lead to an *Eclairissement,* & help Me to develop a very mysterious affair—for You see He never took Notice of my hav'g been recommended by M^r^. Denton, tho' He readily recollected the Scott, a Scotsman, introduc'd to Him by some pitiful Dangler after my L'd Bute, ye Creature of a Creature. There is not, as Mr. Addison remarks, a Clergyman in y^e^ Province y^t^ has had half y^e^ Int. or been half so well recommended—and yet who is it that can yet tell to w't to attribute my want of success. On further Thot's I will get my sister to copy Mr. A-n's L'r, w'c will do as well for you. Y^e^ original is my Voucher, and may be necessary to me here, before I c'd get it back from St. Bees. Did not you give y^e^ Boys a Holiday w'n this Pacquet was put into

y'r Hands? It was not amiss, for less than a Day w'd hardly be suff't to get thro' it. Once more, adieu!

Yrs. most faithfully,

Boucher.

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[Fragment.]

July 25th, 1769.

To Rev. Mr. James,

But w't avail Reflexions of this Sort. The Ev'n'g I got Home f'm Maryl'd, I found also a L'r f'm a Son of his, inform'g Me of his sad Situa'n, & urging Me by all ye sacred Ties of Fr'dship, to go to Him ere it was too late. Next Day I set off, & rode upwards of 70 Miles, & just got there in Time. He dyed three Days after This. There is no describ'g a part'g Scene like this. Grasp'g his Clay-cold Hand, I w'd have bid Him Adieu, but faulter'd: He mark'd my Distress, & in a more animated Tone than usual, bid Me, w'th my other Virtues, yet preserve my Fortitude, yt He might have ye Comfort to die w'th an unabated Esteem for Me. I took a Turn round ye Room, w'n He ag'n summoned Me to his Bed-side, to tell Me, "In my will, my Boucher will find I have not been insincere in my Professions of Regard for Him—a Legacy is there left you, w'c I know you will view in its proper Light. Adieu! then my ever dear friend! were this my last Moment, This Moment w'd be most happy." Yet, He died not till a Day or two after. This Legacy is a Son of His: for He has left a dozen Children, & a wife big w'th ye thirteenth, & a very slender Provison to bring Them up.

Jimmy Maury, I expect has left W'thaven by this Time: I heartily wish He may do well—but He has writ Me a strange sort of a Letter, as tho' He were already a gr't Man. After thank'g you for y'r Civilities to Him, give Me Leave to enquire how He has acquitted Himself w'th you. I hope well. As to w't He told you ab't ye Unhealthiness of this Place, I believe

it is worse in Appearance than in Fact: I have not been worse here, than in places of a better Character. The painful & excruciat'g Disorder He left Me labour'g under was The Piles, of w'c however I, happily, soon got well, & have had but one Return since. I am not a very healthy Man; & in Seasons of Distress, you must make Allowances for my Complaints.

By all means put the young Lady's Letters I sent you into the Fire: They may do Mischief, [and] can do no Good. If I can readily meet w'th it, I will enclose an unfinish'd one of poor Tickell's to a certain Miss Monkhouse, whom, probably, you know. To Me, such a posthumous Testimony of y^e^ Fr'dship of a worthy Man wou'd be infinitely affect'g, & I sh'd thank y^e^ person who put it in my Hands.

Billy Jackson has wrote to his Relations for th'r permission to go to Edinburgh, to learn the whole Circle of the Sciences I tho't I c'd see his Drift, & advis'd y^e^ send'g for Him into Virg'a, which I suppose will be done.

I observe y'r Sneer on the poor persecuted Americans, w'c methinks, comes w'th no very good Grace f'm so distinguished a *True-Blue*. But, I recollect y^t^ Consistency is not always to be expected f'm your Patriots. Seriously, I do think the American Opposi'n the most warrantable, generous, & manly, that History can produce. And w't may affect You more, I will add that being a virtuous one, it will certainly, in the End, be successful: And who does not foresee the Consequences of This to the Parent State? The People here really astonish Me. I am personally acquainted w'th by far a Majority of our House of Assembly, who, singly considered, seem almost to deserve the Contempt w'th w'c our Lords and Masters the Parliam't treat them but, collectively, w't Hon'r have They gain'd? I refer you to y'r public Papers for th'r Resolves, associa'n Peti'ns to the King & w'c are universally admir'd. It w'd seem that, like y^e^ Druids of old, They really learn'd Eloquence as well as Knowledge, beneath Their trees, w'c I see, you know They resort to on these solemn Occasions. To Me, it is amaz'g how so plain a Quest'n, as This, can possibly have

been so generally misunderstood. Surely y^e^ people of Engl'd never read y^e^ American Publica'ns; but, as it is here s'd. They do, content Themselves w'th y^e^ villainous Reasonings of a set of Miscreants hired on Purpose to write on our Side, more effectually to disgrace our Cause.

I forgot to tell you that a very intimate Acquaintance of mine here one M^r^. Charles Yates of Fred'ksb'g, not long ago shew'd me a L'r f'm his Sister in Wigton, w'c inform'd Him of y^e^ scandalous Tale y't prevail'd There. I knew not w't to do w'th it. He made Me howev'r write Him a Detail of Facts, & give Him Leave to transmit it Home, w'th proper Cautions, not generally to proclaim all its Contents.

& I tho't it necessary to mention it to you, that you may better know how to conduct y'self. If M^r^. Yates does not call for my L'r very Early, to-morrow morning, I will yet write to Mrs. James—sh'd I however be disappointed, I bid God bless Her & poor hooping Little ones.

I am, my dear Sir,

most affectionately Yours,

Boucher.

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Carolina, Sept'r 29th, 1769.

To Rev. M^r^. James

My Dear Sir,

The Enclosed are Duplicates of the Bills remitted to You about two Months ago by Capt'n Wilson in the Samuel. As I willingly persuade myself the former wou'd reach You safe, I here beg Leave to refer You to the Letters accompanying Them, for Advice as to their Disposal. Ab't a Week ago I rec'd y^e^ L'r you wrote to Mr. Ball: & tho' I had foreseen it, I cannot but be concern'd for y^e^ Trouble my Sister seems resolv'd to give You. May I ask you to bear it as I do—as an unavoidable Evil, to be mitigated as we can? With Respect to y^e^ p'rticular referr'd to Me, All I can say is, that I meant to be understood as You understand Me. But the Truth is, I

have been so teiz'd & so Stunn'd w'th Relations of Distress, that it is possible Promises too, as well as actual Remittances may have been extorted from Me. Did This appear to be the Case from the Letter of Mine to my Father, shewn to You? If it did let Me be as good as my Word. But tho' it seems it had the Weight w'th you she expected from it, I cannot help still thinking, that I meant only to pay Them punctually at y^e^ Rate of £20 Per Ann: from the Time of my Sister's leaving England. Of Consequence, therefore, They are now p'd till y^e^ Jan'ry com'g. But, as it is too much to be feared the Business obtruded upon you by my last Letters, may draw you into many such Difficulties, let me recur to my gen'l Direc'n, that is to do as you w'd for y'rself, & get over Them as well as You can. I am sorry to tell You that I have it not in my Power at pres't to make any fresh Remittances; & what is worse, I see little Prospect that it soon will. You have, indeed, all along had a sad Friend of Me, & I fear I grow worse. I thank you much for y'r many Civilities to Jimmy Maury, &, especially for £20 lent to Him, which, I fancy, you must look to Me for. When I am able, I will take Care to remit it to you: tho' I dread to think how deep I am likely soon, at this Rate, to plunge in Debt to You. Pray keep good Acc'ts, & by no means suffer a false Delicacy to tempt you to injure y'rself, by relying too much upon Me. Jimmy is just settling here in Fredericksburg, close by Me: & tho' it be a dar'g Attempt, yet I hope He will succeed.

Blencogo Affairs have already been spoken of so fully, that I will not pester You w'th adding aught more about Them. I have now, however, to add, that I am persuaded I have little or no Title to any of y^e^ Property of my Sisters in Law: Had my Brother ever been possess'd of her Est'e, as I guess, He was not, 'tw'd undoubtedly be now mine. If then it be practicable You will oblige me by making Enquiry into this Matter.

I should be pleased never more to have Occasion to speak of Maryland: Nothing is yet done there for Me, nor, that I know of, likely to be done. The Verses were published, w'th sundry Altera'ns (liceat loqui!) for y^e^ Worse: yet, as they tell

me, much approv'd of, where alone it was for my Interest They should be approv'd. And the Gov'r is s'd to speak of y^e^ Au'r w'th Affec'n & Esteem. These are true Court Doings. Yet, I believe, He is dispos'd to oblige Me, & some Time or other, I doubt not, will give Me a Living, if I will accept it, w'c, in Truth, I am not very sure that I shall do. A vacancy lately happened there, of a very indiff't Parish, w'c I hear, I know not how true, is to be fill'd up by one Scott the only person before me, on the List of Expectants. This Winter may, possibly, carry off some of y^e^ old Fellows (there are several) & make me Room.

I am much concern'd at y^e^ Afflic'ns of poor M^r^. Grayson: You have doubtless, heard of y^e^ happy Effects of y^e^ Electrical Shock in paralytic Cases: but I know not whether the Practice may be in such Esteem in Europe as it is in America. It is certain amazing Cures have been perform'd by it; & tho', at M^r^. Grayson's years, a total Cure ought not p'rhaps to be expected, yet there is a gr't Probability it may yield Him considerable Relief; & can, certainly, do no Harm, w'c is saying a gr't Deal for a Prescrip'n. Any of y'r Neighb'rs of the Faculty, I imagine, can direct how it is to be performed; or you may see it in Franklin's pieces on Electricity.

Ab't the 24^th^ of last month there appear'd close by the Pleiades, the largest Comet that has been seen since that in 1680. Its Tail certainly extended to 50 Degrees, some say to 75. Has it been visible with you? It was remarkable, that on the 7^th^ Inst. when it was calculated to be nearest the Earth, We had here, & it appears to have been general over y^e^ whole Continent, the most violent Hurricane for upwards of twelve Hours ever known in the Memory of Man. Sh'd I but intimate, that This, possibly, might be owing to the Influence of this amazing Body, the pertness of Philosophy, I am aware, wou'd instantly call it Credulity, Ignorance & Superstition: for my part, I think it is Temerity & Presump'n so decisively to say that it was not. You rem'r Whisten's Theory of the Deluge. In seeking for natural Causes, He ascribes it to a Comet. I am not sure that his Hypothesis has been exploded:

&, if not, might I not adduce all his Argum'ts in Fav'r of my Conjecture?

You will take good Heed as to w't I wrote ab't Mr. Addison's Curate. Do, if possible, get Him one, & to me here this Spring. I am, if possible, still more anxious to have an assistant for myself: Unless you send me one I really must drop the Business, f'm an Inability to do my Duty, w'c I w'd not willingly do, because it is not for my Interest to do it. Be so good as to write immediately, to let me know w't Hopes you have, if no Ships offer, by the pacquet. You will be in the Blencon Neighbourhood, I guess, at Xmas. If you dare, enquire of old Busby. I did it for you. And w'n you tell Him that it is for the Vagabond, whose *Impertinence* even his Geese w'd have rebuk'd, you make ye Enquiry, try to catch, if you can, ye supercilious Brow, ye reluctant Smile of Contempt, & all ye Indignity of Feature w'th w'c He eyes you, that you may delineate it on paper to me. I w'd give almost half a year's wages to view you in the Scene.

Seriously, you must, if possible get me a good Lad, & on as good Terms as you can. And Mr. Addison will hardly forgive me, unless You provide Him with a Curate. W'd not the Nicholson that succeeded me like such a Trip? Or, cou'd not you persuade Cocking to qualify Himself for Orders to come out to America? He would certainly do well here.

We have, thank God, been more healthy than usual this Autumn: I was sick ab't a Fortnight, but am now almost as fat as y'rself. When these Youths come out in ye Spring, be so good as send w'th them Annual Registers & Monthly Reviews for 1768 & 1769 & any other late Publica'ns you may think acceptable to me. In p'rticular, every Pamphlet & Book of Dr. Rutherforth's, Rotheram's & Dawson's & others occasioned by The Confessional, look in y'r Reviews for ye Titles of Them, & let me see ye whole. You will laugh at me w'n I tell you that, of late, I seem to have got a mighty Inclina'n for Antiquarian Knowledge. You will therefore oblige me by enquir'g for Iunic Etymologicon Anglicanum, edidit Edw. Lye, Oxon.,

1743, fol. If this Book be as curious as I expect it is, 'twill afford me infinite Entertainm't. To this add,

The Way to Things by Words, & to Words by Things. 8vo. 2/6. Davis & Reymers (not to be had).

Specimen of an Etimological Dictionary. By y^e^ same Au'r. 8vo. 4/6. Davis & Reymers.

McPherson's Critical Disserta'ns on y^e^ Origin, Antiquities, etc., etc., of y^e^ anc't Caledonians, Picts, etc., etc. 10/6. Becket.

Enquiry concern'g y^e^ first Inhabitants, Language, Relig'n, Learn'g & Letters of Europe. By a Member of y^e^ Society of Antiquaries. 4to. 6/.

Harris's Hermes, or a Philosophical Enquiry concern'g Language & universal Grammar. 6/. (Not to be had).

An Introduc'n to Languages, etc. By Anselm Baily. 5/. (Not to be had).

Mona Antiqua restaurata. 18/. Knox.

Origin & Structure of the Greek Tongue. By Dr. Gregory Sharpe. 4/. Dodsley.

Anecdotes of British Topography, etc. 4to. 21/. L. Payne.

The Journal of a two Months Tour among the Indians to the Westward of the Aleghanny Mountains. By Cha's Beatty. 8vo. 1/6. Davenhill.

A Collec'n of Poems, by several Hands. Supplemental to Dodsley's. In two Vols: 8vo. 6/. Pearch.

Greca Grammatices Rudimenta, etc. By Tho's Slackhouse, A: M: 8vo. 2/.

Dilly Chalmer's Essay on Fevers. 8vo. 2/6. Dilly.

Costard's History of Astronomy. 4to. 10/6. Newberry.

Becceria's Essay on Crimes & Punishments. 8vo. 4/6. Almon.

Ferguson's Essay on y^e^ Hist: of Civil Society. 4to. 15/. Cadell.

Two Grammatical Essays. 8vo. 1/. Bathurst.

Epistles Philosophical & moral. 8vo. 6/.

Human Nature survey'd By Philosophy & Revala'n. By a G-man. 8vo. 2/.

Sermons for y^e^ Use of Families. By M^r^. Enfield. 3/. Johnson.

Do. By W'm Cooper, A. M., Rector of Kirby Wiske in Yorkshire. 8vo. 5/. Becket.

Do. By Dr. Jno. Ogilvie of Midmar, in Scotl'd. The Poet. 8vo. 2/6. Becket.

Priestley on ye Subj't of The L'ds Supper. 8vo. 1/. Johnson.

The Doctrine of the Trinity, as it stands deduced by the Light of Reason f'm ye Data laid down in ye Scriptures. 8vo. 2/. White.

Oswalds Appeal to common Sense, in Behalf of Relig'n. 8vo. 5/. Cadell.

Disserta'ns, relat'g to the Evidences of Xtianity, etc., by Dr. Gerard. 8vo. 6/. Cadell.

Robinson's Attempt to xplain ye words Reason, Substance, Person, etc. 3/. W. Johnston.

Let these Books be bound etc. (not in the manner of W'thaven) but elegantly, & Lettered & some of them gilt. I will endeav'r to remit for Them, w'th other Things to you, in June or July. Add to Them, and have Them carefully pack'd—thrust in late newspapers, Magazines, Reviews, & any noted Pamphlets, Political or others. I know not w'n I may have an opp'ty of writing ag'n.

God preserve you all!

Y'rs most affectionately,

Boucher.

N. B. Is D'r Brown's Work, of Principles of Xtian Legislation yet published? or any additional Vols. to Mr. McCaulay Hist. of Engl'd? I have three in 4to w'c yet do not bring down ye Hist: to the Eleva'n of ye House of Hanover, as is promised in ye Title-page, but end w'th ye 1st. Charles.

A 6 Weeks' Tour thro' England & Wales. 8vo. 4/. Nichol.

Lind on Diseases incidental of Europeans in hot Climates.

Enquiry into the Origin of modern Discoveries. 8vo. 6/. Griffin.

Remarks on ye publ'n Service of ye Ch:, w'th some some Direc'ns for our Behav'r there, etc. 8vo. 6d. Hooper.

# LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from Vol. VII, p. 394.)

[Liber A., Land Office Records.]

Oct. 25° 1649.

Laid out for Richard Bennett a parcell of land lyeing in Patowmeck River on the north side of a Creeke northward from Mr Neales land nowe called Petites Creek . . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for three hundred and fifty Acres.

Sept. 25° 1649. Laid for Thomas Petite planter a parcell of land lyeing on the north side of Patowmeck River neere Cedar Point . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for fower hundred and fifty Acres.

Oct. 25 1649. Laid out for Willm. Hungerford a parcell of land lyeing in a Branche of the back Creeke of Mr Neales land called Hungerford Branch . . . Conteyning and now laid out for one hundred Acres.

Oct. 25° 1649. Laid out for Thomas Mathewes a parcell of land lyeing on the north side of Patowmeck River neere a Creeke formerly called Portobacco Creeke but nowe St Thomas Creeke, . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for three thousand five hundred Acres more or lesse Likewise another parcell of land lyeing on the East side of St Thomas Creeke . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for ffive hundred Acres.

Oct. 26° 1649. Laid out for Raphe Crouch gent a parcell of land lyeing on the north side of Patowmeck River, And bounding on the south and East with the said River, on the West with a Lyne drawne Northwest and by north from a Well by Patowmeck River called St Raphaell's Well vntill it

fall into a Branch of S$^{t}$ Raphaells Creeke formerly called Naugeny-Creeke, on the North with the said Creeke and Branch Conteyning and nowe laid out for ffower thousand Acres more or lesse.

[p. 294] Oct. 26°. 1649.

Laid out for L$^{t}$ Willm. Lewis a pcell of land lyeing on the north side of Patowmeck River neere a Creeke formerly called Portobacco Creeke but nowe S$^{t}$. Thomas Creeke . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for twoe thousand Acres.

Oct. 25° 1649. Laid out for Benjamin Gill a parcell of land lyeing vppon Wicocomico River neere the land of James Neale gent, . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for One thousand Acres.

Oct. 25° 1649.

Laid out for Richard duke planter Assignee of Thomas Copley Esq$^{r}$ a parcell of land lyeing in Wicocomico River neere Poseyes Creeke, and bounding on the north and east with the said River, on the west with the said Creeke, on the south with a Lyne drawne East from a Branch in the said Creeke called dukes Branch into Wicocomico River Conteyning and nowe laid out for One hundred Acres.

Oct. 25° 1649. Laid out for Thomas Michell planter a parcell of land lyeing in Patomeck River neere Neales Creeke . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for One hundred Acres.

A Grant of land to Tho: Petite.

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracõn that Thomas Petite hath 100 Acres due to him by Assignem$^{t}$ from John Guy and 100 Acres by Assignem$^{t}$ from Nicholas Cowsin and 100 Acres by Assignem$^{t}$ from Walter Cotterel and 100 Acres of land more due to him for transporting his wife into this Province in the yeare 1639 and fifty Acres more for bringing into this Province one Child named Katheren Petite in the yeare 1645 there to inhabit and dwell . . . by these presents for vs and our heires doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said

Thomas Petite his heires and Assignes all that parcell of land lyeing on the north side of Patowmeck River neere Cedar Point . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for ffower hundred and fifty Acres. Given at S$^{t}$ Maries vnder our great Seale of our said Province of Maryland the 22$^{th}$ day of November in the yeare of our Lord 1649.

A Grant of land to Willm. Hungerford, 100 Acres. Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn that Willm. Hungerford of our said Province of Maryland Planter did transport himself into our said Province in the yeare 1647 there to inhabit and dwell . . . by these p$^{e}$sens for vs and our heires doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said Willm. Hungerford his heires and Assignes All that parcell of land lyeing in a Branch of the back Creeke of M$^{r}$ Neales land called Hungerfords Branch . . . Given at S$^{t}$ Maries vnder our Great Seale of our said Province of Maryland the first day of decemb in the yeare of our Lord 1649.

[p. 296] A Grant of land to Richard Smith, 100 Acres. Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn that Richard Smith of our said Province in the yeare 1644 there to inhabit and dwell . . . by these p$^{e}$sents for vs and our heires doe give grant and enfeoffe vnto the said Richard Smith his heires and Assignes All that pcell of land lying on the north side of Patowmeck River in a Creeke called Petites Creeke . . . conteyning and nowe laid out for One hundred Acres . . . Given at S$^{t}$ Maries vnder our great Seale of our said Province of Maryland the last day of Novemb in the yeare of o$^{r}$ Lord 1649.

A Grant of land to Richard Bennett, 350 Acres. Knowe ye that wee for & in consideracōn that Richard Bennett of o$^{r}$ said Province of Maryland planter did transport himself his wife and fower children into o$^{r}$ said Province in the yeare 1646 there to inhabit and dwell . . . doe give grant & enfeoffe vnto the said Richard Bennett his heires & Assignes All that pcell of land lyeing in Patowmeck River on the north side of

a Creeke northward from Mr Neales land nowe called Petites Creeke . . . Given at St Maries vnder or great Seale of or said Province of Maryland the first day of december in the yeare of our Lord 1649.

This Patent was in the yeare 1650 Assigned by Richard Bennett to John Ward and by Jo: Ward the same yeare assigned to Henry ffox and by ffox afterwards assigned to Roberts Robins and by him included in a Grant to himself and Robert Hanley of 550 Acres made and passed vnder seale 10 Junis 1651.

A Grant of land to Humfry Howell, 500 Acres. Knowe ye that wee for & in consideracōn that Humfry Howell of or said Province of Maryland Planter did transport himself into our said Province in the yeare 1647 there to inhabit and dwell . . . by these pesents for vs and our heires doe give grant & enfeoffe vnto the said Humfry Howell his heires & Assignes All that parcell of land lyeing on the north side of Patowmeck River And Bounding on the north with the land of Thomas Petite, on the south with the land of Thomas Michell Contening and nowe laid out for one hundred acres . . . Given at St Maries vnder our great Seale of our said Province of Maryland the first day of december in the yeare of our Lord 1649.

[p. 299] A Grant of land to Robt. Sympkin, 100 Acres. Knowe ye that wee for and in considēacōn that Robert Sympkin of our said Province of Maryland planter did transport himself into our said Province in the yeare 1647 there to inhabit and dwell . . . by these pesents for vs and our heires doe give grant & enfeoffe vnto the said Robert Sympkin his heires and Assignes All that pcel of land lyeing on the north side of Patowmeck River and neere Mr Neales back Creeke . . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for One hundred Acres . . . . Given at St Maries vnder our Great Seale of our said Province of Maryland the first day of december in the yeare of or Lord 1649.

25° ffebr. 1649. Knowe all men by these p^esents that I Cap^t Abraham Janson of Edam of Holland doe constitute & appoint my loving ffreind M^r John Hatch my true and lawfull Attorney in Maryland in all Causes and to all intents and purposes as if I were personally present, And further I doe authorize my said Attorney to make and appoint any Attorney or Attorneys as he shall thinke fitt As witness my hand this first of March 1648. Abraham Janson.
Witnes: Cuthbert ffenwick. Cleres Jacopson.

25° ffebr. This 200 Acres was for Shercl. & Ewd. Smithes transp: (assigned to Shercliff) 1646 and Sherclifs former Grant was for his owne transp: then, soe as there is but 100 Acres of this nowe due to him.

M^r Hatton my love remembred to you I would intreat you to lett this Bearer John Shercliff have his title to 200 Acres of land which hee did lend mee to intitle mee to the land at Patuxent, you shall find it Inrolled, and I purpose to lett that land fall soe with my love remembred I rest. 20 ffebr. 1649.

Yo^r loving ffreind ever

Testes. John Shercliff his Marke. Will Hawley.

25° ffebr. John Shertcliffe demandeth 200 Acres of land w^ch hee formerly assigned to Cap^t Willm. Hawley being reassigned to him by the said Cap^t Hawley as appears vppon record aboue written and 100 due to him by Assignem^t from Nichās Paulhampton herevnder recorded and 50 Acres in the right of his wife in respect of her service to M^r Lewger and 50 more for his owne time of his service pformed to M^rs Troughton and 50 Acres more due to Henry Spinke his Mate as servant to Nichās Harvy, and 50 Acres more in respect of one Mathewe Crabb a woman servant bought by him of William Stiles.

Henry Sprinke dd 50 Acres vt supra.

Jan. 26, 1649. Whereas I have right to 100 Acres of land due for my service done to the Lord Proprietary as uppon

Record did appeare I doe hereby assigne and sett over all my right of the said land vnto Jo: Shercliff of New towne witnes my hand the day and yeare aboue written.

Sign. Nich: Paulhampton.

25° ffebr. Warrant to lay out 500 Acres for John Sheircliffe & Henry Spinke on the south side of Patuxent River at the Newtowne.

[p. 300] 23° Marcis. Robt. Holte by Edward Hudson demandeth 400 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself his wife and 4 children into this Province about 3 yeares since.

Warrant to lay out 400 Acres of land to Robert Holt in any place within this Province to the southward of Patuxent River not taken.

20 No: 1649. Capt Robert Vaughan demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting Willm. Loader a Manservant into this Province in the yeare 1642 and 100 Acres for transporting James Courtney another Manservant in Anno 1638 and 100 Acres for transporting James Atkinson another Manservant into this Province in Anno 1648 and 200 Acres more for transporting 4 women servants into this Province viz: ffrancis Woolhouse in Anno 1640 Penelope Prince in Anno 1644 Mary ffeild in Anno 1644 and ffrancis Pinke in Anno 1646.

Warrant to the Surveyor to lay out for Capt Robert Vaughan 500 Acres of land at Parsons Point and Poplar Neck on the Easterne side of the Isle of Kent.

7 January. Richard Butler demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1646.

This present witnesseth that I Richard Butler doe assign to Walter Pakes One Hundred Acres of land being for my transport this pesent yeare into Maryland, and haue received full paymt for the same As witnes my hand this tenth day of August 1646. The Marke of Richard Butler.

Testis. The marke of John Polard.

7 January. Edmond Rite demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1646.

This p$^{e}$sent witnesseth that I Edmond Rite doe assigne to Walter Pakes 100 Acres of land being for my transport this p$^{e}$sent yeare into Maryland and haue received full paym$^{t}$ for the same As witness my hand this 20$^{th}$ of Septemebr 1646.
Testes. Richard J. Ware. The Marke of Edmund Rite.

7° January 1649. Warr$^{t}$ to the Surveyor to lay out 200 Acres of land vppon Wicomico or Patomeck River or some Branch or Creeke thereof r 25° Marcy for John Hatch.

[p. 310] January 3° Anno 1649. These p$^{e}$sents testify that I william Tompson doe acknowledge before my beloved ffreinds Robert Robins and Raphe Crouch, Onely the one half of the land of Robert Tutty whereon I the said Willm. Tompson nowe am dwelling to belong vnto Joseph Cadall And the dwelling House of mee Willm Tompson and other Houses therevnto belonging with the fruit trees planted in the Plantacōn all built and planted at the onely charge and cost of mee the aforesaid William Tompson Witnes my hand the day and yeare aboue written. Sigill. Willm. M Tompson.
Witnes: Robert Robins. Raph Crouch.

18° January. A Warrant to the Surveyor to lay out 300 Acres of land to M$^{r}$ Thomas Pasmore vppon Patowmeck River or any Branch or Creeke thereof. I Tho: Pasmore doe assigne this within mencōned Warr$^{t}$ vnto M$^{r}$ Tho: Sturman Jo: Sturman or any of theire Assignes as witnes my hand this 12$^{th}$ of ffebr. 1649. The marke of Tho: Pasmore.

11° ffebr. 1649. John Mansell assigneth to Stephen Salmon 50 Acres of land due to him in right of his wife whose time of service hee bought of M$^{r}$ Hatton his Lopps Secretary.
The marke of Jo: Mansell I M

Jo: Mansell demands 50 Acres of land in right of his said wife.

17° decembr. William Marshall assigneth to Willm. Pell

200 Acres of land 100 part of 400 due to him as appeares vppon Record and 100 for transportacõn of Ellen Jones his servant Anno 1650.
Witness this hand this 17th of december 1649.

Signn.
Will. 8 Marshall.

17° decembr. Willm Pell demandeth 200 Acres of land for transporting himself and —— Archer his Manservant into this Province about the middle of March last and 200 Acres more by Assignemt from Wm Marshall.

17° december. Wart to the Surveyor to lay out 400 Acres of land vnto Willm. Pell on the River Patapsco or some other place on the westerne Shore of Cheseopeake Bay within this Province.

20 decembr. Bee it knowne vnto all men that I Richard Lawrence for divers good considerãcõns doe sell and sett over vnto John Cage 100 Acres of land due vnto mee In the yeare of our Lord 1649 the 18 day of december.

The marke Richard Lawrence.

Witnes: Tho: Oliver his marke.

Richard Lawrence demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province about 7 yeares since wch hee hath assigned to John Cage.

vlt dec. John Cage demandeth 100 Acres of land by Assignemt from Richard Lawrence and 50 Acres more for service to Capt Cornewallis.

Warrant to lay out 150 Acres for John Cage vppon the north side of Patowmeck River or some Branch or Creeke thereof &c.

27 decembr. Warrant to the surveyor to lay out 700 Acres of land for Sert Marks Pheyps and Nicholas Keeting at Point Patience on the North side of Patuxent River.

7° January. Phillipp Bagley demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1649.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 100 Acres for Phillipp Bagley vppon or neere Patapsco River on the Westerne shore of the Bay.

7° January. M$^{r}$ Joseph Rock demands 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1649. Warr$^{t}$ to lay out for M$^{r}$ Joseph Rock 100 Acres vppon or neere Patapsco River on the westerne shore of the Bay.

[p. 312] The deposicōn of M$^{r}$ Thomas Pasmore taken the 18$^{th}$ day of January 1649 before the Governor & Secretary at the Governors House in S$^{t}$ Michaells Hundred within the Province of Maryland and County of S$^{t}$ Maries.

Whereas this depon$^{t}$ had a Grant of 1000 Acres of land from the late Governor of this Province Leonard Calvert Esq$^{r}$ and others, the right of w$^{ch}$ land is since by subsequent Conveyance come to M$^{r}$ Thomas Sturman as vppon Record appears Hee this depon$^{t}$ maketh oath That in pursuance of the said Originall Grant and of his the said M$^{r}$ Calverts frequent pmises and Agreem$^{ts}$ with this depon$^{t}$ to allowe vnto him 1000 Acres of freeland out of his owne divident within this Province of Maryland. (Which pmise and Grant of the said M$^{r}$ Calvert was made vppon consideracōn of the great charges hee this depon$^{t}$ had been at and the great respect and kindnes hee had expressed to the said M$^{r}$ Calvert in the often entertainem$^{t}$ of him and his company at this deponents house in Virginia.) Hee the said M$^{r}$ Calvert within some short time after the making of the said pmise and Grant appointed this depon$^{t}$ and one Andrewe Chappell (since deceased) to take a veiwe and make choise of the said thousand Acres, w$^{ch}$ accordingly wee did And beginning at the River side at the mouth of the Creeke by M$^{r}$ Sturmans nowe dwelling House cutting downe a Tree there, went along the said Creeke side to the Head thereof, and from thence through the woods beyond the land where the House and Plantacōn nowe is that ffrancis Martin nowe liveth in, including that divident, and conceiving vppon the relacōn and direccōn made and given in the said M$^{r}$ Calverts p$^{e}$sence that a Mile in length either way would include a thousand

Acres, Wee thereabouts (the certaine place this depon$^{t}$ doth not nowe pfectly remember) left off and returned to the said M$^{r}$ Calverts House, who not long after came to the Place and land formerly veiwed by this depon$^{t}$ and the said Chappell as aforesaid where hee together with this depon$^{t}$ did againe veiwe the said land, walking along by the limitts before mencōned as neere as wee could. And therevppon hee the said M$^{r}$ Calvert did allott to this depon$^{t}$ all the land within the said limitts in liewe of the said thousand Acres formerly pmised and granted as aforesaid, and in pursuance and pformance of such his said pmise and Grant, and expressed himself very glad that this deponent had made soe good a choise And further saith not.

12° ffeb$^{r}$. 1649. Stephen Salmon demandeth 200 Acres of land viz: 50 Acres as servant to Cap$^{t}$ Cornewallis 50 Acres in the right of his wife who was servant to M$^{rs}$ Troughton 50 Acres remayning due by Governor Calverts guift and 50 more by Assignem$^{t}$ from John Mansell.

Warr$^{t}$ to the Surveyor to lay out 200 Acres for Stephen Salmon at Cedar point vppon Patowmeck River Joyning to George Manners land.

[p. 313.] 20 ffebr. 1649. M$^{rs}$ Margaret Brent Assigneth to Zachary Wade 100 Acres of land due to her for his owne transport who was her servant and came into this Province in Anno 1641. Witnes her hand. Margaret Brent.

[p. 314] 7° January. M$^{r}$ William durand demandeth 900 Acres of land for transporting himself his wife and Elizabeth his daughter, Joseph Long, Thomas Marsh and Margaret Marsh and 2 servants viz: Willm. Warren and Willm. Hogg in March last and Anne Cole his servant Sithence into this Province.

Warr$^{t}$ inde to lay out for M$^{r}$ durand 900 Acres vppon or neere Patapsco River on the Westerne shore of the Bay or vppon the Isle of Kent or on the said Westerne shore.

7° January. M$^{r}$ Zephaniah Smith demandeth 600 Acres of land for transporting himself and 5 servants viz: Rob$^{t}$ Tomp-

son, Robert Knight, James Cope, Richard Vaughan and Grace Wells into this Province this p$^{e}$sent yeare 1649.

27° ffebr. John Halfhead demandeth 100 Acres as servant to his Lopp 100 Acres in right of Anne his first wife a free woman 50 Acres in right of Julian his nowe wife servant to M$^{rs}$ White.

Warrant to lay out 250 Acres for John Halfhead betweene Cap$^{t}$ dorrells quarter and Matapania house on the south side of Patuxent River.

27° ffebr. Joseph Edlowe demandeth 250 Acres by spiāl grant from his Lopp to Simpkin Througood assigned to the said Joseph as appeares vppon Record and 50 Acres more as servant to the late Governor Leonard Calvert Esq$^{r}$.

Warrant to lay out 300 Acres for Joseph Edlowe betweene Cap$^{t}$ dorrells Quarter and Matapania House on the south side of Patuxent River.

18 Marcy. Hugh Hopewell demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province about the yeare 1641 and 50 Acres in respect of his wives service to M$^{r}$ Copley.

18 Marcy. Tho: White demands 50 Acres of land for his time of service pformed in this Province to Cap$^{t}$ Clayborne w$^{ch}$ expired about nyne yeares since.

Warrant to lay out 200 Acres of land for Hugh Hopewell and Thomas White at hogpen Taverne neck or at or neere to Saccawakitt on the south side of Patuxent River.

12° ffebr. M$^{r}$ Isaack Hive demandeth 100 Acres of land for his owne transport in Anno 1644.

12 ffebr. Zacharias Wade demands 100 Acres of land by Assignem$^{t}$ from M$^{rs}$ Brent vpon Record.

Warr$^{t}$ to the Surveyor to lay out 200 Acres of land to Hive & Wade at the Isle of Kent vppon the Plantacōn where Jo: Gresham lived.

[p. 317] March 23. Owen James demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in Anno 1645

and 200 Acres for transporting 2 men servants into this Province viz Richard Stanford in Anno 1648 and John Pascho in Anno 1649.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 100 Acres for Owen James at Hoggs neck next adioyning to Bushells Plantacōn.

23° Marcy. daniell Clocker demandeth 100 Acres of land viz: 50 for himself as servant to Cap$^{t}$ Cornewalleies and 50 in right of his wife who was servant to Mrs Margarett Brent within this Province.

Warrant to lay out 100 Acres for daniell Clocker on the westerne shoare of Cheseopeack Bay to the southward of Patuxent River and the next neck to the northward of Peter draps neck.

23° Marcy. Elias Beach demandeth 50 Acres for his owne transportacōn having beene servant to Nichās Cawseene and 100 Acres in right of his wife who transported herself into this Province about 10 yeares since and 50 Acres for a woman servant of M$^{r}$ Husbands about a twelue moneth since who is nowe the wife of Georg Manners.

2$^{d}$ Sep$^{t}$. Warrant to lay out 200 Acres of land for Elias Beach on the East side of S$^{t}$ Georges River towards the Head thereof.

12° ffebr. Robert Robins demandeth 250 Acres of land for transporting himself his wife and —— Robins his child into this Province in the yeare 1468.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 250 Acres for Robert Robins at Cedar Point neere to Georg Manners & Stephene Salmons land.

9° ffebr. Henry Bishopp demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province about Anno 1640.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 100 Acres for Henry Bishopp vppon Patomeck River or any Branch or Creeke thereof &c.

[p. 328] Knowe all men by these p$^{e}$sents that I Nathaniel Pope of Appomattox doe Assigne over all my right & title of 100 Acres of land vnto Willm. Lewis w$^{ch}$ was bought of M$^{rs}$

Stratton at her goeing for England witnes my hand this 21th of January 1649. The marke of Nathaniel Pope.
Test: Phillip Chaddock.

Simon demeibilla demandeth 200 Acres of land for transporting himself and walter Waters into this Province about Anno 1640.

17° ffebr. John Mansell demandeth 600 Acres of land viz: 300 by Assignemt from John Warren and 300 by Assignemt from Mr Robt. Clarke.

Warrt to lay out 600 Acres of land to John Mansell vppon Patomeck River or some Branch or Creeke thereof.

I Margarett Brent haue sold my right vnto Barnaby Jackson of 500 Acres of land due vnto myself and my sister Mary Brent for servants brought into Maryland. Witnes my hand January 26, 1649. Margarett Brent.

The foresaid servants names are Samuell Pursall, Tho: Ted, ffrancis Towers, John Stephen and John delahay and were transported in Anno 1638.

5° ffebr. Barnaby Jackson demands 500 Acres of land by sale from Mrs Brent 100 Acres for one Henry More a manservant by him bought of Mr Blount about 6 yeares since, and 50 Acres due to him for his service in the Province to Mr Lewger.

Warrt to lay out 650 Acres to Barnaby Jackson betweene Cedar Point and Point Looke out on the Westerne Shoare of Chesepeack Bay.

5° ffebr. Mrs Margarett Brent and Mrs Mary Brent demand 2000 Acres of land with all the priviledges of his Lopps first Condicōns by speciall Grant from his Lopp recorded vppon the old Records to bee erected into one or two Mannors as they shall thinke fitt wch Grant was soe made vnto them vppon consideracōn of theire transporting themselues and 4 Maidservants viz: Mary Taylor, Elizabeth Guest, Mary damghton and Eliz: Brooke into this Province As they alleadge.

5° ffebr. Mrs Marg: Brent Attorney of Capt Giles Brent her Brother & on his behaulf demandeth six thousand Acres of land vppon his Lopps second Condicōns being for transpor-

tacōcon of these menservants (as shee alleadgeth) viz: Thomas Rowney, William Snipe, James Price, Humfry —— & Willm. —— inAnno 1637 and devereux Godwin, John Warren, Richard Pinner, John Robinson and Edward Berry in Anno 1638 with soe many servants more (whose names shee nowe remembreth not) as come to that quantity of land aboue mencōned.

Knowe all men by these p$^{e}$sents that I John Medley doe make over all my right and Interest of 50 Acres of land bee it more or lesse vnto John Warren his heires Exec$^{rs}$ Adm$^{rs}$ or Assignes this land lyeing and being in S$^{t}$ Clemens Hundred neere [p. 329] Newtowne . . . And to haue and to hold the said fifty Acres of land forever as Witnes my hand this 15$^{th}$ of November 1647. The marke of John Medley.
Test: Tho: Baylie Jo: Thimbleby.

I doe assigne over the 50 Acres aboue mencōned to William Brown. Witness my hand this 3$^{d}$ of June 1650.
The marke of John Warren.

ffebr 28 1649. These p$^{e}$sents testify that I Walter Waterling doe give vnto Robert Smith gratis as his owne 100 Acres of land 50 for my freedome and 50 for a Maide servant. In witnes my hand the day and yeare aboue Written.
The Marke of Walter Waterling.
Witnes W$^{m}$ Asbeston.

28° ffebr. Robert Smith demandeth 50 Acres of land for his service to his Lopp 100 Acres for Thomas Thomas a servant bought of M$^{r}$ Pasmore 15 yeares since. 300 Acres in right of Rose his nowe Wife formerly the wife of Richard Gilbert being for transportacōn of the said Gilbert & his wife and Eliz: & Grace theire Children into this Province, and 100 Acres of land by Assignem$^{t}$ from Walter Waterling.

2$^{d}$ Sept. Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 550 Acres for Robert Smith on Patuxent River or elsewhere.

ffebruary 6 1649. Layd out for Charles Maynard a parcell of land lyeing vppon the East side of S$^{t}$ Clements Bay,

. . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

January 28th 1649. Layd out for John Thimbleby and Willm. Browne of the Newtowne planter a parcell of land lyeing vppon the north side of Patomeck River. Bounding on the west with a Creeke of the said River called Piccokomoco Creeke, on the south with the land nowe in pōssion of John Memley, on the north with the land now in the pōssion of John Sheircliffe . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for One hundred and fifty Acres more or lesse.

January 29th 1649. Laid out for Walter Pakes a parcell of land lyeing vppon the East syde of Bretton Bay, and bounding on the south with the said Bay, on the East with a Creeke called Grymesdich Creeke on the West with a Branch of the said Bay called St Lawrence Branch, . . .Conteyning and nowe laid out for Three Hundred Acres more or lesse.

ffebr. 4th 1649. Laid out for Bartholomewe Obert and [p. 330] dominick a parcell of land lyeing on the East side of Brettons Bay, . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for Two hundred Acres.

ffebr 11th 1649. Laid out for Georg Ackrick a pcell of land lyeing on the west side of St Clements Bay . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for Three Hundred Acres.

Marcy 1° 1649. Laid out for Barnaby Jackson a parcell of land called Skretons lyeing neere the Bay of Cheseopeack . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for Six hundred and fifty Acres.

March 2do 1649. Laid out for John Halfhead a parcell of land lyeing on the South side of Patuxent River Bounding on the north with the land of Joseph Edlowe, On the West with the said River, on the East with St James Creeke formerly St Patrick's Creeke. . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for Two hundred & fifty Acres.

# VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from Vol. VII, p. 408.)

[p. 134] Wednesday, Nov$^{r}$. the 13$^{th}$ 1728. The Vestry meet according to adjournment. Were present: The Rev$^{d}$ John Humphreys Rector, Vachel Denton Esq$^{r}$, John Beale Esq$^{r}$, M$^{r}$ Philip Hammond, Edmond Jennings Esq$^{r}$, Vestrymen. Who proceed to prepare the following petition Viz.

Ann Arundell County ss.

To the Justices of Ann Arundell County Court.

The Petition of the Vestrymen and Church Wardens of St. [p. 135] Ann's Parish in the County aforesaid Humbly Sheweth.

That whereas by an act past last Assembly Entituled an Act for the Repairing and Enlarging of the Church in the City of Annapolis and for building a Chappel of ease in the Parish of St. Anne in Ann Arundell County and to Impower the raising and levying a quantity of Tobacco for that purpose. It is therein declared that your petitioners upon having the Consent of the Major part of the parishioners in the said Parish it should and might be Lawfull for your worships to assess a Sume of Tobacco at two severall assessments not Exceeding fourty thousand pounds of Tobacco upon the parishioners in the said parish towards Enlarging the Church in the City of Annapolis and building a Chappel of Ease in the said parish and for as much as your petitioners have got the Consent of the Major part of the parishioners in the parish af$^{d}$ as ℔ their Consent ready to be produced may appear.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the third day of December

Anno Dom. 1728. Were present The Rev$^{d}$ John Humphreys Rector Vachel Denton Esq$^{r}$ M$^{r}$ Tho$^{s}$ Worthington M$^{r}$ Philip Hammond John Beale Esq$^{r}$ Vestrymen Moses Macubbin, Church Warden.

Vachel Denton Esq$^{r}$ is requested by this Vestry to settle the accounts between them and M$^{r}$ Robert Alexander and to make his report therein to the next Vestry And it is Resolved by this Vestry that In Case the said Alexander delays settling the said Account with the said Denton when he requires the same that they will proceed in the most proper manner to oblige him thereto all which the said Denton is required to Acquaint him the s$^{d}$ Rob$^{t}$ Alexander.

M$^{r}$ Samuel Minskie produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays allowance for the same Viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anno 1727 | Work done for the Vestry. | |
| July 5. | For a Casement, for a window over the alter | £0..6..– |
| | For altering the Ironwork belonging to the head of the bell making it stronger, w$^{th}$ four Locks and keys and new bolts . . . | 1..10..0 |
| Mar. 4$^{th}$. | A pad lock to the gate . . . . | 0..2..6 |
| | For making a key to a pad Lock . . | 0..1..0 |
| | For a pair of Cross garnish to the little gate | 0..4..0 |
| | For making a new Clapper to the bell . | 0..6..0 |
| | Errors Excepted ℔ me Sam$^{l}$ Minski | 2..9..6 |

Which account being read is allowed of and ordered that the Register draw an order upon Dan$^{l}$ Dulany Esq$^{r}$ for the same payable to the said Samuel Minsky. M$^{r}$ Simon Duff produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays allowance thereof viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anno 1727 | Work done for the Vestry | |
| July 5$^{th}$. | for making a new head to the bell and taking out the old one, taking of her down and putting her up again and finding stuff and all Conveniences . . . . . | 2..10..0 |

[p. 137] Which account being read is allowed of, and ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ draw an order upon Daniel Dulany Esq$^{r}$ for the same payable to the s$^{d}$ Simon Duff.

The Vestry adjourns till the first Tuesday of January next.

. . . . .

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the fourth day of March Anno Dom. 1728 Were present. The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys, Rector, M$^{r}$ [p. 139] Vachel Denton, M$^{r}$ Thom$^{s}$ Worthington, M$^{r}$ John Beale, M$^{r}$ Philip Hammond, M$^{r}$ Alexander Warfield, Vestrymen. M$^{r}$ Moses Maccubbin, M$^{r}$ Geo. Plater, Church Wardens. M$^{r}$ Alexander Warfield having shewn to this Vestry a Reasonable Excuse for his non attendance as a Vestrymen at the Vestry held in January last he is thereupon Excused from his fine then.

The Question being put whether the forty thousand pounds of Tobacco allowed by Act of Assembly to be assessed for repairing and Inlarging the Church in the City of Annapolis and building a Chappel of Ease, should be Equally applyed to those purposes or not, Resolved in the negative.

This Vestry taking under their Consideration the manner of applying the above mentioned forty thousand pounds of Tobacco, observe upon Enquiring into the State of the Accounts kept by this Vestry there is near sixty pounds Curr$^{t}$ money and about four thousand pounds of Tobacco due to them, of w$^{ch}$ no part Can be applyed towards building the Chappel of Ease, Therefore, Resolved that the sum of twenty five thousand pounds of Tobacco (Exclusive of the Sherr$^{s}$ Sallary) part of the forty thousand pounds of Tobacco af$^{d}$ be applyed to the building and finishing a Chappel of Ease at the Upper part of the Parish af$^{d}$ and that the remaining fifteen thousand pounds of Tobacco Inclusive of the Sherr$^{s}$ Sallary be applyed to the Reparation and Inlarging the Church.

Resolved that the Reg$^{r}$ of this Vestry apply to the printer to Insert in the Maryland Gazette That Tuesday the first day

[p. 140] of Aprill next is appointed by this Vestry for the Inhabitants at the Upper part of the parish to meet & Choose a place for the Chappell of Ease to be built on, and that the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Humphreys purposes to preach on that day at M$^{r}$ Edmond Bensons where the Inhabitants are desired to Repair.

Resolved by this Vestry that an add$^{n}$ of twenty five feet be added to the parish Church at the east end and be Carryed up with a square wall.

Resolved that the Dimensions of the Chappel of Ease, to be built at the Upper part of the parish be forty feet in Length and twenty five feet in width.

Ordered that publick notice be given by affixing notes at the most publick parts in the parish that any workmen Inclined to undertake to build a Chappel of Ease at the Upper part of the parish and repairing and Inlarging the Church in the City of Annapolis, are desired to repair to the house of M$^{r}$ Edm$^{d}$ Bensons on Tuesday the first day of Aprill next where this Vestry purpose them to meet and to treat with such workmen accordingly.

The Vestry adjourns to the first Tuesday in Aprill next.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish at the house of M$^{r}$ Edm$^{d}$ Bensons on Tuesday the first day of Aprill Anno 1729. Were Present. The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys Rector, M$^{r}$ Vachel Denton, M$^{r}$ Tho$^{s}$ Worthington, M$^{r}$ John Beale, M$^{r}$ Phillip Hammond, M$^{r}$ Alex$^{r}$ Warfield Vestrymen.

The Majority of the Inhabitants of the Upper part of the parish present having made Choice of one acre of ground belonging [p. 141] to Emanuel Marriot, whereon to set a Chappell of Ease to be built for the Conveniency of said Inhabitants. Ordered that Publick notes be set up Certifying this Vestry will meet on Easter Monday at the Vestry house by ten o'clock at furthest and will then treat with any Workmen Inclined to undertake the said building as alsoe the addition to the Parish Church.

Easter Monday Aprill the 7$^{th}$ 1729 The Vestry af$^{d}$ met

according to Appointment and were present. The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys, Rector, M$^{r}$ Vachel Denton, M$^{r}$ Thomas Worthington, M$^{r}$ John Beale, M$^{r}$ Phillip Hammond, M$^{r}$ Alexander Warfield, Vestrymen. Messrs. John Ross and Benj$^{a}$ Gaither are unanimously Chosen Church Wardens for the Ening year in the Room of George Plater and Moses Maccubbins late Church Wardens.

Messrs. Richard Warfield and John Worthington are unanimously Chosen Vestrymen in the room of Mess$^{rs}$ Vachel Denton & Thomas Worthington.

Ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ draw an Order upon the sherr: of ann$^{ll}$ County to pay unto Benj Gaither one hundred and fifty pounds of Tob$^{o}$ for his trouble in getting the Supscriptions to a pet$^{n}$ shewing the Consent of the Parishioners for the Levying a Certain sum of Tob$^{o}$ on them according to the purport of a late Act of Assembly for Levying tobacco for builing a Chappell of Ease &c. which order was drawn and given to the said Gaither accordingly.

Ordered that an Order be drawn on the sherr. af$^{d}$ to pay W$^{m}$ [p. 142] Ghiselin the sum of one thousand pounds of Tob$^{o}$ for his service as Reg$^{r}$ the year past which was accordingly done.

Ordered that further Advertizements be set up that this Vestry will peremtorily agree at their next meeting the first Tuesday in May, with any one Inclined to Undertake the building the Chappell of Ease and the addition to the Parish Church. which was accordingly done.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the sixth of May Anno Dom. 1729. present M$^{r}$ John Beale M$^{r}$ Philip Hamond M$^{r}$ Alex$^{r}$ Warfield, M$^{r}$ Rich$^{d}$ Warfield, Vestrymen, M$^{r}$ Richard Warfield being Chosen a Vestrymen the last Vestry day appears and is Qualifyed in that Office by M$^{r}$ Beale as the Law directs.

M$^{r}$ John Ross & M$^{r}$ Benj$^{n}$ Gaither being Chosen Church Wardens last Vestry appears & is Qualified in that office by M$^{r}$ Beale as the law directs.

Ordered that W^m^ Munroe be allowed for his Service as Sexton the last year seven hundred pounds of Tobacco and that the Reg^r^ draw an order on the sherr: of Ann^ll^ County for the same.

Ordered that further notice be given that this Vestry will Agree with any person that is Inclinable to build the Chappell of Ease and make an addition to the City of Annapolis at their next meeting w^ch^ will be the 15^th^ Inst. and that the Reg^r^ give publick notice thereof.

The Vestry adj^s^ till the fifth of May ins^t^.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Thursday the 15^th^ day of May Anno Dom. 1729 Were present M^r^ John [p. 143] Beale, M^r^ Phillip Hamond, M^r^ Edmond Jennings, M^r^ Alex^r^ Warfield, M^r^ Richard Warfield, M^r^ John Worthington, Vestrymen. M^r^ John Worthington having been Chosen a Vestryman for this Parish appears this day & is qualifyed in that office by M^r^ John Beale as the Law directs, and takes his place &c. This Vestry according to the Directions of the Tobacco Law proceed to lay out the parish af^d^ in the following precincts viz:

1^st^ Division to begin at Shipping Creek & so with a streight Course to the head of Baldwins Creek & all that part of the Parish on the southermost side of the said Line to be in the first precinct and Appoints M^r^ Ezekiel Gillis & M^r^ Robert Davidge Counters for this precinct.

2^d^ Division to begin at the head of the Round bay leaving to the Southard the Widdow Barrys and from thence by a line to the North Run of South River leaving to the Southard John Davidge Jun^r^ Plantation and all to the southard of the s^d^ line to be in the 2^d^ precinct and Appoints M^r^ Cha: Griffith and M^r^ John Davidge Jun^r^ Counters for this precinct.

3^d^ Division to begin at Robert Freshwaters and so along the Main Road that leads from thence to Bells Mill to the North Run and all on the Eastward of the said Road to be in the 3^d^ precinct and appoints M^r^ John Brown and M^r^ Silvanus Marriot Counters for this precinct.

4th Division to begin at the mouth of Towsers branch [p. 144] and so up to the head thereof thence to the head of the Indian Picture branch and down the same to the mouth thereof thence by such a line to the Extent of the Parish as will Leave Richard Greens to the Eastward thereof and all to the Eastward of the branches and Lines aforesaid to be in the 4th precinct. And appoint Mr Joseph Marriot & Mr Richard Warfield Counters for this precinct.

5th precinct to be all the Remainder of this Parish to the westward of the branches & Lines aforesaid. And Appoints Mr Samll Wharfield and Mr John Davis Counters for this precinct.

Ordered that Wm Munroe be allowed 21/ for washing the Linnen belonging to the Church the last year & that the Regr draw an Order upon Mr Danll Dulany for the same. Mr Patrick Creagh appears this day and offers to build and Compleat the Chappell of Ease for forty four thousand pounds of Tobacco workmanlike and to give good security for the performance thereof, But for that this Vestry has not time now to draw the bond and Articles of Agreement the same is Deferred till the first Tuesday of June next at which time the same is to be Compleated.

The Vestry adjd to the first Tuesday in June next.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday the 3d day of June Anno Dom. 1729. Were present The Revd John Humphreys, Rector, Mr John Beale, Mr. Philip Hammond, Mr Alexr Warfield, Mr Richard Warfield, Mr John Worthington, Vestrymen. Who proceed to Agreement with sundry persons for the building the Chappell of Ease, and [p. 145] nobody offering to undertake the same in such manner as is Satisfactory to them or beneficial to the parish and rather than so good a work should be longer put of & delayed Mr Philip Hamond one of the Vestry offers to undertake the finishing the Hull of the house and in a handsome and workmanlike manner to have the same so Intirely Inclosed and Compleated

as to free it from any Danger of weather &c and to Lay the Account of such work before the Vestry who may Judge of the Moderation or Irregularity of the said Charge and as the Vestry hath in their power at present to Dispose of, towards the Erecting &c. as afd of the said Chappel but five and twenty thousand pounds of Tobacco if the said sum of tobo at 10/ ℔ Cent should not be sufficient to Inclose and Compleat the Hull of the said Chappell so as to free it from all Damage of weather &c. the said Philip Condescends to trust to the Honr of the Parish for a Reimbursement of such Overplus as the Vestry may think Regular after their Inspection of the account and the said Philip Hamond promises to finish the said house after the manner afd by this time twelve month.

To which proposall the said Vestry and Church Wardens agree to and in Order that the Tobo now due to this parish from the Sherr. may be Applyed to the use afd the said Vestry and Church Warden agree that the Revd Mr John Humphreys, Mr John Beale and Mr Edmd Jennings or Either of them may draw an order on the sherr. on behalf of the Vestry payable to the said Philip Hammond or order for the said Twenty five thousand pounds of Tobacco, if the said Hammond shall require [p. 146] the said Order before the next Vestry day which said order shall be as good as if Signed by the whole Vestry and Church Wardens. Further the said Hammond Agrees to take the Quantity of Tobo afd from this Vestry at the rate of Ten Shillings ℔ Cent provided the Vestry run the Risque of the Insolvance of the present sherr. and his sureties untill payment thereof be made. To which the said Vestry and Church Wardens Likewise Agree.

The Vestry adjn to the first Tuesday in July next.

# SPRIGG FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

1. THOMAS SPRIGG,[1] the ancestor of this family, was born in 1630 and died in 1704. In a deposition, made in 1665, "Mr. Thomas Sprigge" gives his age as 35 years (*Prov. Court,* Lib. FF, fol. 91), and in another deposition, made in 1694, his age is stated as 64 years (*ibid.,* Lib. W. R. C., no. 1, fol. 696). His will was proved 29 Dec. 1704. He appears as party to a suit in the Provincial Court in October 1657 (*Arch.,* x, 546), and may have been a resident of Maryland for some years previously. 18 January 1658, a patent issued to Thomas Sprigg, who had transported to Maryland "himself, Catherine his wife, Verlinda Roper, Edward Bushell, Nathaniel Sprigge, and Hugh Johnson," for a tract of 600 acres called "Sprigley" in Chester River (Land Office, "Torn Book"). In the opinion of the late George L. L. Davis, the author of the "Day Star of American Freedom," and a very able and conscientious genealogist, Thomas Sprigg arrived about 1655 and probably came from Northamptonshire, in England. Mr. Davis points out that one of the tracts taken up by him was called "Kettering," and that he held another tract called "Northampton" (*Day Star,* p. 265). The records of the Maryland Land Office show that he obtained grants for a large amount of land. He lived on or near Resurrection Manor, in Calvert County, a district later included in Prince George's, and he was twice married. His first wife, Catherine, was living in 1661 and executed a deed with her husband in that year. 17 August 1661, Thomas Sprigg of Resurrection Manor, Calvert County, and Catherine his wife convey to Simon Carpenter 600 acres in Worrell Hundred, Talbot County (*Prov. Court,* Lib. B. B., fol. 176). Mrs. Catherine Sprigg may have been a sister of Gov. William Stone, or the latter may have married a sister of Thomas Sprigg. Gov. Stone in his will, dated 3 Dec. 1659 and proved 21 Dec. 1660 (Annapolis, Lib. 1, fol 89), mentions "my

brother Sprigg," and Thomas Stone, son of the governor, executes an assignment, 3 August 1662, of his right to 100 acres of land to "my uncle Thomas Sprigg" (Land Office, Lib. 5, fol. 182). Mrs. Catherine Sprigg seems to have died without issue and, before 1668, Thomas Sprigg married Eleanor, daughter of John Nuthall. In September 1668, the Council of Maryland passed an order dividing the estate of John Nuthall, deceased, among his three children John and James Nuthall, and Eleanor wife Thomas Sprigg (*Arch.,* v, 34). Mrs. Eleanor Sprigg was living in 1696, when she joined her husband in a deed. 2 July 1696, Thomas Sprigg and Eleanor his wife convey to John Nuthall of St. Mary's County, 250 acres in Resurrection Manor, purchased by the said Thomas Sprigg from Capt. Thomas Cornwallis; John and Elias Sprigg witness the deed (*Prov. Court,* Lib. W.R.C. no. 1, fol. 760. 771). She was probably dead before the date of the following deed, in which she does not join. 16 March 1700/1, Thomas Sprigg of Prince George's County, Gent., to his eldest daughter Sarah Pearce, his grandson John Pearce, only son of said Sarah, and Sarah wife of John Bell daughter of said Sarah Pearce:– gift of certain lands (parts of Northampton, Kettering, etc.) lately in the tenure and occupation of John Sprigg deceased (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. A., fol. 362). Thomas Sprigg was one of the Justices of Calvert County, and of the Quorum, in 1658, 1661, 1667, 1669-70, 1674 (*Arch.,* iii, 424; v, 14. 61; xv, 37; Lib. S., 54; Lib. C.D., 412). In 1661 his name stands at the head of the Commission showing that he was Presiding Justice of the County (*Arch.,* iii, 424). He was commissioned High Sheriff of Calvert County 1 April 1664 and held office until 4 May 1665 (*Arch.,* iii, 490. 491. 520). The following is a brief abstract of his will. Thomas Sprigg Sen'r. of Prince George's County— will dated 9 May 1704, proved 29 Dec. 1704 (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. 1, fol. 23). Mentions daughter Sarah Pearce; son Thomas Sprigg; daughters Martha Prather, Eleanor Nuthall, Elizabeth Wade, and Anne Gittens; Thomas Stockett and my grandson Thomas Stockett; Eleanor Stockett; my son Thomas Sprigg and my sons-in-law James Wade, Philip Gittens, and Thomas Prather executors. The name *James* Wade is evidently a clerical error for Robert Wade. No James Wade appears in the records, and the following ex-

tract is conclusive: 5 January 1704/5, bond of Robert Wade, of Pr. George's County, as one of the executors of Thomas Sprigg, late of said County deceased, in the sum of £600 sterling; sureties Philip Gittings, Thomas Prather, and Samuel Magruder all of Pr. George's County (*Test. Proc.*, Lib. 10, fol. 18).

Thomas Sprigg and Eleanor (Nuthall) his wife had issue:

2. i. Col. Thomas Sprigg.
? ii. John Sprigg, d. about 1700.
? iii. Elias Sprigg.
iv. Sarah Sprigg, mar. . . . Pearce.
v. Martha Sprigg, mar. Thomas Prather.
vi. Eleanor Sprigg, mar. 1°. Thomas Hilleary (d. 1697), 2°. her cousin John Nuthall, son of her uncle John Nuthall of St. Mary's County.
vii. Elizabeth Sprigg, mar. Robert Wade.
viii. Anne Sprigg, mar. Philip Gittings.
ix. Mary Sprigg, d. 27 Jan'y 1694; mar. 12 March 1689, Thomas Stockett of Anne Arundel Co. (*Stockett Genealogy*, pp. 14-15).

Note. John and Elias Sprigg were probably sons of Thomas. Elias witnesses a deed of Thomas and Eleanor Sprigg in 1696 (see above), and in another deed, cited above, John Sprigg deceased is mentioned. The following extracts refer to him: 27 Sept. 1705, bond of Thomas Sprigg for the administration of the estate of John Sprigg late of Pr. George's County deceased, in the sum of £100 sterling; surety, Dr. Richard Pile (*Test. Proc.*, Lib. 19, fol. 90). 10 Dec. 1705, inventory of John Sprigg late of Cecil (sic!) County deceased, amounting to £500: 9: 00; likewise account of estate by Thomas Sprigg administrator (*ibid.*, fol. 115).

2. Col. Thomas Sprigg [2] (*Thomas* [1]) was probably born not far from the year 1670, calculating from the ages of his children and from other circumstances. He was living in 1736, when he executed a deed, but he left no will, and the records of the Prerogative Court do not show that letters of administration were ever issued on his estate. He was probably dead in 1739, when letters on the estate of his wife Margaret were taken out by Osborn Sprigg. In 1722, Col. Sprigg deeded lands in Pr. George's County to his sons Thomas, Osborn, and Edward Sprigg, and, in 1728, he executed a conveyance to his daughter-in-law Margery Sprigg, widow of his eldest son Thomas who died in 1725. Margaret, wife of Col. Thomas Sprigg joined her husband in this last deed. She was the daughter of Edward and Honor Mariarte of Anne Arundel County, and proof of her parentage will be found in the *Maryland Historical Maga-*

*zine,* vol. i, p. 381; vol. ii, p. 179. Mrs. Margaret Sprigg died intestate in 1739, before 27 November when her son Osborn Sprigg gave bond for the administration of her estate in the sum of £600, with Thomas and Basil Waring as his sureties (Pr. Geo. Co. Records). At June Court 1697, "Mr. Thomas Sprigg Jun'r." being first duly sworn, took his seat as one of the Justices of Prince George's County (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. A, fol. 169), and subsequent entries prove that he sat as a member of the Court from this date until 1704. From 1712 to 1715 he represented Prince George's County in the Maryland Assembly (*Ms. House Journals*). In the *Journals* for 1713 and 1714 he is styled "Major Thomas Sprigg," while in 1715 his name is entered as "Lieut. Coll. Thomas Sprigg." It is therefore evident that in 1714 or 1715 he was promoted from Major to Lieutenant-Colonel of the County militia. The deed executed in 1728 to his daughter-in-law Margery Sprigg is acknowledged by "Col. Thomas Sprigg" and Margaret his wife.

Col. Thomas Sprigg and Margaret (Mariarte) his wife had issue:

3. i. Thomas Sprigg,[3] d. 1725.
4. ii. Col. Edward Sprigg, b. 1697; d. 30 Nov. 1751.
5. iii. Osborn Sprigg, b. 1707(?); d. 7 Jan'y 1750.
iv. Priscilla Sprigg, mar. 22 Aug. 1716, Ralph Crabb.
v. Margaret Sprigg, mar. 26 Sept. 1717, Francis King.
vi. Eleanor Sprigg, mar. about 1716, Henry Wright.

3. Thomas Sprigg[3] (*Thomas,*[2] *Thomas*[1]) died intestate in 1725. His widow, Margery, administered on his estate and filed her bond, 15 Nov. 1725, in the sum of £4,000, with Thomas Gantt, Edward Sprigg, and John Wight as her sureties (*Test. Proc.,* Lib. 27, fol. 232). Mrs. Margery Sprigg was the daughter of Capt. John Wight of Prince George's County who died in 1705 intestate, and Ann his wife, widow of Thomas Gantt of Calvert County who died in 1692. Mrs. Ann Wight died in 1726, and in her will, dated 15 Sept. 1725, proved 26 May 1726 (Annapolis, Lib. 18, fol. 518), mentions her daughter Margery Sprigg, and her grandchildren Thomas, Anne, and Edward Sprigg. In 1728, Col. Thomas Sprigg conveys to his daughter-in-law "Margery Sprigg widow and administrator of Thomas Sprigg, Gent., eldest son and heir of the said Thomas Sprigg" the grantor, a water mill in Prince George's County

(Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. M., fol. 350). Before 1737, she married Col. Joseph Belt whose daughters, by a former marriage, Rachel and Mary, married Osborn and Edward Sprigg respectively. 30 June 1737, Joseph Belt and Margery his wife "widow and administratrix of Thomas Sprigg, late of Prince George's County deceased," rendered an additional account of the said deceased's estate (*Accounts,* Lib. 15, fol. 341). She died in 1783 leaving a will recorded in Prince George's County. Thomas Sprigg and Margery his wife had issue:

6. i. THOMAS SPRIGG,[4] b. 1715; d. 29 Dec. 1781.
ii. JOHN SPRIGG, b. 26 Nov. 1716.
iii. EDWARD SPRIGG, mentioned, 1725, in his grandmother's will; living 1772, and had a son Richard.
iv. ANNE SPRIGG, mar. Joseph Belt, Jr., son of her step-father, Col. Joseph Belt.
v. MARY SPRIGG, b. 15 Dec. 1723; mar. 21 June 1746, Jeremiah Belt.

4. COL. EDWARD SPRIGG [3] (*Thomas,*[2] *Thomas* [1]), was born in 1697, and died 30 Nov. 1751. His age is given in depositions as 50 years in 1747/8, 52 in 1748/9, and 53 in 1750 (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. E. E., fol. 466. 629; Lib. P. P., fol. 88). He was one of the Justices of Prince George's County 1726-1732, 1747-1751, was Presiding Justice 1747-1751 (Commission Book), and was commissioned, 29 April 1732, one of the Justices of the Provincial Court of Maryland, the highest judicial tribunal in the Province (*ibid.*). He represented Prince George's County in the Assembly 1729-1751, and was Speaker of the House 1742-1748 (*Ms. Journals*). In the *House Journals* he is styled "Captain" from 1730 to 1735, "Major" from 1735 to 1742, and "Colonel" from 1742 to 1751, showing that he held these successive ranks in the militia of his County. The *Maryland Gazette* of 4 Dec. 1751 has the following obituary notice: "On Saturday last (30 November) died, in Prince George's County, after a short illness of 20 hours, Col. Edward Sprigg, who was for more than 22 years past one of the Representatives for that County in the House of Delegates of this Province; was for several years the Honourable Speaker of that House; and presided as chief of the Commission of the Peace for the said County, and continued in that Station until he died. Col. Sprigg was twice married. His first wife, married 26 April 1720, was Elizabeth

daughter of Dr. Richard Pile. The marriage is recorded in the register of Queen Anne Parish. His second wife was Mary (b. 24 Dec. 1722) daughter of Col. Joseph Belt. After the death of Col. Sprigg, she married Thomas Pindle.

Col. Edward Sprigg and Elizabeth (Pile) his first wife had issue:

i. Richard Sprigg,[4] b. 28 April 1721.
ii. Edward Sprigg, b. 12 June 1723.
7. iii. James Sprigg, b. 27 Jan'y 1724/5; d. 1778.
iv. Thomas Sprigg, b. 21 Feb'y 1726/7.
v. Elizabeth Sprigg, b. 21 July 1728.
vi. Gilbert Sprigg, b. 11 August 1730.
vii. Mary Sprigg, b. 17 August 173—.
viii. Margaret Sprigg.

Col. Edward Sprigg and Mary (Belt) his second wife had issue:

ix. Jacob Sprigg, d. s. p. 1770.
x. Frederick Sprigg.
xi. Lucy Sprigg, b. 1752; a posthumous child.

5. Osborn Sprigg[3] (*Thomas,*[2] *Thomas*[1]) of Prince George's County, is said to have been born in 1707. In a deposition made in 1745 (Chancery, Lib. I. R., no. 4, fol. 591) his age is given as 38 years. If this be correct, he was only twenty years old in 1727 when he married his second wife. It is possible, however, that there may be a clerical error here, and that he was really born some years earlier. In February 1722 he received from his father a gift of parts of Northampton, Brook Grove, Kettering, and Addition to Kettering, though he was not to enter into possession until after the death of his mother Mrs. Margaret Sprigg (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. I, fol. 368). Osborn Sprigg represented Prince George's County in the Assembly 1739-1744 (*House Journals*), and was High Sheriff of the County from 18 Sept. 1747 until his death (*Commission Book*). He died 7 January 1750, and the *Maryland Gazette,* three days later, has the following notice: "We have just received the melancholy News of the Death of Osborn Sprigg, Esq.; High Sheriff of Prince George's County, on Monday last." Osborn Sprigg was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth, died in 1726/7 leaving an infant daughter, Margaret. The register of Queen Anne Parish records the birth, 20 March 1726/7, of Margaret "daughter of Osborn and Elizabeth Sprigg." The marriage of Osborn Sprigg to his second

wife, Rachel daughter of Col. Joseph Belt took place 11 July 1727, and is recorded in the same parish register. Mrs. Rachel Sprigg was born 13 December 1711 (Queen Anne Par. Reg.). Osborn Sprigg and Elizabeth his first wife had a daughter:

i. MARGARET SPRIGG,[4] b. 20 March 1726/7; d. October 1804. She mar., about 1745, Capt. William Bowie of Pr. Geo. Co., and their son, Robert Bowie (b. 1750; d. 1818) was Governor of Maryland 1803-1806, and 1811-1813.

Osborn Sprigg and Rachel (Belt) his second wife had issue:

8. ii. JOSEPH SPRIGG, b. 1736; d. 1800.
iii. OSBORN SPRIGG, mar. 8 April, 1779, Sarah dau of Thomas Gantt of Pr. Geo. Co.
iv. GEN. THOMAS SPRIGG, b. 1747; d. in Washington Co., 13 Dec. 1809; Mem. Congress 1793-1796. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprigg, d. 28 July 1808.
v. LUCY SPRIGG, b. 9 Jan'y 1728/9.
vi. ESTHER SPRIGG, b. 16 Feb'y 1730; mar. Thomas Bowie, and d. s. p.
vii. RACHEL SPRIGG, b. 1 June 1733.
viii. PRISCILLA SPRIGG, b. 26 Sept. 1735; mar., 28 Nov. 1762, Col. Barton Lucas.
ix. ELIZABETH SPRIGG.
x. ANNE SPRIGG.

6. THOMAS SPRIGG,[4] (*Thomas,*[3] *Thomas,*[2] *Thomas*[1]) of Anne Arundel County, was born in 1715 and died 29 December 1781. He gives his age as 30 years in a deposition made in 1745 (A. A. Co., Lib. I. B. no. 1, fol. 212), and as 52 years in 1767 (Chancery, Lib. 1774-83, fol. 20). He married, 14 December 1737, Elizabeth (b. 16 Jan'y 1721/2) daughter of Richard Galloway (d. 1741) of Anne Arundel County and Margaret (Smith) his wife. They had a son:

9. i. RICHARD SPRIGG,[5] b. 16 Dec. 1739; d. 24 Nov. 1798.

7. JAMES SPRIGG[4] (*Edward,*[3] *Thomas,*[2] *Thomas*[1]) was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, 27 January 1724/5 (Qu. Anne Par. Rec.) and died in Montgomery County, in 1778. His will, dated 2 April 1778, and proved 14 May following, is recorded in Montgomery County (Lib. A., fol. 47). It mentions his wife Elizabeth and the children named below. James Sprigg and Elizabeth his wife, who died in 1811, had issue:

i. JOHN SPRIGG.[5]
ii. LEVIN SPRIGG, b. 14 March 1762; apparently d. young.

iii. Regin Sprigg, b. 31 August 1766.
iv. Eleanor Sprigg, mar. 1°. Thos. Stillings, 2°. Joseph Stillings.
v. Mary Sprigg, b. 4 Sept. 1768; mar. . . . Lawman.
vi. Elizabeth Sprigg, mar. . . . Markham.
vii. Lucy Sprigg, mar. . . . McTee.
viii. Margaret Sprigg.

8. Joseph Sprigg [4] (*Osborn,*[3] *Thomas,*[2] *Thomas* [1]) was born in 1736 and died in 1800. In a deposition, made in 1774, he gives his age as 38 years (Chancery, Lib. 1774-83, fol. 111), and his will was proved 8 Nov. 1800. With Hannah his wife he conveyed, 24 Nov. 1760, to William Bowie, 310 acres part of Darnall's Grove, which he had purchased from the estate of Osborn Sprigg deceased, the said land having been mortgaged as security for a bond given by said Osborn Sprigg to the Commissioners or Trustees for emitting Bills of Credit (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. R. R., fol. 107). 6 Sept. 1773, "Joseph Sprigg of Prince George's County, Gent., eldest son and heir of Osborn Sprigg late of said County, deceased," and Thomas Williams, grandson and heir at law of Thomas Williams deceased, convey to two daughters of Jeremiah Berry a tract of land deeded, 22 July 1747, by Benj. Berry to the said Osborn Sprigg and Thomas Williams (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. B. B. no. 1, fol. 339). In February 1774, Joseph Sprigg of Prince George's County, Gent., and Hannah his wife convey to Thomas Sprigg of the same County "all that tract whereon my late father Mr. Osborn Sprigg dwelt, called Northampton," and also parts of Kettering, Addition to Kettering, and Hearts Delight (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. B. B. no. 1, fol. 473). At the same time they convey other lands to Jeremiah Magruder (*ibid.,* fol. 366). Before November following Joseph Sprigg had removed from Prince George's County, and settled in that part of Frederick County which was later included in Washington County, created by Act of Legislature 6 Sept. 1776 (Scharf's *Western Maryland,* p. 973). Joseph Sprigg was one of the Justices of Prince George's County from 1766 to 1774, and was of the Quorum 1773-74 (*Commission Book*). 18 Nov. 1774, he was elected a member of the Committee of Correspondence of Frederick County (*Md. Gazette,* 24 Nov. 1774). He was commissioned Judge of the Orphans' Court for Washington County 4 June 1777 (*Arch.* xvi, 275), and again in 1778 (*Commission Book*). In 1778 and 1782 he was one of the Justices of Washington County (*ibid.*). Ac-

cording to family tradition Joseph Sprigg is said to have been several times married. It can be proved that he married twice. His first wife Hannah was the daughter of Hon. Philip Lee, Member of the Council of Maryland, and widow of Thomas Bowie. His second wife was Margaret daughter of James Weems of Calvert County, and widow of —— Elzey. They were married 8 April 1781, and she died in 1783. In 1785, Joseph Sprigg, as her administrator, together with other heirs, filed a bill in Chancery against John Weems executor of her father James Weems. The case went on from term to term, and it appears from the records that Joseph Sprigg was dead in 1804, before the termination of the suit, which was carried on by his son Joseph. The will of Joseph Sprigg was proved in Calvert County 8 November 1800. By Hannah (Lee) his first wife he had issue:

10. i. Joseph Sprigg,[5] b. 1760; d. 5 Dec. 1821.
11. ii. Osborn Sprigg.
iii. Philip Sprigg, named in the will of his half brother, Capt. Daniel Bowie.
iv. Corbin Sprigg.
v. Thomas Sprigg, a sea captain; d. 10 July 1810..
vi. William Sprigg, Judge of Supreme Court of Ohio, 1803; U. S. Judge for Territory of Michigan 1805, for Orleans 1806, for Louisiana 1812, and for Illinois 1813; District Judge of State of Missouri.
vii. Anne Sprigg, mar. Charles Carroll of Bellevue.
viii. Lettice Sprigg, named in Capt. Daniel Bowie's will.
ix. Hannah Sprigg.

By his second wife, Margaret (Weems) Joseph Sprigg had a son:

12. x. Samuel Sprigg, d. 21 April 1855; Governor of Maryland.

9. Richard Sprigg [5] (*Thomas,*[4] *Thomas,*[3] *Thomas,*[2] *Thomas*[1]) of Cedar Park, Anne Arundel County, was born 16 Dec. 1739, and died 24 Nov. 1798. He married, 1 August 1765, Margaret daughter of John Caille and Rebecca (Ennalls) his wife, and she died 13 July 1796. They had issue:

i. Sophia Sprigg, b. 1766; d. 1812; mar. 1785, Col. John Francis Mercer.
ii. Rebecca Sprigg, b. 1767; d. 1806; mar. 1787, Dr. James Steuart.
iii. Elizabeth Sprigg, b. 1770; d. 1813; mar. 1795, Hugh Thompson.
iv. Henrietta Sprigg, b. 1775; d. 1791.
v. Margaret Sprigg, b. 1790; d. 1864.

10. Joseph Sprigg [5] (*Joseph,*[4] *Osborn,*[3] *Thomas,*[2] *Thomas*[1]) was born in Prince George's County in 1760. In 1774 he

went with his father to Washington County (then a part of Frederick County, and lived there until 1816, when he removed to Illinois. He died 5 Dec. 1821, in the 62nd year of his age. About 1789, he married Ann Taylor daughter of Major Ignatius Taylor of Washington County. It is said that the marriage took place on the same day that Major Taylor was married to Joseph Sprigg's half-sister Barbara. Joseph Sprigg and Ann (Taylor) his wife had issue:

13. i. Daniel Sprigg [6] of Baltimore, b. 1790; d. 21 Jan'y 1871.
ii. Jenifer Sprigg.
iii. Ann Sprigg.
iv. Hannah Sprigg.
v. Margaret Sprigg.
14. vi. Ignatius Sprigg of Randolph Co., Illinois.
vii. Caroline Sprigg.
viii. Elizabeth Sprigg, mar. . . . Blackwell.
ix. Lucretia Sprigg.
x. Francis Sprigg.
xi. Maria Barbara Sprigg, b. 25 Aug. 1808.
xii. John Chambers Sprigg, b. 27 Jan'y 1811.

Note. The births of the last two children are recorded in St. John's Parish, Washington Co., Md.

11. Osborn Sprigg [5] (*Joseph,*[4] *Osborn,*[3] *Thomas,*[2] *Thomas* [1]), married Sarah doughter of Capt. Michael Cresap, and grand-daughter of Col. Thomas Cresap. They had issue:

i. Michael Cresap Sprigg,[6] b. 1 July 1791; d. 18 Dec. 1845. Mem. Md. Legislature; President C. & O. Canal; Mem. Congress 1827-1831; married, 27 April 1815, Mary Lamar.
ii. Joseph Sprigg, b. 24 Feb'y 1793; d. 1864; mar. Jane D. McMahon.
iii. Osborn Sprigg, b. 6 Aug. 1795.
iv. James Cresap Sprigg, b. 1 May 1797; d. in Kentucky 3 Oct. 1852. Member of Congress from Kentucky, 1841-1843.

12. Samuel Sprigg [5] (*Joseph,*[4] *Osborn,*[3] *Thomas,*[2] *Thomas* [1]) was Governor of Maryland 1819-1822, and died 21 April 1855. He married, 1 Jan'y 1811, Violetta daughter of Thomas Lansdale (d. 1802) of Prince George's County and Cornelia (van Horne) his wife. They had issue:

i. Sarah Sprigg,[6] b. 27 March 1812; mar. her cousin William Thomas Carroll.
15. ii. Osborn Sprigg, b. 7 Nov. 1813; mar. 22 Dec. 1840, Caroline Lansdale Bowie.

13. Daniel Sprigg [6] (*Joseph,*[5] *Joseph,*[4] *Osborn* [3]) was born in Washington County, Md., in 1790, and died in Baltimore, Md., 21 Jan'y 1871, in the 81st year of his age. In 1814, he came from Hagerstown as a member of Capt.

Quantrell's Company, and took part in the defense of Baltimore against the British attack. He was for a number of years cashier of the Hagerstown Bank, and was a vestryman of St. John's Church, Hagerstown, from 1816 to 1831. Not long after the latter date he removed to Buffalo, New York, where he was cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States. On the establishment of the Merchants Bank of Baltimore, he was invited to become its cashier. He accepted this position and held it from 1835 until his death in 1871. He was at one time elected to the Maryland State Senate by the Senatorial Electors, but declined the honor. Daniel Sprigg married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Chesley of Hagerstown, and had issue:

i. George Harry Sprigg,[7] mar. 1°. Ellen Compton, 2°. Elizabeth Smith.
ii. Ann Taylor Sprigg, mar. Michael Sanderson Newman.
iii. Joseph Alexander Sprigg, mar. Ann dau. of Thomas Phenix, but had no issue.
iv. William Sprigg.
v. Rev. Daniel Francis Sprigg of Washington, D. C.; mar. Emily Rutter.
vi. Elizabeth Sprigg, d. young.
vii. Violetta Sprigg, d. 14 March 1870; mar. John F. Pickrell.
viii. Mary Elizabeth Sprigg, mar. William Donnell of Baltimore, Md.
ix. Sarah Chesley Sprigg, mar. Oliver Beirne.
x. Charles Carroll Sprigg, d. young.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprigg, wife of Daniel Sprigg, died in Baltimore, 19 April 1870, aged 76 years.

14. Ignatius Sprigg[6] (*Joseph,*[5] *Joseph,*[4] *Osborn*[3]) removed to Illinois with his father in 1816. He was married, 6 November 1820, in Randolph County, Illinois, to Mary Adkins, and they had a daughter.

i. Mary Sprigg,[7] b. 12 Sept. 1833; mar. 28 June 1855, Andrew B. Skidmore.

15. Osborn Sprigg[6] (*Samuel,*[5] *Joseph,*[4] *Osborn*[3]) was born 7 November 1813. He married, 22 Dec. 1840, Caroline Lansdale Bowie (b. 5 February 1820) daughter of Robert W. Bowie, and had issue:

i. Mary Bowie Sprigg,[7] b. August 1842; mar. April 1876, James Anderson of Rockville, Md., and died without surviving issue.
ii. Violetta Lansdale Sprigg, b. 30 June 1844; d. unmarried.
iii. Catherine Lansdale Sprigg, b. 30 August 1846; d. in infancy.
iv. Samuel Sprigg, b. 27 Sept. 1849; mar. Mlle. Dubois of Cannes, France; d. s. p. 2 Nov. 1882.

# LLOYD FAMILY.

The following genealogy of the branch of the Lloyd family residing in Trappe District, Talbot County, has been sent to the *Magazine* by Col. Oswald Tilghman of Easton. It will serve to correct an error in the article on the Lloyds published in the December number, and Col. Tilghman's well-known genealogical skill will vouch for its accuracy.

THE LLOYDS OF TRAPPE DISTRICT, TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

1. EDWARD LLOYD of Wye House, died 1695. Puritan Commander of Ann Arundel Co. 1650. Provincial Councillor of Md. Married first a widow, Alice (Crouch) Hawkins, and secondly Frances, widow of John Watkins. After her death he returned to England and died in London. He was appointed Commander of Ann Arundel Co. by Gov. Stone, 1650. He lived to be about 90 years old. He married again in England, Grace, widow of William Parker, who survived him. His only son by first wife:

2. PHILEMON LLOYD, born 1647, died 1685. Member of the Provincial Assembly of Md. 1671-74. Died ten years before his father. He married Henrietta Maria Neale Bennett, widow of Richard Bennett of Bennett's Point, Queen Anne's Co., who was the richest man in the province of Maryland. She was the daughter of Capt. James Neale and Anne Gill. She died May 4, 1697. Issue:

    1. EDWARD II of Wye House.
    2. PHILEMON (married Widow Freeman).
    3. JAMES.
    4. ANNA MARIA, wife of Col. Richard Tilghman II.
    5. MARGARET, wife of Matthew Tilghman Ward.
    6. HENRIETTA M., wife of Henry Blake of Queen Anne Co. Their dau. was mother of Charles Carroll, barrister.
    7. ALICE, unmar.

3. JAMES LLOYD I, born Mar. 7, 1680, died Sept. 27, 1723. Member Provincial Assembly of Md. 1712-14 and 1716-22.

Member of Council 1722-23 under Gov. Charles Calvert. Married the beautiful Ann Grundy, Jan'y 12, 1709, born Apl. 25, 1680, died Nov. 18, 1731. She and her husband James Lloyd lie buried at Hope. She married secondly Rev. Edward Fottrell by whom she had no children. Issue:

1. Robert Lloyd of Hope, who mar. Anna Maria Hemsley, dau. of Col. Richard Tilghman II.
2. Margaret, wife of William Tilghman of Grosses, son of Col. Richard Tilghman II.
3. Deborah, wife of Jeremiah Nicols, son of Rev. Henry Nicols of St. Michael's.
4. Henrietta Maria,wife of Samuel Chamberlaine of Plaindealing.
5. James of Parson's Landing.
7. Ann, wife of Hon. Matthew Tilghman of Rich Neck.

4. James Lloyd II, of Parson's Landing, born Mar. 16, 1716, d. Mar. 1768. Married Elizabeth Frisby dau. of Peregrine Frisby of Cecil Co., Md., whose other dau. Susanna Frisby married Col. Richard Tilghman 3rd, father of Col. Peregrine Tilghman who married Deborah Lloyd dau. of Robert Lloyd of Hope. Genl. Tench Tilghman's grandfather, Peregrine Frisby, was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Md. 1713. Issue:

1. James III.
2. Peregrine.
3. Robert.
4. Philemon.
5. Frisby.
6. Nicholas.
7. Anna.
8. Elizabeth.
9. Henrietta Maria.
10. Deborah.

5. Capt. James Lloyd III, died 1815. Married Sarah Martin, dau. of Thomas Martin. Captain 4th Battalion Md. Militia in the American Revolution. Issue:

1. Robert Grundy.
2. Thomas, mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Martin, died 1801. He mentions in his will sons James, Henry, and Edward.
3. Robert (again).
4. Peregrine, died 1808 unmarried.
5. Deborah, wife of Edward Martin.
6. Sarah.

6. Robert Grundy Lloyd, died 1839. Married Mary Ruth, Feb. 5th, 1812. Issue:

1. Sarah Jane.
2. Robert Nicols.

3. James P.
4. Philemon.
5. Thomas E. (married Jane Bradley, Jan. 12, 1846).
6. Frisby.
7. Montgomery.
8. Christopher Columbus.
9. Dr. Francis Marion.

7. Dr. Francis M. Lloyd, died 1885. Married Sarah Miranda Bowdle Jan. 12, 1857. Issue:
   1. Charles Bowdle.

8. Charles B. Lloyd, married Eliza Chaplain Robinson. Issue:
   1. Francis Marion.
   2. Helen.

9. Francis Marion Lloyd.

Oswald Tilghman.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

### MONTHLY MEETINGS.

*Meeting of January* 13, 1913.—The stated meeting of the Maryland Historical Society met this date at the rooms of the Society, President Cohen in the chair. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mr. Wm. M. Pegram acted as Secretary *pro tem.* Mr. Cohen presented some letters from Robert Gilmor to James Barroll, treasurer of the Washington Monument Association, in relation to closing the accounts of that organization.

The following persons were elected active members: Mrs. Charles T. Matson, Miss Florence Mackubin and Mrs. Harry G. Skinner. Mrs. Owen Chahoon was elected an associate member. The following resignations were offered and accepted: James T. Dennis, G. Lane Taneyhill, Maurice Laupheimer, E. J. Clark, J. Mont. Gambrill, Isaac McCurley, Percy M. Reese, Chas. R. Miller.

The death of Dr. Wm. Hand Browne, on December 13, 1912, having been announced, President Cohen made the following remarks:

" The death of Dr. William Hand Browne has taken from the roll of this Society the name of one of its most valued members.

The scholarly attainments of Dr. Browne have reflected honor upon the Society through the careful work bestowed by him upon the Archives of Maryland of which publication he was the Editor from the first volume issued in 1883 up to and including volume 32 published in 1912, as also through his labor upon the *Maryland Historical Magazine,* which he conducted for the first five years of its issue and until his advancing years called for relief therefrom.

His services to this Society in these and in other and various ways deserve a more fitting record than I am able to supply, I have therefore asked Mr. Clayton C. Hall, the efficient Chairman of our Committee on Publications, at whose forethought and suggestion Dr. Browne was led to undertake the Archive work, to prepare for us, as I felt sure would be to him a pleasing duty, a suitable minute expressive of our appreciation of our departed friend."

Mr. Clayton C. Hall then presented the following tribute on Dr. Browne's life and character, which was ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the Society and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

*Mr. President:*

" In the death of Dr. William Hand Browne, which occurred on December 13, 1912 at his late residence in Baltimore County, not only has this Society lost a member whose work conferred upon it especial lustre, but there has passed away an accomplished scholar, a learned historian, and a distinguished man of letters, recognized and esteemed both at home and abroad.

Born in this city eighty-four years ago, Dr. Browne as he approached manhood first applied himself to the study of medi-

cine and in 1850 was graduated with the doctor's degree from the University of Maryland. The lure of literary pursuits was however, strong upon him, and to these he devoted his life, without entering upon the practice of medicine.

In his younger years Dr. Browne contributed to literature by translating a number of works of fiction from the French and German, and was also engaged at different times as editor of the *Eclectic Magazine* and the *Southern Magazine,* and upon the editorial staff of other literary periodicals, among them being the *Southern Review* of which the late Dr. A. T. Bledsoe was editor-in-chief. In 1879, shortly after the establishment of the Johns Hopkins University, he became its librarian, and from that position was appointed successively associate, associate professor, and finally, professor of English Literature. This chair he retained until two years ago when he retired on account of advancing age and was thereupon given the title of professor emeritus in the University.

With a wide and accurate knowledge of both modern and early English literature and the poetry of other lands, he was a valued teacher, and one held in warm affection by his students, who ever found in him a wise, patient and sympathetic friend and counsellor. The habit of his well-stored mind was, however, critical and analytical rather than creative, and his criticisms and reviews of contemporary literature which appeared from time to time in certain journals of the higher class were especially prized.

But it is rather upon his work as a writer of Maryland history and of his work done for this Society that we would particularly dwell. A loyal son of Maryland, devoted to the traditions of his native State, he was a careful student of the colonial history of Maryland at a time when its study from original sources was no easy task. It was natural therefore, when thirty years ago the State by act of legislature made this Society the depositary and custodian of the archives of Maryland relating to the colonial period, and provided for their publication, that Dr. Browne should be selected as the editor.

He was not then a member of the Society, but the first suggestion of his name was met by the immediate recognition of his preëminent fitness. This fact was expressed in a report of the Committee on Publications made in November 1883, and printed with the first volume of the *Archives*.

In the thirty years that have elapsed, thirty-two large quarto volumes of the *Archives* have been published, all but one, which contains the muster rolls of the Maryland troops in the war of the Revolution, being edited by Dr. Browne, who at the time of his death was engaged upon the thirty-third volume. In the thirty-one volumes edited by him are contained, in eleven volumes, all the known records of the Provincial Council from 1636 to September 1770, beyond which date the records are missing; the Assembly Proceedings down to 1716, in eleven volumes; Proceedings of the Maryland Convention and Council of Safety in four volumes; Correspondence of Governor Sharpe, —three volumes; and some of the Proceedings of the Provincial Court,—two volumes. Many gaps were found in the seventeenth century records received from Annapolis, but as the result of careful search conducted in England in the Public Record Office and elsewhere, which Dr. Browne directed with untiring zeal and industry, most of these were filled by means of copies obtained from colonial records abroad.

The old provincial records had been delved into by John Leeds Bozman a century ago, and by John V. L. McMahon and a few others at later dates; but to most persons they were as sealed books. As the result of Dr. Browne's labors the original sources of the much neglected history of Maryland have been put within the reach of scholars everywhere, for the published *Archives* are exact and literal reproductions of the manuscript records. Prefixed to each volume is an introduction in which the editor gives to the reader the benefit of his own erudition, explains whatever is obscure, and illuminates the dark corners. The great value of these published *Archives* has received warm recognition both in this country and abroad, and they have been pronounced by high authority the most

important contribution to American colonial history that has been published.

By this monumental and scholarly work, Dr. Browne has rendered most valuable service to the colonial history of Maryland and America, and it may be said without hesitation that the reputation of this Society has been greatly enhanced by the masterly manner in which he has edited these *Archives,* published under its auspices.

Of great value but of less conspicuous character are other works of Dr. Browne. In 1884 he published *Maryland, the History of a Palatinate,* and in 1890, *George and Cecilius Calvert, Barons Baltimore.* He edited for this Society certain papers selected from the collection of Calvert papers and which were published as *Calvert Papers* No. I and No. II., and when in 1906 the *Maryland Historical Magazine* was established he was chosen as its editor and continued in that office until two years ago, and thus gave to the *Magazine* its form and set the standard of its quality.

Of quiet and unassuming manners and a retiring disposition, Dr. Browne was probably intimately known to but few of us; but those few well knew the charm of his conversation and the value of his kindly friendship. His work has placed not only this Society but the State of Maryland and all students of Maryland history under lasting obligations, and his memory will ever be cherished by us as that of one who has contributed more than any other to the advancement of the purposes for which this Society was formed."

The report of the Committee on Nominations was presented:

BALTIMORE, *January* 13, 1913.

*To the President and Members of the*
*Maryland Historical Society.*

The Committee appointed by resolution of the Council on Thursday, December 5, 1912, " to select the names of the officers and members of the various committees to be submitted for

nomination at the regular monthly meeting of the Society on the evening of the 13th January, 1913," respectfully reports as follows:—

At the regular meeting of the Society held on December 9, 1912, our President, Mr. Cohen, announced that on account of advancing age he did not wish his name to be again presented for the office of President. This wish he has since reiterated to the members of your Committee with such emphasis as to leave them no choice but to comply with his strongly expressed decision.

The death of the late Reverend Dr. Leakin left a vacancy in the office of Vice-President.

Your Committee was therefore confronted with the duty, not only of presenting a candidate for this latter office, but also of selecting a candidate for the office of President, vacated for the first time in the history of the Society by the desire of the incumbent that he be relieved of the duties of the office.

Your Committee deems itself extremely fortunate, in view of the unusual responsibility cast upon it, that it has been able to obtain acceptance of nomination for the offices mentioned by two gentlemen of exceptional fitness who have long served the Society upon one of its most important Committees, and who, in the conferences held with them, manifested not only a deep interest in the objects of the Society but a thorough recognition of its present needs, and of all that is required to make its future usefulness correspond with its past honorable record.

The acceptance of the nomination to executive office by these gentlemen made it necessary to fill the places hitherto held by them on Committees, and this has involved a few changes in Committee assignments. For the most part, however, the membership of Committees has been left unchanged.

With this explanation, and in compliance with the terms of its appointment, your Committee respectfully reports the following selections of names for the several offices and Committees, and in accordance with Section 8 of Article II of the

Constitution of the Society, hereby nominates the gentlemen named for election to the positions designated.

*For President.*

EDWIN WARFIELD.

*For Vice-Presidents.*

W. HALL HARRIS, MICHAEL JENKINS,

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE.

*For Corresponding Secretary.*

RICHARD H. SPENCER.

*For Recording Secretary.*

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

*For Treasurer.*

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

*For Trustees of Athenæum.*

MICHAEL A. MULLIN, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. GREENWAY, OGDEN A. KIRKLAND,
CHARLES C. HOMER, EDWARD STABLER, JR.,
J. APPLETON WILSON.

*For Committee on the Gallery.*

HENRY C. WAGNER, *Chairman.*

J. WILSON LEAKIN, JOHN A. TOMPKINS,
CLINTON L. RIGGS, MILES WHITE, JR.

*For Committee on the Library.*

H. OLIVER THOMPSON, *Chairman.*

WALTER I. DAWKINS, EDWARD B. MATHEWS,
LOUIS H. DIELMAN, FREDERICK W. STORY,
RICHARD M. DUVALL, MOSES R. WALTER.

*For Committee on Finance.*

R. BRENT KEYSER, *Chairman.*

ROBERT GARRETT, DOUGLAS H. THOMAS.

*For Committee on Publications.*

CLAYTON C. HALL, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, BERNARD C. STEINER.

*For Committee on Membership.*

McHENRY HOWARD, *Chairman.*

JAMES D. IGLEHART, J. HALL PLEASANTS,
WILLIAM H. LYTLE, DECOURCY W. THOM.
GEORGE NORBURY MACKENZIE, HENRY WILLIAMS.

*For Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry*

THOMAS E. SEARS, *Chairman.*

KIRK BROWN, WM. M. HAYDEN,
B. BERNARD BROWNE, CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN.

*For Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.*

ANDREW C. TRIPPE, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM M. PEGRAM, LAWRENCE C. WROTH.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL A. MULLIN,
CLAYTON C. HALL,
MILES WHITE,
*Committee.*

Further nominations being called for, Mr. Isaac L. Norris was nominated for the Committee on Membership.

Judge Elliott then offered the following resolution which was passed unanimously by rising vote, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

"That this Society has received with sincere regret the announcement of Mr. Cohen of his wish to retire from the Presidency of the Society; and hereby places upon record this expression of its profound appreciation of Mr. Cohen's long and valuable services to the Society as a member of its committees, as its Corresponding Secretary, and finally during nine consecutive years in the office of President."

The paper of the evening was then read by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, the subject being, "Kent County Court, 1657-1661."

Mr. Trippe moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Steiner for his most interesting address, which was carried. No further business. Adjourned.

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*Meeting of February* 10, 1913.—The monthly meeting of the Society was held this day at the rooms of the Society at 8.30 p. m., with President Cohen in the chair.

Under the heading of necrology, the Recording Secretary announced that James Thompson Mason Barnes died on January 28th, 1913.

The following were elected to active membership in the Society: Oliver H. Bruce, James Carey, Arthur Lee Browne, Arthur Dorsey, Mrs. Bertha C. Hall Talbott, Edgar F. Hume, Miss Elizabeth Merritt, Mrs. Margaret Abell Griffiss.

A letter was read from Senator John Walter Smith relative to the bill introduced by him in the United States Senate, providing for the permanent marking of the spot where the United States Flag stood at the time it inspired Francis Scott Key to write the National Anthem, and upon motion of Mr. Clayton C. Hall it was resolved that the Corresponding Secretary write Senator Smith, heartily endorsing the bill.

A letter was read from Dr. Thomas E. Sears, Secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, requesting the use of the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society on February 22nd at 3 p. m., for its annual meeting. By motion made and passed, the request was granted.

Mr. Mendes Cohen, the retiring President, made the following remarks:

*"Ladies and Gentlemen,*
*Fellow members of the*
*Maryland Historical Society.*

At the close of this, the last stated meeting of the Society at which I preside as your President, and before proceeding to open our regular annual meeting, at which we shall elect my successor, it seems due to you as well as to myself, that I should say a word or two in regard to the conditions which have, in my judgment, made some changes necessary.

I became a member of the Society in 1875, and have been for thirty-one years honored with a seat at this Executive Table. Twenty-two years of the time as your Corresponding Secretary, and for the last nine years as your President. Throughout this long period active participation in the varied

work of the Society has been my pleasurable duty, more especially in connection with the Committee on the Library, of which I became a member in 1883.

It would be pleasing to refer to some of the achievements of the Society during these thirty-one years, but with other duties before us this evening it would, I fear, detain you unreasonably were I to attempt it.

Nor will I now refer to the present and future needs of the Society. They are all involved in the necessity of a larger income, a problem which has been long before us, but which is still unsolved.

During my service as an officer of this Society, the Presidential office has been vacated four times by death. But once in the past has such vacancy otherwise occurred. It was then due to the incumbent, an officer of the United States Army, being ordered to duty on the Pacific Coast.

It may be asked—What has now led to my declining to continue in an office of such honor and distinction? The answer is to be found in the changed conditions now attending administration of the office.

My predecessors were supported by active assistants who left but little for the chief to do except to preside at the several meetings. So absolutely is this statement in accordance with fact that during the two years or more of incumbency of the office by one of those who preceded me he was not able by reason of ill health ever to be present in the Society's rooms. The work of the Society proceeded nevertheless without default of any kind.

Of late years things have been different. The former Assistants have been otherwise engaged and detail, steadily increasing, has been left to be looked after by the President, supposed to be most familiar with it from long experience. This he did not object to, but adequate clerical aid became essential when volunteer service was lacking and for this money to warrant the engagement of such aid was needed, but not forthcoming; whilst advancing years made it at times irksome and inconvenient for

the President to meet the demands upon him promptly as required.

The lack of means is attributable in some degree to reduced membership and this to the oft-recited cause,—the location of the Society's house, no longer what it once was, the center of a fashionable residential section, but now regarded as remote and even somewhat inaccessible in the wintry weather, which is often encountered at our meetings.

The remedy for all this will no doubt be worked out by my successors and I have asked to retire because I recognize that it will require the energy and force of a younger man than myself, now nearly eighty-two years of age, to bring about and develop the new plans which younger and more active brains will be called on to devise.

It remains for me but to wish success to the distinguished gentleman to whose hands you are about to entrust the care of the Society; and a full measure of prosperity to the Society itself."

On the motion of Judge Stockbridge, the remarks of Mr. Cohen were ordered to be recorded in full by the Recording Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Richard H. Spencer, seconded by Mr. Richard M. Duvall, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, that Mr. Mendes Cohen, our retiring President, be requested to sit for his portrait, to be placed in the Gallery, as a slight recognition of his long, efficient and gratuitous services as an officer of the Maryland Historical Society, consecutively for the past thirty-one (31) years, being nearly one-half of its existence, first as Corresponding Secretary and then as President; and also as an evidence of the great regard and high esteem in which he is held by all of its members.

"*Resolved*, that the foregoing resolution be referred to the Committee on the Library, to be elected this evening, to take the matter in charge and to carry out the wishes of the Society in regard thereto."

The following amendment to Section 3 of Article 3 of the Constitution was proposed by Mr. Lytle:

"That Section 3 of Article 3 of the Constitution of this Society be amended, by inserting the words: 'and the Ex-Presidents,' after the words,

'The seven elected officers,' in the first line of said section, so that the said article will read as follows:

"3. The seven elected officers and the Ex-Presidents, together with one of the Trustees of the Athenæum, and one from each of the seven committees enumerated in Section 2 of this Article, shall together form the Council or Governing Board of the Society."

There being no further business before the Society, the meeting adjourned.

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## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at the home of the Society at 9.30 p. m., following the adjournment of the stated monthly meeting for the month of February.

The list of candidates put in nomination at the January meeting (see page 93) was then read, and there being no other nominations the Recording Secretary was, upon motion, directed to cast the vote of the Society for the nominees, except for the Committee on Membership for which eight gentlemen (one more than the prescribed number) had been nominated. This was done, and the persons nominated were declared to be elected. The meeting then proceeded to ballot on the candidates for the Committee on Membership. The Chairman appointed Messrs. Pegram and Duvall to act as tellers to count the ballots, who later announced the election of the following:

Mr. McHenry Howard, Chairman, Dr. James D. Iglehart, Mr. William H. Lytle, Mr. Isaac T. Norris, Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, Mr. DeCourcy W. Thom, and Mr. Henry Williams.

The annual report of the Council was presented by the President as follows:

### Report of Council.

In compliance with the By-Laws a report of the activities of the Society during the year 1912 is presented by the Council.

The Library has been open throughout the entire year; the

vacations of the employees having been arranged so to alternate as not to involve a closing of the doors.

The Gallery closed on July 1st, 1911, remains closed through motives of economy.

The receipts of the Society-proper are less than those of the previous year by $504.51, due principally to the fact that three half-yearly collections for the use of the Basement were made in 1911 and only one in 1912; and to a reduced amount of dues received from members.

The expenses show a net reduction of $2,013.98 from those of 1911, when was incurred the cost of a new steam-heating furnace in place of the former hot-air system, and when our policies of insurance were renewed for a long term.

The details of all receipts and disbursements are submitted herewith.

The publication by the State of the *Archives of Maryland* has continued as heretofore under the supervision of the Society. Vol. xxxii of the series having been issued and distributed in July, 1912, to those entitled to receive it.

The publication of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* has been maintained as usual. Vol. vii was completed by the issue of the number for December last. The cost of its publication and distribution for the year has aggregated $1,399.28. Its receipts have amounted to $275.43.

The attention of the Society was called by the last Report of the Council to the urgent need of funds to meet current expenses, and to the action then already taken for consultation with the Committee on Finance in reference thereto. Such consultation and discussion led to the adoption of a Resolution at the meeting of the Society on 12th February, 1912, that the President should appoint a Committee to solicit . . . . subscriptions to be paid during the years 1912, 1913, 1914, for the purpose of supplying any deficit in such years . . . . both in the expenses of the Society-proper, and for the continuation of the *Magazine*.

Such Committee was appointed and in pursuance of the duties with which it was specially charged addressed a circular

letter, under date of May 14, 1912, to every member of the Society, asking for a subscription of from $5.00 to $15.00 in addition to his present annual dues payable in each of the years 1912, 1913, and 1914. The letter brought returns as follows:

Up to December 31st, 1912, 79 members responded to the circular. Of these 72 members have promised an aggregate yearly sum of $647.00.

| | |
|---|---|
| And 7 members have without any promise paid at once, | $ 82.50 |
| Of the $647 promised for 1912 there has been received, | 627.50 |
| " " " " " 1913 " " " " | 90.00 |
| " " " " " 1914 " " " " | 90.00 |
| There has accrued on the amount in hand interest, | 1.20 |
| So that the amount to credit of this special fund was on December 31st, - - - - - - | $890.70 |

At the stated meetings of the Society papers were presented and read, as follows:

Jan. 8.—"Baltimore Town west of Jones' Falls in the vicinity of old St. Paul's," by Mr. Frederick W. Story.

March 11.—"Personal recollections of the Battle of Spottsylvania," by Rev. Wm. M. Dame, D. D.

April 8.—"Reminiscences of Baltimore in 1861, by the late Lewis H. Steiner, M. D.," read by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner.

May 13.—"The Royal Government in Virginia, 1700-1775," by Mr. Percy Scott Flippin.

Oct. 14.—"Diary of the late Thomas Parkin," by Samuel C. Chew, M. D., LL. D.

Nov. 11.—"Early Colonial Administration; Calvert *vs.* Cornwallis," by Mr. Frederick W. Story.

The work of the Acting Librarian has been much impeded by lack of an assistant competent to operate the typewriter and enter the various records requiring constant and daily attention. The vacancy in the place of such assistant is caused by Miss Marsden, the late incumbent who has been with us for four years, having left us on but two days' notice by reason of a summons to join members of her family residing in Chicago. Her place should be filled as soon as possible.

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.

| | Dec. 31, 1911. | Dec. 31, 1912. |
|---|---|---|
| Honorary | 3 | 2 |
| Corresponding | 63 | 63 |
| Active | 515 | 506 |
| Associate | 37 | 34 |
| | 618 | 605 |
| A loss of | | 13 |
| | | 618 |

New members during the year:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Active | 24 | | 24 |
| Losses by death: | | | |
| Honorary | 1 | | |
| Active | 14 | 15 | |
| Losses by resignation: | | | |
| Active | 14 | | |
| Associate | 3 | 22 | 37 |
| Dropped | 5 | | |
| Net Loss in Members | | | 13 |

The annual report of the Committee on Publication was presented by Clayton C. Hall, Chairman of the Committee, and ordered to be filed.

### Report of Committee on Publication.

The Committee on Publication respectfully reports that the seventh volume of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* was completed with the issue of the number for December, 1912.

The cost of the *Magazine* during the past year has been as follows:

Dr.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash paid for copying | $ 36 09 | |
| " " " editing | 150 00 | |
| " " " printing December, 1911, March, June, and September, 1912 | 1,118 10 | |
| " " " commissions | 26 00 | |
| " " " postage and distribution | 67 09 | |
| | | $1,399 28 |

| | Cr. | |
|---|---|---|
| By cash from sales | $ 25 50 | |
| " " " subscriptions | 110 00 | |
| " " " advertisements | 128 23 | |
| By credit on account of publication of Annual Report | 11 70 | |
| | | 275 43 |
| Excess of *Magazine* over receipts | | $1,123 85 |

With diminished receipts from sales and advertisements the deficiency for the year, as shown by the state of the cash account on December 31, 1912, is greater than during the previous year. The cost of printing the December, 1912, number of the *Magazine,* $301.25, which has been paid since the first of the year, was, however, materially less than the amount unpaid at the close of last year, while the amount due from advertisements, $78.25, is considerably more than the corresponding item a year ago. Part of the deficiency shown by the ledger account is therefore properly attributable to the transactions of the year before.

The Committee respectfully recommends that the sum of $400. from the income of the Peabody Fund, being nearly the whole of that portion appropriated to the Committee on Publication, be transferred to the credit of the *Magazine* account, and that the account be then closed by charging the remainder to the general expenses of the Society, as was contemplated when the appeal for a special guarantee fund was made last year.

Volume xxxii of the *Archives of Maryland,* the contents of which were described in the last report of this Committee, was published during the past year and copies distributed to those entitled to receive them. This volume completes the publication of the Provincial Council Records so far as in the possession of the Society or known to be in existence.

In Volume xxxiii will be resumed the publication of the Proceedings of the Assembly, the period covered extending from May 29, 1717, to October 27, 1720.

The late Dr. Browne was engaged in the preparation of this Volume at the time of his death. He had arranged a large part of the manuscript for the printer, and on November 29, 1912, just a fortnight before his death, had sent the first instalment to be set in type. One of the members of the Committee has undertaken to complete the work of editing this Volume so that it may be issued during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Clayton C. Hall,
Bernard C. Steiner,
S. K. Dennis.

The report on the finances of the Society was presented by Treasurer Boyce. The chairman appointed Messrs. Isaac T. Norris, John A. Tompkins and Elisha H. Perkins, as a committee, to audit the said report of the Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1912.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand January 1st, 1912 | | $ 184 88 |
| *Receipts for the year* 1912. | | |
| Current Dues | $2,449 00 | |
| Dues in Arrears | 91 00 | |
| Dues in Advance | 20 00 | |
| *Magazine* sales, Subscriptions, etc | 263 73 | |
| Sales of Publications | 19 70 | |
| Investigations and Searches | 65 75 | |
| Use of Basement | 189 00 | |
| Income of Peabody Fund | 974 50 | |
| Income other than Peabody Fund | 260 00 | |
| Rebate on Insurance Premium | 15 00 | |
| Sale of useless material | 3 65 | |
| Unclaimed deposit | 5 00 | |
| | | 4,356 33 |
| Appropriation from the Guarantee Fund | | 625 00 |
| | | $5,166 21 |

*Expenditures for the year* 1912.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| General Expenses | $2,924 16 | |
| For use of basement (Janitor's service) | 75 00 | |
| For Collecting Dues | 13 50 | |
| " *Magazine* Account | 1,387 58 | |
| " Committee on the Library | 234 15 | |
| " Investigations and Searches | 25 | |
| " Gallery of Paintings (Darnall portraits) | 32 79 | |
| " Committee on Publication | 44 | |
| " Final payment made March 28th, 1912, for cost of new furnace | 280 50 | |
| Total expense for year 1912, all paid | | $4,948 37 |
| Balance on hand January 1, 1913, General Account, | | $217 84 |

*Guarantee Fund.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received | $890 70 | |
| Appropriated | 625 00 | |
| Balance on hand January 1, 1913 | $265 70 | |

Respectfully submitted,

HEYWARD E. BOYCE,
*Treasurer.*

The annual report of the Trustees of the Athenæum, presented by Mr. Mullin, Chairman of the Trustees of the Athenæum, was read by Mr. Radcliffe, the Recording Secretary. The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

The annual report from the Committee on the Library was read by the Recording Secretary and ordered to be filed.

The following reports upon being read by the Recording Secretary, were accepted and ordered to be filed:

Finance—Submitted by Edwin Warfield, Chairman.

Membership—Submitted by McHenry Howard, Chairman.

Addresses and Literary Entertainments—Submitted by Andrew C. Trippe, Chairman.

There being no new business before the Society, the meeting adjourned.

# LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

*Died 1912.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

BRYCE, JAMES, LL. D. (1882).....British Embassy, Wash'g'tn, D. C.
MARSDEN, R. G. (1902).....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL. D. (1893).....Charlottesville, Va.
APPLEGARTH, A. C. (1895).....Oneida Heights, Huntington, Pa.
ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1895).....1207 Marquette Bldg, Chicago, Ill.
BATTLE, K. P., LL. D. (1893).....Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899).....R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907).....King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH. D. (1898)....56 Pleasant St., Waterville, Me.
BROCK, R. A. (1875).....257 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895).....16 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.
BROWNE, HENRY JOHN (1908).....48 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894).....Richmond, Va.
BUEL, C. C. (1887).....33 E. 17th St., New York.
CHAILLE-LONG, COL. C. (1897).....1815 18th St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897).....117 Liberty St., New York.
COLLETT, OSCAR W. (1882).....3138 School St., St. Louis, Mo.
DE WITT, FRANCIS (1857).....Ware, Mass.
DORSEY, MRS. KATE COSTIGAN (1892)..Cong. Library, Washington, D. C.
DURANT, WILLIAM (1892).....44 Dover St., Wellesley, Mass.
EARLE, GEORGE (1892).....Laurel, Md.
EATON, G. G. (1894).....416 N. J. Av., S. E., Wash'n, D. C.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1985).....Rostock, Prussia.
FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890).....1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, LL. D., L. H. D. (1890).....24 Stone St., New York.
GUDEWILL, GEORGE (1899).....193 Water Street, New York.
HALL, HUBERT (1904).....Public Record Office, London.
HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891).....226 W. President St., Savan'h, Ga.
HART, CHARLES HENRY (1878).....2206 Delancey Place, Phila., Pa.
HAYDEN, REV. HORACE EDWIN (1882)..32 Mallery Pl., Wilkes Barre, Pa.

HERSH, GRIER (1897).....York, Pa.
JOHNSON, B. F. (1900).....267 E. Franklin St., Richm'd, Va.
LAKE, RICHARD P. (1900).....Memphis Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn.
LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908)....New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk, England.
LESLIE, EDMUND NORMAN (1855)....Skaneateles, N. Y.
MALLERY, REV. CHAS. P., D. D. (1890)..980 E. 180th St., New York.
MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885).....West St., Annapolis, Md.
NICHOLSON, JOHN P. (1881).....Flanders Bldg, Philadelphia, Pa.
OWEN, THOMAS M. (1899).....Montgomery, Ala.
OWENS, R. B. (1895).....Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
PARKE, JOHN E. (1882).....10½ Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.
RANDALL, DANIEL R., PH. D. (1887)....Annapolis, Md.
RILEY, E. S. (1875).....118 Prince George St., Annapolis, Md.
SCOTT, ROBERT N. (1881).....The Takoma, Washington, D. C.
SMITH, JOHN PHILEMON (1896).....Sharpsburg, Md., P. O. Box 164.
SNOWDEN, YATES (1881).....Charleston, S. C.
STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890).....568 West End Ave., New York.
TAGGERT, HUGH T. (1889).....3249 N St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
THOMAS, REV. LAWRENCE B. (1896)..St. George's Rectory, Nevis, West Indies.
TILDEN, GEORGE F. (1858).....Portland, Me.
TYLER, LYON G., LL. D. (1886).....Williamsburg, Va.
WAGNER, CLINTON, M. D. (1879).....New York, N. Y.
WEEKS, STEPHEN B. (1893).....326 Massachusetts Ave., N. E. Washington, D. C.
WILSON, JAMES GRANT, LL. D. (1887)..157 W. 79th St., New York.
WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH. D., D. D., LL. D. (1894).....525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
WOOD, HENRY C. (1902).....Harrodsburg, Ky.
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH M. (1882).....89 Church St., Annapolis, Md.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911).....42 Broadway, New York.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....161 N. 17th St., E. Orange, N. J.
BOND, BEVERLEY W., JR. (1909).....Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
BOURGEOISE, MRS. A. CALVERT (1911)..509 Spring Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BOYD, LEROY S. (1905).....312 C St., N. W., Wash'n, D. C.
BROWNSCOMBE, VICTOR H. (1910).....St. Louis, Mo.
BUCHANAN, BRIG. GEN. J. A. (1909)....2210 Massachusetts Av., Wash.,D.C.
CALLAGHAN, GRIFFIN C. (1902).....6832 Paschall Ave., Phila., Pa.
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY.....34 Huntley St., Toronto, Canada.
DENT, LOUIS A. (1905).....1719 Riggs Ave., Wash'n, D. C.

DEVITT, REV. EDW. I., S. J. (1906).....Georgetown College, Wash'n, D. C.
FITZHUGH, E. H. (1908).....Montreal, Canada.
FLOWER, JOHN SEBASTIAN (1909).....611 18th St., Denver, Colorado.
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906).....St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
HARRISON, WM. PRESTON (1906).....1523 Park St., Chicago, Ill.
HENDERSON, C. E. (1907).....Easton, Md.
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910).....258 Broadway, New York.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GOVER.....923 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
LEACH, MISS MAY ATHERTON (1907)..2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
MCFADDEN, CHAS. (1906).....3923 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....New Straitsville, Ohio.
MONETTE, ORRA E. (1907)..... 1017 Wright Callender Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908).....Seaford, Del.
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
PHILLIPS, MRS. A. LATIMER (1910).. Care of Paymaster J. S. Phillips, Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va.
ROGERS, JAMES S. (1910).....1310 Penobscot Bldg, Detr't, Mich.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL T. (1906).....Savannah, Ga.
SHEIB, S. H. (1907).....310½ Union St., Nashville, Tenn.
SPENCER, JOHN THOMPSON (1907).....1507 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.
TURNER, VAN ARSDALE B. (1910).....62 State St., Dover, Del.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.

## ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.)

ABERCROMBIE, DAVID (1908).....227 N. Calvert St.
AGNUS, FELIX (1883).....American Office.
AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....225 W. Preston St.
ANDREWS, C. MCLEAN, PH. D. (1907)..Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.
ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....849 Park Ave.
ANDREWS, O. (1886).....621 St. Paul St.
APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....Care of Colonial Trust Co.
ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907).....1025 Cathedral St.
ARTHURS, EDWARD F. (1899).....628 Equitable Building.

BAILEY, G. FRANK (1908).....28 S. Hanover St.
BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....2008 Park Ave.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD (1899).....1006 N. Charles St.
BALLAGH, JAMES C. (1911).....415 Hawthorne Road, Roland P'k.
BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E. Franklin St.
BARNES, J. T. MASON (1881).....705 Continental Trust Building.
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)..... Care of A. C. Glocker, 227 St. Paul St.
BARROLL, HOPE H. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.

BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....220 W. Monument St.
BARRY, MRS. ROBERT C. (1910).....1305 Maryland Ave.
BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.
BARTON, RANDOLPH (1882).....207 N. Calvert St.
BASSETT, MRS. CHAS. WESLEY (1909)..2947 St. Paul St.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASHFORDBY (1910).Lake Raven, Md.
BERKELEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1906)....1305 Park Ave.
BERNARD, RICHARD (1898).....54 Central Savings Bank Bldg.
BERRY, MISS CHRISTIANA D. (1907)....322 Hawthorne Road, Roland P'k.
BERRY, JASPER M., JR. (1907).....225 St. Paul St.
BERRY, THOMAS L. (1909).....310 Fidelity Building.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....10 E. Lexington St.
BIBBINS, ARTHUR BARNEVELD (1910)....Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. (1906).....Maryland Ave. and 26th St.
BICKNELL, REV. JESSE R. (1910).....117 W. Mulberry St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....Rider P. O., Md.
BIRCKHEAD, P. MACAULAY (1884).....509 Park Ave.
BIRNIE, CLOTWORTHY, M. D. (1892)....Taneytown, Md.
BLACK, H. CRAWFORD (1902).....1001 Fidelity Building.
BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....1001 Fidelity Building.
BLAKE, GEORGE A. (1893).....Law Building.
BLAND, J. R. (1902).....1025 N. Charles St.
BONAPARTE, CHAS. J., LL. D. (1883)....216 St. Paul St.
BOND, G. MORRIS (1907).....46 P. O. Building.
BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....Westminster, Md.
BOND, NICHOLAS P. (1902).....1310 Continental Trust Building.
BOND, THOMAS E. (1910).....726 Reservoir St.
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building.
BOSLEY, ARTHUR LEE (1912).....1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
BOSLEY, MRS. ARTHUR LEE (1912)....1406 Mt. Royal Ave.
BOWDOIN, HENRY J. (1890).....705 Maryland Trust Building.
BOWDOIN, W. GRAHAM, JR. (1909)....705 Maryland Trust Building.
BOYCE, HEYWARD E.....3 N. Calvert St.
BOWERS, JAMES W., JR. (1909).....16 E. Lexington St.
BOYDEN, GEORGE A. (1911).....Mt. Washington.
BRANDT, MISS MINNIE (1908).....11 E. Read St.
BRATTAN, J. Y. (1902).....American Office.
BRENT, MISS IDA S. (1900).....1125 Bolton St.
BRENT, ROBERT F. (1908).....104 E. Lexington St.
BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910)....429 N. Potomac St., Hagert'n, Md.
BRISCOE, DAVID S. (1902).....722 Law Building.
BROMWELL, MISS HENRIETTA.....Denver, Colorado.
BROOKS, MRS. P. A. M. (1910).....Chestertown, Md.
BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902).....712 Cathedral St.
BROWN, ARTHUR GEORGE (1883).....841 Calvert Building.
BROWN, EDWIN H., JR. (1904).....Centreville, Md.
BROWN, FRANK (1896).....320 N. Charles St.

Brown, John W. (1890).....722 E. Pratt St.
Brown, Kirk (1897).....1813 N. Caroline St.
Brown, Mrs. Lydia B. (1902).....1025 Harlem Ave.
Browne, B. Bernard, M. D. (1892)....510 Park Ave.
*Browne, Wm. Hand, M. D. (1886)....Rider Postoffice, Md.
Browne, Rev. Louis Beeman (1907)..Thurmont, Frederick Co., Md.
Bruce, W. Cabell (1909).....Builders' Exchange.
Brune, H. M. (1902).....841 Calvert Building.
Bryan, William Shepard, Jr. (1891)..311 Maryland Telephone Building.
Burgan, Rev. H. W. (1910).....1816 E. Monument St.
Burnett, Paul M. (1902).....216 St. Paul St.
Buzby, S. Stockton (1902).....1216 St. Paul St.

Calwell, James S. (1911).....215 St. Paul St.
Carey, John E. (1893).....Mt. Holly Inn.
Carter, John M. (1894).....222 St. Paul St.
Carey, Wilson M. (1881).....223 W. Preston St.
Cator, George (1911).....American Bonding Co.
Cator, Samuel B. (1900).....705 N. Howard St.
Chambers, John W., M. D. (1909)....19 W. Franklin St.
Chestnut, W. Calvin (1897).....1137 Calvert Building.
Chew, Samuel C., M. D. (1885).....Roland Park.
Clark, Ernest J. (1907).....1043 Calvert Building.
Claude, Gordon Handy (1908).....Annapolis, Md.
Clotworthy, C. Baker (1902).....1400 Continental Building.
Coad, J. F. (1907).....Charlotte Hall, Md.
Coale, W. E. (1908).....109 Chamber of Commerce.
Cockey, Charles T. (1902).....Pikesville, Md.
Cohen, Miss Bertha (1905).....415 N. Charles St.
Cohen, Mendes (1875).....825 N. Charles St.
Cole, R. C. (1891).....107 Ridgewood Road, Roland P'k.
Colston, Frederick M. (1911).....3 N. Calvert St.
Coonan, Edward V. (1907).....Courtland and Saratoga Sts.
Cooper, Miss H. Frances (1909).....1415 Linden Ave.
Cooper, J. Crossan.....Stock Exchange Building.
Corbin, Mrs. John W. (1898).....2208 N. Charles St.
Cottman, J. Hough (1885).....812 Keyser Building.
Cotton, Bruce.....Cylburn, Sta. L.
Cotton, Mrs. Jane Baldwin (1896)..224 Marlborough St., Bost'n, Mass.
Crain, Robert (1902).....809 Calvert Building.
Cranwell, J. H. (1895).....Waynesboro, Pa.
Cross, John Emory.....Albion Hotel.
Culver, Francis Barnum (1910).....American Bonding Co.

Dallam, Richard (1897).....Belair, Md.
Dalsheimer, Simon (1909).....The Marlborough.
Dandridge, Miss Anne S. (1893).....18 W. Hamilton St.

DARNALL, R. BENNETT (1906).....1129 Fidelity Building.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M.D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
DAUGHERTY, WILLIAM GRANT (1893)..10 E. Lafayette Ave.
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907).....Aberdeen, Md.
DAVISON, G. W. (1877).....601 Keyser Building.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
DAWSON, WILLIAM H. (1892).....Law Building.
DAY, MISS MARY F. (1907).....Upper Falls, Md.
DENNIS, JAMES T. (1896).....Melvale, Md.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....2 E. Lexington St.
DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902)..... Maryland Meter Company, North and Saratoga Sts.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute.
DILLEHUNT, H. B. (1903).....221 St. Paul St.
DOBLER, JOHN J. (1898).....Mayfield Avenue.
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....2206 N. Charles St.
DONALDSON, JOHN J. (1877).....220 St. Paul St.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....Tudor Hall, University Parkway.
DUKE, MRS. KATHERINE MARIA.....Tudor Hall, University Parkway.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902).Towson, Md.
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.

ELLIOTT, THOMAS IRELAND (1884).....2026 Mt. Royal Ave.
ELLIS, MRS. THEODORE (1908).....Welham, A. A. Co., Md.
EMORY, GERMAN H. H. (1907).....628 Equitable Building.

FAHNESTOCK, ALBERT (1912).....2503 Madison Ave.
FECHTIG, JAMES AMOS, M. D. (1893)..1303 N. Charles St.
FERGUSON, J. HENRY (1902).....Colonial Trust Co.
FIELD, CHARLES W. (1902).....1057 Calvert Bldg.
FISHER, MISS GRACE W. (1907).....1420 Park Ave.
FOSTER, REUBEN (1902).....2301 N. Charles St.
FOSTER, MRS. REUBEN (1909).....2301 N. Charles St.
FRANCE, MRS. J. I. (1910).....15 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
FRICK, J. SWAN (1895).....126 W. Franklin St.
FURST, JACOB H. (1906).....23 Hanover St.

GAGE, MRS. EMMA ABBOTT (1911).....Annapolis, Md.
GAITHER, THOMAS H. (1892).....815 Gaither Building.
GAMBRILL, J. MONTGOMERY (1900)....2102 Chelsea Terrace.
GANS, EDGAR H.....1137 Calvert Building.
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR.....Cockeysville, Md.
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....504 Continental Trust Building.
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898).....504 Continental Trust Building.
GARY, JAMES A. (1892).....1200 Linden Ave.
GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centreville, Md.

*Gill, John of R. (1880).....Merc. Trust. and Deposit Co.
Gist, George H.....Fidelity & Deposit Co.
Gittings, James C. (1911).....613 St. Paul St.
Gittings, John S. (1885).....Reisterstown Road.
Glenn, John M. (1905).....136 E. 19th St., New York.
Glenn, Rev. Wm. Lindsay (1905)....Emmorton, Md.
Goldsborough, Charles (1908).....924 St. Paul St.
Gordon, Douglas H. (1896).....International Trust Co.
Gore, Clarence S., D. D. S. (1902)....1006 Madison Ave.
Gorter, James P. (1902).....Superior Court No. 1.
Goucher, John F., D. D. (1908).....2313 St. Paul St.
Gould, Clarence P. (1908).....Univ. of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.
Grafflin, William H. (1892).....Vickers Building.
Graves, Wm. B. (1909).....Pikesville, Md.
Greenway, William H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.
Gregg, Maurice (1886).....528 Equitable Building.
Grieves, Clarence J., D. D. S. (1904)..Park Ave. and Madison St.
Griffith, Mrs. Mary W. (1890).....The Farragut, Washington, D. C.
Hall, Clayton C. (1880).....10 South St.
Haman, B. Howard.....1137 Cathedral St.
Hambleton, F. H. (1886).....912 N. Charles St.
Hambleton, Mrs. F. S. (1907).....206 W. Monument St.
Hammond, John Martin.....203 W. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.
Hancock, James E. (1907).....4 S. Howard St.
Hanna, Hugh S. (1905).....Bureau of Labor, Wash'n, D. C.
Hanson, Mrs. Aquilla B. (1907).....Ruxton, Md.
Hanson, John W. (1887).....7 E. Franklin St.
Harlan, Henry D., LL. D. (1894)....1063 Calvert Building.
Harman, S. J. (1902).....1418 Fidelity Building.
Harris, Miss Alice G. (1907).....608 Continental Trust Building.
Harris, W. Hall (1883).....216 St. Paul St.
Hatton, Miss Celenda M. (1912)....1211 Madison Ave.
Hartman, A. Z. (1903).....732 W. North Ave.
Harvey, William P. (1902).....403 Calvert Building.
Hayden, W. Mozart (1878).....Eutaw Savings Bank.
Hayes, Thomas G. (1892).....202 N. Calvert St.
Hayward, F. Sidney (1897).....Sunnyside, Woodburn Ave., Govanstown, Md.
Henry, J. Winfield (1902).....107 W. Monument St.
Hilken, H. G. (1889).....133 W. Lanvale St.
Hill, John Philip (1899).....700 Keyser Building.
Hinkley, John (1909).....215 N. Charles St.
Hisky, Thomas Foley (1888).....215 N. Charles St.
Hodges, Mrs. Margaret R. (1903)..142 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis, Md.
Hoffman, R. Curzon (1896).....1300 Continental Trust Building.

HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895)..Johns Hopkins University.
HOMER, CHARLES C. (1902).....Second National Bank.
HOMER, CHARLES C., JR. (1909).....Mt. Washington.
HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900).....213 Courtland St.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Rider, Balto. Co.
HOPPER, P. LESLEY (1892).....Havre de Grace, Md.
HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD.....232 Laurens St.
HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911).....1141 Calvert Building.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902)....1409 Continental Trust Building.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....700 Equitable Building.
HOWARD, HARRY C. (1907).....939 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MCHENRY (1881).....901 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....223 St. Paul St.
HUGHES, HERMAN J.....213 Courtland St.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....223 St. Paul St.
HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....1020 Cathedral St.
HULL, MRS. WM. SKIPWITH (1910)....Relay, Md.
HUNT, WILLIAM B. (1885).....P. O. Box 353.
HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....705 Calvert Building.
HURD, HENRY M., M. D. (1902).....1023 St. Paul St.
HURST, J. J. (1902).....Builders' Exchange.
HUTTON, GAUN M. (1890).....838 Hollins St.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....223 W. Monument St.
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....225 E. Baltimore St.

IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893).....211 W. Lanvale St.
INGLE, EDWARD (1898).....The Cecil.
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....Merchants' Bank.

JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....34 W. Biddle St.
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)..11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....Catonsville.
JANES, HENRY PRATT (1894).....13 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENCKS, FRANCIS M. (1896).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
JENKINS, E. AUSTIN (1880).....919 N. Calvert St.
JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Building.
JENKINS, MICHAEL (1876).....616 Park Ave.
JENKINS, THOS. W. (1885).....1521 Bolton St.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM FELL (1902).....Brooklandville, Md.
JOHNSTON, CHRISTOPHER, M. D. (1881)..21 W. 20th St.
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910)....855 Park Ave.
JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911). { Care of J. S. Wilson Co., Calvert Building.
JONES, ELIAS, M. D. (1902).....Govans, Md.
JONES, SPENCER C. (1905).....Rockville, Md.

KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Building.

KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D.....Harlem Lane, Catonsville, Md.
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, H. IRVINE (1873).....104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894).....104 W. Monument St.
KEYSER, R. BRENT (1894).....910 Keyser Building.
KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1908)..24 W. Saratoga St.
KIRK, HENRY C. (1884).....106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, HENRY C., JR. (1908).....106 E. Baltimore St.
KIRK, JOSEPH L. (1906).....General Offices, B. & O. Building.
KIRKLAND, OGDEN A. (1889).....17 W. Mulberry St.
KNOTT, A. LEO (1894).....1029 St. Paul St.
KOCH, CHARLES J. (1905).....2915 E. Baltimore St.
KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909)..804 Cathedral St.

LANKFORD, H. F. (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.
LATROBE, OSMUN (1880).....Metropolitan Club, N. Y.
LAUPHEIMER, MAURICE (1884).....601 Calvert Building.
LAWFORD, JASPER M. (1892).....718 N. Howard St.
*LEAKIN, GEORGE A., D. D. (1873)....Lake Roland, Md.
LEAKIN, J. WILSON (1902).....814 Fidelity Building.
LEE, H. C. (1903).....20 W. 20th St.
LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896).....232 St. Paul St.
LEMMON J. SOUTHGATE (1893).....Continental Trust Building.
LEVERING, EUGENE (1895).....Balto. Trust and Guarantee Co.
LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....11th floor, Fidelity Building.
LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905).....217 St. Paul St.
LIVEZEY, E. (1907).....22 E. Lexington St.
LLOYD, C. HOWARD (1907).....333 Dolphin St.
LLOYD, HENRY (1902).....Cambridge, Md.
LLOYD, UPSHUR (1909).....Easton, Md.
LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM F., M. D. (1891)..8 E. Eager St.
*LOWE, JOHN H. (1894).....1600 Madison Ave.
LUCAS, WM. F., JR. (1909).....221 E. Baltimore St.
LYTLE, WM. H. (1908).....1220 St. Paul St.

MCADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906).....Glyndon, Md.
MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866).....1208 Madison Ave.
MCCORMICK, THOMAS P., M. D. (1902)..1421 Eutaw Place.
MCCURLEY, ISAAC (1895).....628 Equitable Building.
MCDOWELL, EDWARD G. (1889).....217 N. Charles St.
MCEVOY, JAMES, JR. (1909).....213 Courtland St.
MCGAW, GEORGE K. (1902).....Charles and Mulberry Sts.
MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891).....110 Commerce St.
MCGLANNAN, ALEX. W., JR. (1909)..114 W. Franklin St.
MACHEN, ARTHUR W. (1886).....36 Central Savings Bank Building.
MACKALL, THOMAS B. (1894).....222 St. Paul St.
MACKALL, W. HOLLINGSWORTH (1909)..Elkton, Md.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE NORBURY (1890)..463 Calvert Building.
MCKEON, MRS. E. H. (1910).....12 E. Eager St.
MCKIM, S. S. (1902).....Merchants' Club.
MCLANE, ALLAN (1894).....507 Calvert Building.
MCLANE, JAMES L. (1888).....903 Cathedral St.
MCNEAL, J. V. (1907).....729 N. Calvert St.
MAGRUDER, CALEB C., JR. (1910).....Upper Marlboro, Md.
MALOY, WILLIAM MILNES (1911).....1403 Fidelity Building.
MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR (1902).....14 W. Lexington St.
MARBURG, THEODORE (1901).....14 W. Mt. Vernon Place.
MARBURY, WILLIAM L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Building.
MARYE, WILLIAM B. (1911).....222 E. Biddle St.
MARSHALL, JOHN W. (1902).....13 South St.
MASSEY, E. THOMAS (1909).....Massey, Kent Co., Md.
MATHEWS, EDWARD B., PH. D. (1905)..Johns Hopkins University.
MATTHEWS, HENRY C. (1892).....Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
MATTHEWS, THOMAS F. (1885).....Albemarle St. and Canton Ave.
MEEKINS, LYNN R. (1908).....Baltimore American.
MERRITT, MRS. J. ALDRED (1909).....Hotel Grafton, Washington, D. C.
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MILLER, CHARLES R. (1909).....2216 Linden Ave.
MILLER, DECATUR H., JR. (1902).....506 Maryland Trust Building.
MILLER, WALTER H. (1904)..... { Care of Burton Bros., 348 Broadway, N. Y.
MOODY, W. RAYMOND (1911).....Chestertown, Md.
MORGAN, G. EMORY (1903).....6 Club Road, Roland Park.
MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.
*MORRIS, THOMAS J. (1909).....708 Park Ave.
MOSELEY, WILLIAM E., M. D. (1890)..614 N. Howard St.
MULLEN, REV. ALBERT OSWALD.....329 E. Lafayette Ave.
MULLIN, MICHAEL A., LL. D. (1886)..719-721 Gaither Building.
MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.
MURRAY, RT. REV. JOHN G. (1908)....Chas. St. Av. and Univ. Parkway.
MURRAY, O. G. (1903).....Hotel Stafford.
MYERS, MISS REBECCA.....Orkney Road, Govans.
MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902).....15 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J.
MYERS, WILLIS E. (1911).....10 E. Fayette St.

NASH, CHARLES W. (1908).....225 St. Paul St.
NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
NELSON, ALEXANDER C. (1907).....210 E. German St.
NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....National Exchange Bank.
NICHOLSON, ISAAC F. (1884).....1018 St. Paul St.
NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902) { 120 Broadway, New York, Care of Pierce and Greer.
NOBLE, E. M. (1909).....Denton, Md.
NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.

Norris, J. Olney (1892).....1224 Madison Ave.
*Norris, J. S. (1910).....Md. & Pa. R. R.

Odell, Walter George (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.
O'Donovan, Charles, M. D. (1890)....5 E. Read St.
Offutt, T. Scott (1908).....Towson, Md.
Oliver, Thomas H. (1890).....Moorman's River, Albemarle Co., Va.
Oliver, W. B. (1903).....Washington Apartment House.
O'Neill, Thos. (1907).....S. W. Cor. Charles & Lexing'n Sts.
Owens, Albert S. J. (1912).....1408 Fidelity Building.

Paca, John P. (1897).....443 Calvert Building.
Page, Wm. C.....Calvert Bank.
Pangborn, Joseph G. (1906).....1316 N. Charles St.
Parke, Francis Neal (1910).....Westminster, Md.
Parran, Mrs. Frank J. (1908).....1518 Park Ave.
Parran, William J. (1903).....124 S. Charles St.
Patterson, J. LeR. (1909).....802 Harlem Ave.
Paul, Mrs. D'Arcy (1909).....“Woodlands,” Gorsuch Ave.
Pearce, James A., LL. D. (1902).....Chestertown, Md.
Pearre, Aubrey, Jr. (1906).....207 N. Calvert St.
Pegram, Wm. M. (1909).....710 American Building.
Penniman, Thos. D. (1911).....609 Cathedral St.
Pennington, Josias (1894).....Professional Building.
Pennington, William C. (1885).....1530 Bolton St.
Perine, E. Glenn (1882).....18 E. Lexington St.
Perkins, Elisha H. (1887).....Provident Savings Bank.
Perkins, William H., Jr. (1887).....700 Equitable Building.
Phelps, Charles E., Jr. (1903).....The Walbert.
Pitt, Faris C. (1908).....518 N. Charles St.
Pleasants, J. Hall, Jr., M. D. (1898)..807 University Parkway.
Pope, George A. (1902).....214 Chamber of Commerce.
Powell, Wm. C.....Snow Hill, Md.
Preston, James H. (1898).....City Hall.
Prettyman, Charles W. (1909).....Rockville, Md.
Purdum, Bradley K. (1902).....Hamilton, Md.

Raborg, Christopher (1902).....1314 W. Lanvale St.
Radcliffe, Geo. L. P., Ph. D. (1908)..American Bonding Co.
Ranck, Samuel H. (1898).....Public Lib'y, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Randall, Blanchard (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Rawls, W. L. (1905).....700 Maryland Trust Building.
Rayner, A. W. (1905).....8 E. Lexington St.
Redwood, Mrs. Mary B. (1907).....918 Madison Ave.
Reed, Mrs. Emilie McKim (1909)....871 Park Ave.
Reeder, Charles L. (1907).....919 Equitable Building.

REESE, PERCY M. (1895).....1201 Charles St.
REIFSNIDER, JOHN M. (1895).....Westminster, Md.
REMSEN, IRA, LL. D. (1901).....Johns Hopkins University.
RICHARDSON, ALBERT LEVIN (1902)....2127 N. Charles St.
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901)..2127 N. Charles St.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.
RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN W. (1895).....Hampton, Towson, Md.
RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909) { Dumbarton Farms, Rodger's Forge, P. O., Md.
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....416 W. Fayette St.
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....Charles and Read Sts.
RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894).....632 Equitable Building.
RIORDAN, CHARLES E. (1907).....205 Exchange Place.
RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....745 Calvert Building.
RITTER, WILLIAM L. (1878).....541 N. Carrollton Ave.
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....1310 Continental Building.
ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911)..... { Md. National Bank, Baltimore and Calvert Sts.
ROHRER, C. W. G., M. D. (1910).....Lauraville Sta., Balto., Md.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898).....10 South St.
ROSE, JOHN C. (1883).....P. O. Building.
RUSSELL, REV. WILLIAM T. (1902)....St. Patrick's Rect'y, Wash'n, D. C.
RYLAND, SAMUEL P. (1909).....810 American Building.

SADTLER, MRS. GEO. W. (1908).....26 E. 25th St.
SADTLER, MRS. ROSABELLA (1902).....1415 Linden Ave.
SAMPSON, MRS. J. LEWIS.....Sandgates, Md.
SAPPINGTON, A. DERUSSY (1897).....308 Maryland Telephone Building.
SEARS, THOMAS E., M. D. (1894).....658 W. Franklin St.
SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901).....Merchants' National Bank.
*SELLMAN, RICHARD B. (1911).....Union Trust Co.
SEMMES, JOHN E. (1884).....828 Equitable Building.
SETH, JOSEPH B. (1896).....Easton, Md.
SHIPPEN, MRS. REBECCA LLOYD POST (1893) ..... } 209 W. Monument St.
SHRIVER, J. ALEXIS (1907).....Wilna, Harford Co., Md.
SHYROCK, THOMAS J. (1891).....1401 Madison Ave., P. O. Box 717.
SILL, HOWARD (1897).....11 E. Pleasant St.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNA L. (1891).....Lake Roland, Md.
SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN.....Vanderbilt University.
SKINNER, M. E. (1897).....805 Calvert Building.
SLOAN, GEORGE F. (1880).....1103 St. Paul St.
SMITH, REV. CHESTER MANSFIELD.....1204 Mt. Royal Ave.
SMITH, HENRY LEE, M. D.....2701 Calvert St.
SMITH, JOHN DONNELL (1903).....505 Park Ave.
SMITH, THOMAS A. (1909).....Annapolis, Md.
SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....Central Savings Bank Building.
SOLLERS, SOMERVILLE (1905).....1311 John St.

Spence, W. W. (1854).....1205 St. Paul St.
Spencer, Richard H. (1891).....Earl Court.
Stabler, Edward, Jr. (1876).....Madison and Eutaw Sts.
Stabler, Jordan (1910).....339 Dolphin St.
Stabler, Mrs. Jordan (1910).....339 Dolphin St.
Steele, John Murray, M. D. (1911)..Owings Mills, Md.
Stein, Chas. F. (1905).....S. E. Cor. Courtl'd & Saratoga Sts.
Steiner, Bernard C., Ph. D. (1892)....Enoch Pratt Free Library.
Sterling, George S. (1902).....228 Light St.
Stevenson, H. M., M. D. (1904).....431 N. Carey St.
Stewart, David (1886).....213 St. Paul St.
Stirling, Admiral Yates (1889).....209 W. Lanvale St.
Stockbridge, Henry (1883).....11 N. Calhoun St.
Stone, John T. (1894).....N. W. Cor. Baltimore & North Sts.
Story, Frederick W. (1885).....City Solicitor's Office, Co't House.
Stran, Mrs. Kate A. (1900).....1912 Eutaw Place.
Stump, H. Arthur (1904).....224 St. Paul St.
Sumwalt, Mrs. Mary H. (1909).....2921 N. Calvert St.
Sutton, Mrs. Eben (1911).....515 Park Ave.

*Talbott, Hattersly W. (1898).....Rockville, Md.
Taneyhill, G. Lane, M. D. (1889)....1103 Madison Ave.
Tappan, William (1909).....Station E.
Taylor, Archibald H. (1909).....1031 Cathedral St.
Thayer, W. S., M. D. (1902).....406 Cathedral St.
Thom, DeCourcy W. (1884).....405 Maryland Trust Building.
Thom, Mrs. Lea (1902).....221 W. Monument St.
Thomas, Douglas H. (1874).....Merchants' National Bank.
Thomas, James W. (1894).....Cumberland, Md.
Thomas, John B. (1910).....2207 Eutaw Place.
Thompson, Mrs. Cecilia C. (1911)...."The Severn."
Thompson, H. Oliver (1895).....216 St. Paul St.
Thomsen, Alonzo L. (1878).....1 E. Eager St.
Thompsen, John J., Jr. (1881).....Maryland Club.
*Tiernan, Charles B. (1887).....405 St. Paul St.
Tiffany, Louis McLane, M. D. (1902)..831 Park Ave.
Tilghman, Oswald (1906).....Easton, Md.
Toadvin, E. Stanley (1902).....Salisbury, Md.
Todd, W. J., M. D. (1902).....Mt. Washington, Md.
Tompkins, John A. (1893).....301 N. Charles St.
Toole, John E. (1891).....628 W. Franklin St.
Tredway, Rev. S. B. (1892).....R. F. D. 1, Havre de Grace, Md.
Trippe, Andrew C. (1877).....347 N. Charles St.
Trundle, Wilson Burns (1890).....301 St. Paul St.
Turnbull, Lawrence (1889).....1530 Park Ave.
Turner, J. Frank (1903).....23 East North Ave.
Tyson, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.
Tyson, Mrs. Frederick (1907).....251 W. Preston St.

TWAMLEY, WILLIAM P. (1911).....1724 N. Broadway.

UHLER, PHILIP R., LL. D. (1895).....254 W. Hoffman St.

VAN NESS, BARTOW (1909).....306 Chamber of Commerce.
VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894).....Johns Hopkins University.

WAGNER, HENRY C. (1875).....Gilmor Lane, Waverley.
WALTER, MOSES R. (1883).....609 Union Trust Building.
WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Building.
WARFIELD, EDWIN (1879).....Fidelity Building.
WARFIELD, RIDGELY B., M. D. (1907)..845 Park Ave.
WARFIELD, S. DAVIES (1902).....40 Continental Trust Building.
WARNER, C. HOPEWELL (1895).....10 E. Fayette St.
WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....Union Trust Building.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....28 Equitable Building.
WATERS, MISS MARGARET (1909).....Carrollton Ave. and Mosher St.
WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889)....Uniontown, Md.
WENTZ, MRS. H. C. (1911).....2217 Oak St.
WHITE, JULIAN LEROY (1887).....2400 W. North Ave.
WHITE, MILES, JR. (1897).....607 Keyser Building.
WHITELEY, JAMES S. (1901).....510 Keyser Building.
WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.
WHITRIDGE, MRS. WM. H. (1911).....604 Cathedral St.
WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1910).....Raspeburg, Balto. Co., Md.
WILL, ALLEN S. (1910).....2620 N. Calvert St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY (1887).....407 W. Lanvale St.
WILLIAMS, HENRY W. (1891).....1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, N. WINSLOW (1896).....1113 Fidelity Building.
WILLIAMS, T. J. C. (1907).....Sun Office.
WILLIS, GEORGE R. (1902).....213 Courtland St.
WILSON, J. APPLETON (1893).....800 Law Building.
WILSON, WILLIAM B. (1872).....1228 N. Charles St.
WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898).....1129 St. Paul St.
*WINANS, ROSS R. (1886).....1217 St. Paul St.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....Fayette & St. Paul, S. W.
WINCHESTER, WILLIAMS (1880).....National Union Bank.
WISE, HENRY A. (1882).....11 W. Mulberry St.
WOODALL, CASPER G. (1909).....American Office.
WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911).....842 Park Ave.
WOOTON, W. H. (1905).....10 South St.
*WOOLLEN, RICHARD H. (1911).....125 W. Lanvale St.
WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905).....110 Chamber of Commerce.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909).....215 E. Preston St.
WROTH, REV. PEREGRINE (1908).....215 E. Preston St.
WYATT, J. B. NOEL (1889).....1012 Keyser Building.
WYLIE, DOUGLAS M. (1900).....412 North St.

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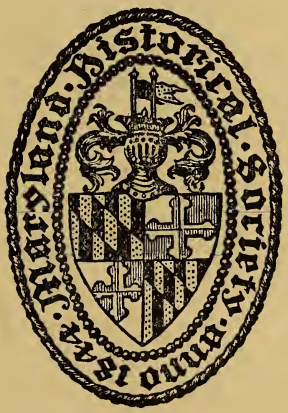


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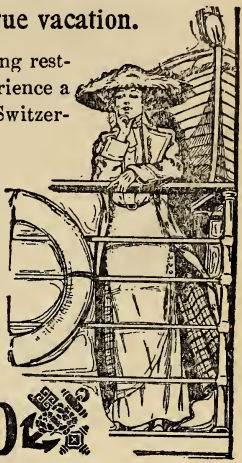

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# CONTENTS.


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| The Diplomatic Career of William Carmichael. *Floyd B. Streeter,* | 119 |
| Van Buren's Maryland Correspondents. Part 1. Samuel Smith. *Bernard C. Steiner,* | 141 |
| Vestry Proceedings, St. Ann's Parish. (*Continued*), | 149 |
| Letters of Rev. Jonathan Boucher. (*Continued*), | 168 |
| Land Notes, 1634-1655. (*Continued*), | 186 |
| A Romance of 1774, | 193 |
| Belt Family. *Christopher Johnston,* | 195 |
| Notes, | 202 |
| Proceedings of the Society, | 204 |



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# THE DIPLOMATIC CAREER OF WILLIAM CARMICHAEL.

FLOYD B. STREETER.

William Carmichael, a native of Maryland,[1] was in Europe at the beginning of the Revolution. Early in the year 1776, intrusted with dispatches from Arthur Lee to Congress, he set out from London for Nantes, to find a passage to his native country.[2] When he reached Paris, on account of ill health, he was forced to discontinue his journey. He wrote later that, while here recovering his health, he endeavored to find out the sentiments of the French court respecting American affairs.[3] He was in Paris when Silas Deane, who had been appointed agent to the French court by Congress early in the spring, arrived on July 7. Deane was in need of a secretary and through Major Rogers, he secured the assistance of Carmichael, who entered his service about the middle of August.[4]

[1] Deane to Committee of Correspondence, *Wharton*, II, 124; *Journals of Congress*, XII, 1141; Wm. Lee to Francis Lightfoot Lee, *Deane Papers*, II, 213-19.

[2] Carmichael to Committee of Secret Correspondence, *Wharton*, II, 184; *Silas Deane in France*, 26; Arthur Lee to Wm. Carmichael, *Deane Papers*, II, 343.

[3] *Silas Deane in France*, Deane's Narrative, 26-27; Carmichael to Congress, *Wharton*, II, 184-190.

[4] *Deane Papers*, I, 119, 161; *Silas Deane in France*, Deane's Narrative,

Carmichael's first important work was a journey to Berlin in the fall of 1776. The agent of the King of Prussia had informed Deane that his sovereign had expressed a desire of having some American sent to Berlin, in order that he might obtain a clear idea of the nature of American commerce and a detailed knowledge of American affairs. Carmichael was selected to undertake this mission. He set out from Paris, on October 10,[1] and after spending about two weeks in Amsterdam, continued his journey on November 3, toward his destination.[2] Having in his possession a letter, of introduction and commendation, written by Deane to Dumas in Amsterdam, he attempted while there to bring about commercial relations between America and Holland. He wrote to Congress that he also tried to find out whether a loan might be obtainable and as to the general attitude of the Dutch toward both England America.[3] Upon his arrival in Amsterdam, he learned that the news of the American defeat on Long Island, had just reached that city. As a result, he found that it was hopeless to try securing a loan until the Americans changed the course of the conflict. However, he wrote that he had the assurance of Mr. Grand, an eminent merchant, of the house of Horneca, Fizeaux and Company, that if Congress should decide to negotiate loans in Europe and would draw bills, accepted by the principal merchants in America payable at two, three, or five years sight, and send them to his firm, they would be discounted by them at five per cent. interest. Although this would not be a large sum at first, he pointed out that it would be an opening.[4]

26-27; Carmichael to Congress, *ibid.*, 137-140; Beaumarchais to Vergennes, Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 1347; Deane's testimony in Congress, *Silas Deane in France*, 141-144; Deane to the Committee of Secret Correspondence, *Wharton*, II, 124.

[1] *Silas Deane in France*, Deane's Narrative, 30; Carmichael to the Committee of Secret Correspondence, *Wharton*, II, 184; Deane to Dumas, *Wharton*, II, 169.

[2] *Deane Papers*, I, 351-354.

[3] Deane to Dumas, *Wharton*, II, 169-170; Carmichael to Dumas, *Wharton*, II, 184; Carmichael to Committee of Secret Correspondence, *ibid.*, 184-190.

[4] Carmichael to Committee of Secret Correspondence, *Wharton*, II, 184-190; Carmichael to Deane, *Deane Papers*, I, 351-354.

It is difficult to say just how much Carmichael accomplished on this mission. His work seems to have been, mainly, that of becoming acquainted with the influential members of the court and with the foreign ministers, thus, interesting them in American affairs and paving the way for future negotiations with the Prussian government. He probably returned to Paris in December of that year.[1]

Soon after Carmichael's return from Berlin, he was sent to Havre by Deane to inspect the loading of ships with military supplies, destined for America. The report was circulated and was called to Deane's attention that the supplies were bad and were not being properly loaded. Therefore he decided to send Carmichael to that port to make an inspection.[2] He arrived at this place on January 16 and found that the vessels would be ready to depart in a few days, but that they had no orders to leave.[3] He wrote that some of the vessels were only partially filled, in fact that there were only stores enough to fill

[1] *Silas Deane in France*, 30. Deane in his narrative writes: "He set out from Paris in October and returned in December. During his journey he had an opportunity of forming an acquaintance with many persons of note, was well received by the minister in Berlin and performed such services as met with the approbation of your commissioners at Paris who arrived just after his return." Stevens's *Facsimiles*, No. 686[1-3]. "It seems his behavior when there before made them many valuable friends and it was solely from his journey that they got the money I mentioned to you in my last. Lee and he are appointed to go, they will set out some time next week. When Mr. Carmichael was at Berlin he used to see the Prime Minister himself and to him he related the whole transactions between Great Britain and America from the beginning to that time, at which the minister seemed much pleased and dismissed him with hopes of assistance hereafter. . . . Carmichael made himself acquainted with most of the foreign ambassadors while on his route to that place and during his stay there and he is constantly corresponding with some of them but mostly with that court." George Lupton to William Eden. The exact date of his return from Berlin cannot be found, but it was very probably the latter part of December or early in January. Deane in his narrative says he returned in December. *Silas Deane in France*, 30. Deane wrote to Beaumarchais January 8, 1777, concerning the sending of Carmichael to Havre, *Deane Papers*, I, 451.

[2] Deane to Beaumarchais, *Deane Papers*, I, 451.

[3] *Deane Papers*, I, 461.

one. The supplies, he said, had been stored in one, the "Romaine," in such a manner that it would cost much time to remove them. He urged Deane to obtain permission at once for them to depart.[1] One of the vessels, he wrote, had departed, but that it soon returned, the captain declaring that he had done so through the orders of General du Coudray. The latter, he continued, then departed for Paris without any explainable reason for doing so. On January 21, Deane wrote a letter to General du Coudray, in which he strongly protested against his acts.[2] Three days later Carmichael, in a letter to Deane, stated that he had removed a large part of the supplies into one of the vessels, and that it was ready to depart, if the court would allow it to do so. He then urged Deane to obtain the required permission.[3] Carmichael tried to keep the destination of the vessel a secret and in this he seems to have succeeded.[4] Deane wrote later, that the larger part of the supplies arrived in America in time to be used in the campaign of 1777.[5]

[1] *Ibid.*, 462; Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 630.

[2] *Deane Papers*, I, 464, 467.

[3] "I would have dispatched this vessel immediately if the embargo had been raised and it might have set sail tomorrow. I suspect that the captain will be merely enjoined to go to St. Domingo but I shall promise him wonders and he may afterwards address himself to me for the execution of my promise. When one is so hard pressed one must not stop at trifles. . . . In heaven's name represent to the ministry that the departure of the vessels here, at Dunkirk, and at Marseilles is necessary to show us that France desires to see us independent." Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 630.

[4] Carmichael to Deane, "I have appeared when in the company of Messrs. Limojin, Feray & Co. to be dissatisfied with the vessels and I have looked at others in their presence, so that unless my new companion babbles, no other but those who are employed by Mr. de Monthie, not even Du Coudray's officers, will know anything until the moment that vessel sails." Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 629. Count Beaumarchais to Deane, February 19: "The Mercure and the Seine have gone, the one from Havre, the other from Nantes at a season when they may make directly for the continent; but when the Ministers whom it has been necessary to deceive in regard to the lading and destination of the two vessels, discover this deception also will they be as lenient towards these later, since they are very far from being so, respecting the others?" *Deane Papers*, I, 491.

[5] Deane's Narrative, *Silas Deane in France*, 36-37.

Let us now observe briefly Carmichael's relations with the Marquis de La Fayette, after the return of the former from Havre. Carmichael had several conversations and some correspondence with La Fayette at this time, regarding the latter's departure to America. Carmichael wrote to a friend, that he had encouraged him to go to America, with a few officers, in a ship of his own, and that he had written to his friends in America, that the Marquis was coming. The two tried to keep the affair a secret, but it became known, and an order from the King reached him as he was about to set out. Thus, he was prevented from going.[1]

In June, Deane sent Carmichael to Dunkirk to straighten out another somewhat complicated affair. He arrived at this place on the 30th of the month.[2] One Mr. Hodges had fitted out a cutter at Dunkirk for Captain Conyngham. The latter had captured two English vessels and, because of this, was arrested by the French government. Carmichael, after his arrival at Dunkirk, wrote that Captain Conyngham, by an order of the court, was not allowed to sail his ship even as a merchant vessel unless he would give security that he would not make prizes of any of the English vessels on the voyage. Carmichael pointed out that it would be impossible to sell the vessel under the present conditions and, if sold, it must be done at a great loss.[3] On July 10, he wrote that the orders from the minister requiring security were so vague that the officials were obliged to write to the court for an explanation, and until this arrived nothing could be done. Two days later, he wrote to the commissioners complaining that the British ships of war had blockaded that port, and that under the present uncertain state of affairs, the merchants were afraid to venture in American commerce until they knew whether the court would protect their property, if not taken within the limit specified in the

[1] Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 248[8]; George Lupton to William Eden, *ibid.*, 471[3]; George Lupton to William Eden, Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 671[4-7]; Carmichael to Dumas, *Deane Papers*, II, 48.

[2] *Deane Papers*, II, 85.

[3] *Deane Papers*, II, 85; *Silas Deane in France*, 40.

treaty. He also added that his services seemed to be no longer needed at that port.[1] Deane wrote later that Carmichael fitted out a second ship for Captain Conyngham, and ordered him not to commit hostilities on the coast of France.[2]

In the fall of 1777, after having been in Deane's service for over a year, Carmichael decided to return to America.[3] He had at this time, become disgusted with the way affairs were run by the other commissioners, especially Franklin and Deane.[4] It seems that Carmichael's complaint was that he had advanced money on the public account, and had not been repaid by the commissioners, and in addition, that they had heaped extra work upon him. His criticism of the commissioners and his complaints were uttered so loudly that they came to the ears of the British agent, George Lupton, who now decided that the opportune time for winning Carmichael over to the British cause, had come; Lupton was much disappointed when he found out that his attempts to do so were fruitless.[5]

[1] *Deane Papers*, II, 89, 91.

[2] *Silas Deane in France*, Deane's Narrative, 40.

[3] Carmichael to Capt. Joseph Hynson, Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 712.

[4] Bolton (William Carmichael) to Jean Tourville, "The misfortune of these people is to believe that everybody is plotting against them, they therefore plot against everybody. They think we leagued with Mr. D. and Dr. F. at the very time that I really feel hurt at their public conduct and the private behavior of one to myself. I hope on my arrival in America to give such a representation of our affairs as will induce the congress to change their European system in a great measure." Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 288.

[5] "Carmichael is not a little pleased with them himself. As he informs me he has advanced near one thousand pounds sterling for them on the public account and they have not gratitude sufficient to repay him the same, tho' they are convinced that he is exceeding pushed for money, but are daily heaping more expenses and business on his hands. This he gives me as his reason for returning to America so shortly—where he hopes to be rewarded with that which could not be had here. I imagine it would be a good time to endeavor to bring him over to our way of thinking, if that could be done 'twould be a most valuable acquisition, as he is perfect master of all their private conferences." George Lupton to William Eden, Sept. 23, 1777.—Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 199[4].

On October 15 he wrote the following: "Carmichael is a very reasonable young fellow and its a pity he could not be brought over to your way

In December, Carmichael intended to go in the dispatch frigate, but was deprived of this opportunity, because of the selection of Silas Deane's brother, to carry the dispatches.[1] In the latter part of the same month, Carmichael was sent to Nantes to carry an express; he again returned to Paris and then set out for Nantes, in the forepart of January.[2] After remaining here for some time, he departed for America.

Just before Carmichael's departure for America, trouble arose between him and Arthur Lee. In the spring of the preceding year, he had contemplated going to Berlin as secretary to Arthur Lee, one of the commissioners. He, however, finally refused to go, unless he should be given a commission. Lee was somewhat displeased at his refusal.[3]

After Lee's return from Berlin, his dislike for Carmichael continued to grow. The former now made the charge that Carmichael was a leader in the circulation of reports, which were injurious to him and the commission. Lee mentioned in particular the report that there were dissensions among the commissioners, which, he said had been circulated in Europe and would probably reach America.[4] At this time a mutual friend

of thinking,—he informs me that neither Franklin nor Deane are capable of doing the business for which they were designed." Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 204[4].

[1] Extracts from the journal of Arthur Lee, *Life of Arthur Lee*, I, 364-365, 368; William Carmichael to Arthur Lee, *Deane Papers*, II, 300; Lord Stormont to Lord Weymouth, Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 1782[2-3], 1718.[4]

[2] *Deane Papers*, II, 287; *Life of Arthur Lee*, I, 264-265.

[3] Carmichael to Congress, August 6, 1778, "He corresponded with me on that journey (to Spain) as will appear by No. 8 and finally on his return proposed to take me with him in the most confidential capacity that of private secretary to Berlin; and although he was displeased at my refusal to attend him in a private character, yet he never mentioned this affair, etc." *Silas Deane in France*, 137-140; Arthur Lee to Committee of Foreign Affairs: "Mr. Sayre of London is to accompany me as secretary, Mr. Carmichael having refused to go unless the commissioners would give him a commission which we did not think ourselves authorized to do." See also *Wharton*, II, 335.

[4] "I have mentioned to you a cabal being formed here under the auspices of Mr. Deane which has given me much disquiet and been very busy to defame me in my absence. . . . Among other things they have circu-

made an unsuccessful attempt to bring about peace between the two.[1]

We have mentioned in stating Carmichael's reasons for going to America that he was disgusted with the other commissioners during the fall of 1777. In this general state of mind, looking as he did at his associates through smoked glasses, it is very possible that he had made statements, which gave Lee just grounds for this charge.[2]

The real trouble, between the two, began after Carmichael had left Paris, and was about to start for America. This was over the pocket dictionary affair. In order to understand this we must go back to Carmichael's arrival in Paris and to his first relations with Deane. When Carmichael left England, as we have before mentioned, Lee intrusted him with dispatches. He also gave him a small pocket dictionary, which was to serve as a cypher in their correspondence. Between the blank leaves and the cover, were pasted two small pieces of paper, which contained intelligence for the secret committee. After Carmichael arrived in France, he placed this dictionary and the

lated a report both here and in England which will probably reach America, of dissensions subsisting among the commissioners. . . .

"Of these gentlemen I would wish to guard you particularly against Mr. Carmichael of whose art and enmity I have had sufficient proof to make me distrust him for the future." Arthur Lee to Francis Lightfoot Lee, Oct. 7, 1777, Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 481; He wrote to Samuel Adams, January 5, 1778. "I have before mentioned to you a Mr. Carmichael. Every day gives me fresh reason for suspecting him . . . the enclosed account will show you what manner the public money has been put into his pockets by Mr. —— under the pretence of errands, in which the only subject was to tell ignorant persons that he and Mr. —— were the only persons possessed of public trust and power." *Life of Arthur Lee*, II, 125.

[1] Jennings to Arthur Lee, Oct. 1777. "You were old collegians together. I was the means of the renewal of your former intimacy and the services of both are necessary for the common good. Do my dear sir take him by the hand; keep him in Europe if you can and I am sure you will have a friendship for him." *Letters of William Lee*, I, 205.

[2] See also statement of Lupton that Lee would not be received in Berlin in the capacity of ambassador. George Lupton to Wm. Eden, Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 168.

intelligence it contained in the hands of Deane, as he later stated, after having been informed by the latter, that he was intrusted by the secret committee to correspond with Lee; he thought at the time, that he was doing a public service. Carmichael claimed that Lee was informed of this fact immediately upon his arrival in Paris, soon after this transaction took place.[1] On January 27, 1778, Lee wrote to Carmichael stating that Deane had just informed him concerning this transaction, and demanded the return of the dispatches.[2] In reply to this, Carmichael, on February 1,[3] stated that the dispatches would probably be delivered into the hands of those for whom they were intended and politely reminded Lee that he knew of this transaction shortly after it occurred, and had approved the act. Each party sent a statement to Congress of his part in this affair.

It is very difficult to conclude from the evidence upon the subject, whether or not Arthur Lee knew of this transaction, as Carmichael claimed, shortly after it happened. If he did, it is strange that he did not commence his attack upon Carmichael sooner than he did. On the other hand, he may have had a purpose in waiting until this time. It is very probable that Deane mentioned this transaction and that Carmichael still had the papers in his possession, thus recalling it to Lee's mind, and, already having a strong hatred toward Carmichael, he began his attack and made his demands.[4]

[1] Carmichael to Congress, August 8, 1778, *Silas Deane in France*, 137-140; A. Lee to Committee of Foreign Affairs, September 19, 1779. *Wharton*, III, 329.

[2] *Deane Papers*, II, 343.

[3] *Ibid.*, 346.

[4] Deane in his narrative gives the following passage, "To expedite the recovery of the two Jamaica prizes detained at Nantes, Mr. Carmichael who was coming out to America went down to Nantes and it was agreed to send our dispatches after him. When they were ready Mr. A. Lee insisted that they should not be sent by him but by a Mr. Stevenson who had just come to Paris from London, Dr. Franklin and myself insisted upon sending them by Mr. Carmichael. Mr. Lee urged his suspicions of Mr. Carmichael founded on the affair of the Dictionary of

Now let us consider Carmichael's return to America. On November 28, 1777, Congress elected John Adams commissioner at the court of France and appointed Carmichael to the position of secretary to the commissioners at that court.[1] After Carmichael's return, he acknowledged the appointment on June 17.[2] It does not appear, however, that he accepted the appointment, as, on November 18 [3] of that year, he presented his credentials as a delegate to Congress from the State of Maryland. He served in this capacity for about a year.

On September 27, 1779,[4] Congress elected John Jay, Minister Plenipotentiary, to negotiate a treaty of alliance, amity, and commerce between the United States and Spain. On the following day, instructions were given to Jay, and Carmichael was elected as his secretary.[5] Jay was instructed that if Spain should gain the Floridas, the United States would guarantee them to her provided the United States were allowed the free use of the Mississippi River; (2) to obtain a treaty of alliance, amity, and commerce with Spain, granting the United States advantages equal to those already secured from France; (3) to try to obtain convenient port or ports south of the 31st parallel north latitude on the Mississippi for the use of merchant vessels belonging to inhabitants of the United States; (4) to attempt to obtain a substantial loan from Spain.[6]

which I had heard nothing from the first transaction to that moment. . . . A dispute arose thereon, etc." *Silas Deane in France*, 54. Deane, writing this as he did after the quarrel between the two arose, may have gotten events confused. Lee in his letter of January 27, commences as follows: "Mr. Deane has informed me that you have the book containing the dispatches which I committed to your care in London the year before last for the Secret Committee of Congress." This would lead one to believe that Lee may have known that these dispatches had been turned over to Deane but that he had just found out that Carmichael still had them in his possession. *Deane Papers*, II, 343.

[1] *Journals of Congress*, IX, 975.

[2] *Wharton*, II, 617.

[3] *Journals of Congress*, XII, 1141-1142.

[4] *Journals of Congress*, XV, 1113.

[5] *Wharton*, III, 343.

[6] *Journals of Congress*, XV, 1118-1120.

Jay and Carmichael left for Europe, on the 26th of October, 1779, and, after being delayed for some time at Martinico, they arrived at Cadiz, on January 25.[1] Two days after their arrival at this place, Jay sent Carmichael to Madrid with a letter to Galvez, the Spanish Minister, at the court. Jay directed Carmichael to treat the French Ambassador with due consideration and impress upon the court the attachment of America for France; to find out whether the Spanish and French Courts were on friendly terms; to find out the financial conditions of the country; to learn the regulations of the press and the character of the person in charge of it; to be on the lookout for any secret overtures of England; and finally to find out the attitude of the other powers.[2] Carmichael arrived in Madrid, on the 11th of February. He wrote that on the following day he was very cordially received by the French Ambassador. He stated that no overtures for peace had been made, and that there was perfect harmony between the two crowns.[3] On the 18th, he wrote to Jay that he had met both the Count de Florida Blanca and Don Joseph de Galvez and had delivered Jay's letter. He stated that the King had ordered the ministers to receive Jay's overtures, and informed Jay that he might prepare to come to Madrid, when he received this letter.[4] Carmichael was favorably impressed from the very first with his reception at the court and was very pleased with the treatment accorded him both by the Spanish ministers and the French representatives at the court. At this time, he believed that the Government was preparing to prosecute the war.[5]

On the 24th, Count de Florida Blanca wrote to Jay assuring him of the favorable disposition of the King, and expressed a desire to remove any difficulty which might prevent mutual

[1] Carmichael to Franklin, Hale, *Franklin in France*, I, 396-397; Jay to Vergennes, *Sparks*, VII, 195-198.

[2] *Wharton*, II, 472-474.

[3] *Wharton*, III, 496.

[4] *Ibid.*, 502.

[5] Carmichael to the President of Congress, *Sparks* V, 18; Carmichael to Franklin; Hale, *Franklin in France*, I, 399, 400.

harmony. This, he continued, had been intimated to Carmichael.[1] And on the 4th of April, Jay arrived at Madrid and Carmichael delivered a long list of questions to him, which he had been asked by the Count de Florida Blanca. The King wished to receive information on these heads before he entered into a discussion with Carmichael and Jay.[2]

In the latter part of May, both Carmichael and Jay followed the Court to Aranjuez.[3] At this time, Carmichael was interested in watching the movements of suspicious characters, whom he thought were agents for the British government in Spain, for the purpose of sounding the disposition of the Spanish government. One of these, he stated, was Sir John Dalrymple, who came there from Lisbon. This gentleman, he learned, had a passport from the ministry, had visited the leading men, had seen the French Ambassador, and had gone to Aranjuez where the royal family were. He had also presented a memorial to Count de Florida Blanca.[4] Another such character, whom Carmichael mentioned, was Governor Johnson, who had preceded Sir John Dalrymple in this work.[5] The one whom he followed most closely was Mr. Cumberland, secretary of Lord George Germain, who, he wrote on July 17, had come to Madrid. He stated that the Spanish Minister had promised to communicate any proposals of a serious nature which Cumberland proposed and added that the French Ambassador was not alarmed at this gentleman's reception. Carmichael also promised a narrative of this English agent's movements.[6] He mentioned Cumberland's movements in almost every letter for over a year.[7] On September 9, he had become alarmed because Cumberland was permitted to receive couriers from London and to send them thither, although he had the assurance of the French representative that there was no need of inquietude. On January 29,

[1] *Sparks*, VII, 210.
[2] *Ibid.*, 220-232.
[3] *Wharton*, III, 736; *Sparks*, VII, 287.
[4] Carmichael to John Adams, *Works of John Adams*, VII, 157.
[5] *Wharton*, III, 736-739.
[6] *Sparks*, V, 23.
[7] *Sparks*, V, 26, 28, 31, 34, 38, 43, 46, 49, 50, 58.

1781, he informed Congress that Cumberland was still at the court "inspiring all the distrust and jealousy in his power to prejudice our affairs." At last on March 11, he wrote that he was informed this gentleman would soon leave.[1]

Another part of Carmichael's work was to obtain information regarding the financial conditions of the county. On August 22, 1780, he wrote that the revenues and resources since the war had greatly diminished, and before that, it was not as flourishing as was believed by Congress, and that this was stated as one of the reasons for not assisting America. On September 9, he wrote that he was convinced that Spain could not help the United States financially unless she borrowed the money.[2] Later in the year, he concluded that the finances of the country were in a hopeless condition. Enough money to meet the needs of the government, he found out, could be scarcely be obtained.[3]

One of Carmichael's services was that of cultivating the friendship of the leading men of the country and of the foreign ministers.[4] On September 28, 1781, he wrote that the min-

[1] *Sparks*, v, 31, 46, 50.

[2] *Sparks*, v, 25, 29.

[3] "I have in a great measure confined my inquiries to two objects, the situation of the finance of Spain and its disposition toward us as an ally. Every day gives me reason to think the former are critically circumstanced —I know from good authority the ways and means for the next year are not devised yet, and I have good reason to believe that the necessary funds cannot be procured by taxation because the augmentation of the present year's taxes has not produced what the Ministry expected, and neither the commerce nor the produce of Spain will permit further efforts in this way. In short the current expenses of 1780 have exceeded the revenue twenty-five millions of dollars and notwithstanding, the arrearage to the public creditors are considerable." Carmichael to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, November 28, 1780; *Sparks*, v, 38.

[4] Carmichael to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, July 17, 1780: "I have cultivated the friendship of the foreign ministers and their secretaries as often as I have had occasion and as I have always avoided an appearance of prejudice, I flatter myself that I have been listened to with attention. My conduct has always been the same with those of this nation with whom I have found means to be acquainted." *Wharton*, III, 865. La Fayette wrote to Livingston, March 2, 1783: "The next day I accompanied Mr. Carmichael who is much and universally beloved and respected in that country." *Sparks*, v, 413.

ister had notified Jay of his intention of naming a person to treat with him. Carmichael believed Mr. Del Campo, First Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Acting Secretary to the council of State, would receive the appointment. He stated that he had been on good terms with this gentleman for some time, and expressed a desire to see him selected for that work. The appointment however was delayed, probably because of other business and of the removal of the court from one place to another. On December 20, he wrote that the appointment had finally been announced to Jay.[1] He also stated in this letter that he was on very friendly terms with the representative of the Swedish government. Another influential person with whom Carmichael stated that he had been on an intimate footing was Francis Cabarrus, the founder of the paper system and one of the leading financiers of the country. He wrote that he had introduced this gentleman to Jay; he had procured him a commission enabling him to secure the payment of their bills; and he further declared that Cabarrus had offered to procure a half million dollars for the states payable at Havana, on condition of being reimbursed by the government in two years. This gentleman, he added, was likely to establish a national bank.[2]

Besides this work, Carmichael gave in every letter an abundance of news to Congress. This afforded the members of Congress an extra channel through which to learn the general situation of affairs in Europe; and they expressed their appreciation of the information contained in his letters.[3]

Jay departed from Madrid, about May 19, 1782, for Paris,[4] to assist in carrying on the negotiations for a treaty of peace, and left Carmichael in Spain as Chargé d'Affaires. His first work in this capacity was to attempt to obtain a redress of grievances for citizens of the United States. On June 12, he informed Congress that before the court left Aranjuez he had

[1] *Sparks*, v, 57-58, 62, 70.

[2] *Sparks*, v, 63-64.

[3] *Ibid.*, 55, 67. Letters of James Lovell and Robert Livingston to Carmichael.

[4] *Correspondence and Public Papers of John Jay*, II, 307.

frequently reminded Del Campo of the promises made to pay attention to the redressing of grievances of various citizens of the United States. These promises, he stated, were reiterated by the Spanish Minister.[1] About a month later, he wrote that he had again brought this matter before Count de Florida Blanca. The latter desired him to repeat these in detail to Del Campo, which he did.[2] On September 7, he stated that he had again seen Count de Florida Blanca, and had reminded him of the complaints of the various citizens of the United States. He had further insinuated to the Count how pleasing it would be to the Americans to have orders, for a redress of grievances, issued. He added that in this conversation, he had particularized on the case of the "Lord Howe," an English vessel with a valuable cargo, which had been brought into Cadiz by part of her crew, and there detained. Contrary to the resolutions of Congress, the proporty taken was granted to the captors. The Count asked for a statement of this affair, in French.[3] On September 29, Carmichael wrote that he had again seen the Count concerning the "Lord Howe," and on October 14, he was notified that orders were given, that this ship and the cargo should be sold publicly and the value of it deposited at the order of Congress and Carmichael.[4] The latter part of October, he informed Congress that as soon as Harrison disposed of the "Lord Howe," he should call the attention of the minister to the affair of the Dover Cutter. Before Jay left Spain, he had made several unsuccessful attempts to obtain satisfaction from the Spanish minister on this affair.[5]

On December 30, Carmichael again wrote that nothing had been done regarding the affair of the Dover Cutter.[6] Thus we see that he had accomplished very little in his attempt to obtain satisfaction for these citizens from the Spanish government.

[1] *Sparks*, v, 88-90.
[2] *Ibid.*, 92-93.
[3] *Sparks*, v, 96-97.
[4] *Sparks*, v, 101, 104-105.
[5] *Ibid.*, v, 103. Letter of October 29 to Livingston; Jay's Correspondence and Public Papers, II, 90, 100.
[6] *Sparks*, v, 109. Carmichael to Livingston.

However, he had better success in his attempt to persuade the Minister to lower the duties exacted at Cadiz and Bilboa. On September 8, he wrote that he had engaged the assistance of several influential persons in the work of securing the desired diminution. The latter part of the month, he stated that he had again called the attention of the ministry to the proposal and finally, on December 30, he wrote, that the ministry had consented to reduce the duties one-third on the produce of the West Indies imported in American vessels.[1]

Shortly after Jay went to Paris, Carmichael learned that Prussian and Imperial representatives at the Spanish court had been directed by their home governments to make an offer of mediation to the Spanish King. This had been made, and they had received their answer, he wrote, on July 8. When Congress received this information, it was very much interested, and Carmichael was directed to throw all possible light on the subject. On July 22, he was prepared to give the substance of the answer made by Spain to the countries offering mediation. This reply was to the effect that Spain must consult her ally before accepting the offer.[2]

Carmichael's relations with the Saxon and Prussian Ministers at Madrid are worthy of notice. On September 29, 1782, he informed Congress that the ministers of these countries contemplated inducing their courts to open a direct commerce with the United States. They had requested information, and he stated that he had given them all in his power, which, he believed, would induce them to enter into the project. The plan finally agreed upon by both Carmichael and the Saxon minister was that the latter's government should send an agent, who was acquainted with the commerce of that country, and properly authorized, to treat with Congress. The Saxon minister advised his court to appoint such a person. They, following his advice, chose a merchant of Bordeaux, a native of Leipzig,

[1] Same to same, *ibid.*, 96-98; Carmichael to Livingston, September 29. *Sparks*, v, 101, *ibid.*, 109.

[2] *Sparks*, v, 93, 105-106, 94-96.

whose name was Philip Thieriot. Carmichael, in fulfillment of his promise to the Saxon Minister, wrote a letter of recommendation and introduction for this agent.[1]

Let us now consider Carmichael's attempt to become recognized by the Spanish court in his official capacity, and the assistance rendered him by La Fayette, in the accomplishment of this. On December 30, 1782,[2] Carmichael informde Congress that he had received a letter from La Fayette, which had been sent by post for the purpose of arousing the distrust of Lord Shelburne, and of inducing the Spanish government to furnish Congress with the funds necessary for the prosecution of the war. However, Carmichael thought that there was very little hope of a loan, as the Spanish government had scarcely funds enough for its own expenses. On January 18, 1783, he wrote that he had made use of the letter of La Fayette, and believed he had aroused the ministry. He intimated to those in the confidence of the ministry that he could not remain any longer at that court unless officially received, and he stated that he would not be surprised to receive a recall.[3] About this time he requested from La Fayette, who was then at Cadiz, both advice and assistance which were gladly given. La Fayette arrived at Madrid early in February.[4] It was agreed by them that the Marquis should take the first opportunity of talking with Count de Florida Blanca on the subject of American affairs. This he did, and then requested the minister to write out the points agreed upon in the conversation. The result of this conversation was the reception of Carmichael as Chargé d'Affaires, and an invitation to dine with the foreign ministers.[5]

[1] *Sparks*, v, 102, 131-132, 132-133, 133-134.

[2] Carmichael to Livingston, *Sparks*, v, 108-111.

[3] Carmichael to Livingston, *Sparks*, v, 111-114.

[4] La Fayette to Carmichael, Jan. 20, 1783, *Sparks*, v, 403-405; La Fayette to Livingston, *Sparks*, v, 405-407; La Fayette to John Jay, *Correspondence and Public Papers of John Jay*, III, 27-29.

[5] Carmichael to Livingston, *Sparks*, v, 114-117; La Fayette to Count de Florida Blanca, *Sparks*, v, 409-410; Count de Florida Blanca to La Fayette, *Sparks*, v, 410-411; La Fayette to Livingston, *Sparks*, v, 411-414.

Carmichael wrote that the one difficulty stood in the way, that it had never been the etiquette of the court to present a Chargé d'Affaires to the King.[1]

On the 30th of August, Carmichael wrote that he had approached the minister upon the subject of presentation, and that the minister informed him that he could not grant him a privilege denied to the Chargé d'Affaires of other countries. Carmichael then reminded him of the promise he had made to La Fayette which had been sent to Congress. The minister then guaranteed him satisfaction. Carmichael let the matter rest until about ten days previous to the writing of this letter. At that time, he called the minister's attention again to the matter in order to have it settled before the British Minister, who, he heard, was on his way to Madrid, arrived. The Count, he continued, informed him that he had been persecuted by the Russian Minister who wished a Chargé d'Affaires presented. Carmichael, somewhat irritated, replied that he was doing his duty, needed no prompter on this occasion, and that he did not insist on presentation, but desired an explicit answer from the King, which he might send to Congress to enable that body to decide in what manner a Chargé d'Affaires should be treated. In answer to this, he stated, that the Minister expressed a desire to procure an advantage for a representative of the United States, which was denied to those of other countries, and requested that he should be provided with a copy of the letter from Congress to the King. Carmichael said that he had one with him. As a result, on the 23rd of this month, he was formally presented to the King,[2] who received him kindly.

In conclusion let us view Carmichael's whole diplomatic career and see to what extent it was a success or a failure. At times he was successful, at others he failed; like all people he had his strong points, and his weak ones; but on the whole

[1] *Sparks*, v, 114-117.

[2] Carmichael to Livingston, *Sparks*, v, 1341-39.

we may safely say that his career was fairly successful. Acting as he did, in a subordinate capacity, he did not attract the limelight of public attention; his work was that of assisting others, but nevertheless his career is not without interest. His chief and strongest characteristic was that of making friends. He was genial and sociable, and wherever he went he had a large number of friends. For this we have abundance of testimony from his associates. He had friends in France; when he went to Germany we have testimony that he made friends on the route; and we have the statement of La Fayette that he was "universally beloved and respected" in Spain.[1]

He was a very good man to send ahead and pave the way, by means of his friend-making ability, for the more practical work of those who followed him. No doubt his mission to Berlin made the work of Arthur Lee easier. This may have been true also in Spain, when Jay remained at Cadiz and sent him on to Madrid, shortly after their arrival in that country.

Carmichael, being a minor character in the diplomatic circles of the Revolution, accomplished relatively very little. Most of his career was spent, as we know, in the position of secretary to other men; thus, his work was that of carrying out their orders and in this capacity he satisfied those for whom he worked. We have mentioned that he was sent by Deane to Havre and Dunkirk. At these places he fulfilled the objects of his mission, perhaps, as well as any one could have done. While in Spain with Jay, his work was satisfactory. Here, he watched the movements of suspicious characters, and besides giving Congress information regarding the financial condition of that country, he gave an abundance of useful information concerning European affairs. After Jay went to Paris, Carmichael tried very hard to achieve great things; yet he failed to accomplish much, due, it seems, to his ignorance of Spanish character.

[1] *Sparks.* v, 413. La Fayette, prejudiced as he was for the American cause, had a tendency to compliment Americans.

Let us take a look at his weaknesses and failures. We have seen that his chief strength lay in his ability to win friends; but the very fact of his being strong in this way, made him weak in others. One would almost conclude at times that he made the winning of friends the goal and the end of his work, and not the means to the end.

He did an inexcusable thing in the fall of 1777 when he criticised his superiors and made complaints against them so loudly that these reached the ears of the British agent. Perhaps he had reason to make these complaints, but he showed a lack of tact and used undiplomatic methods. He merely let the British government know that there was dissension among the American representatives in France, and that they were not working in harmony. Upon his first arrival in Spain, he was almost swept off of his feet by the splendor of the court, by the courteous treatment accorded him, and by the expressions of partiality to and sympathy for the American cause. He seemed to think that all Spaniards were sincere in their promises.

We have mentioned that after Jay went to Paris, Carmichael accomplished very little. He tried to get a redress of the grievances for American citizens from the Spanish government, but he got very little satisfaction. His success in his relations with the Saxon Minister was due equally as much to that minister as to his own ability. He tried to become recognized in his official capacity, but finally was forced to call in La Fayette, who, understanding Spanish character, obtained more satisfaction in a few days than Carmichael did in several months. Of course those who admire Carmichael and his career, will answer that his position was such that he had very little chance to show his ability, that after Jay left Spain there was very little for him to do, and that he was handicapped by lack of proper instructions from Congress.[1]

A fault of Carmichael's was his proneness to egotism and

[1] Carmichael to Livingston, July 29, 1783. He complained of being handicapped by lack of instructions in his negotiations with the Saxon Minister. *Sparks*, v, 132; see also Carmichael to Livingston, July 19, *Sparks*, v, 124.

self-commendation. He had a very keen appreciation of his work and of his ability to perform it; it was not uncommon for him to boast of his exploits.[1]

As a final word, let us note what his contemporaries and associates have to say of him. We have the following unprejudiced testimony of George Lupton in a letter to William Eden: "I shall endeavor if possible to settle a correspondence with Carmichael before his departure from here and during his stay at Berlin, which I think may be worthy of notice. Carmichael is exceedingly esteemed both here and wherever he has been, at this place he has many valuable friends amongst the first people of quality and visits as familiarly as I would one of my most intimate friends." [2] On May 9th, 1777, the Earl of Suffolk wrote to Hugh Elliot, Ambassador at Berlin, as follows: "Messrs. Carmichael and Lee, two of the rebel agents, are said to have quitted Paris in order to attempt some negotiations at the court where you reside. These two agents are not on good terms with each other; the first of them has the best abilities and is the most in the confidence of his principals, Messrs. Deane and Franklin. The other, however, is more immediately in the commission of the Rebel Congress and was lately employed in their service at Madrid." [3]

There was a long and deep-seated enmity between Carmichael

[1] Carmichael to Dumas, January 27, 1777: "I shall therefore only say that from the heart of Germany, I am now on the borders of the Atlantic and that I have been on the gallop ever since I parted with you at Leyden. No saint in the calendar ever ran through countries with more zeal to gain inhabitants for heaven than I have to do miracles on earth." *Wharton*, II, 253; Carmichael to Committee of Secret Correspondence, July 17, 1780: "I have cultivated the friendship of the foreign ministers and their secretaries as often as I have had occasion and as I have always avoided an appearance of prejudice, I flatter myself that I have been listened to with attention. My conduct has been the same with those of this nation with whom I have found means to be acquainted." *Wharton*, III, 865.

[2] Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 686[3-4]. George Lupton's testimony is not worth much. Letter dated April 24, 1777.

[3] Stevens's *Facsimiles*, 1452. This of course is merely hearsay testimony.

and the Lee brothers, Arthur and William.[1] On the other hand, both Deane and Jay, whom he assisted, spoke highly of his work.[2] Members of Congress complimented him upon the useful information which he gave that body and one of them, Robert Livingston, also wrote to him that his conduct in Spain was satisfactory to Congress.[3] And La Fayette remarked about his great popularity in Spain.[4]

[1] William Lee to Francis Lightfoot Lee, November 11, 1777: "I have before mentioned a Mr. Carmichael to you who is here. He is a native of Maryland tho' of Scotch pedigree, and I believe a distant relative somehow or other of Col. Lloyd; at least he gives it out so. I have had occasion to see and know a great deal of mankind and of all the men I ever knew, I have the worst opinion of this man and I beg you will strenuously oppose anything that may be proposed which may occasion any intercourse whatever between me and him, for I cannot trust him in the most distant manner nor shall any consideration induce me to hold any correspondence or connection with him." *Deane Papers*, II, 213.

[2] Jay to the President of Congress, May 26, 1780: "Congress may think it extraordinary that Mr. Carmichael's hand writing does not appear in this letter. He is with my approbation now at Aranjuez and I must do him justice to say that he is always ready and willing to do his duty as secretary." *Wharton*, III, 734. Deane in his narrative: "During the whole of the first two periods, I was generously and ably assisted by Mr. Carmichael and Dr. Bancroft at their own expense of time and even money in part, as only part of their expenses and living was paid by the commissioners." *Silas Deane in France*, 68.

[3] James Lovell to Carmichael, June 15, 1781. "Your several letters have been read in congress; and your industrious care to give frequent, early, and general information of those things in Europe which have influence upon our national affairs, has been not only pleasing in itself but has acquired value lately from the loss of all packets from Mr. Adams since his date of October 24th." *Sparks*, v, 55; Livingston to Carmichael, May 7, 1783: "I have no particular directions to give you with respect to your mission; your conduct is perfectly agreeable to congress, etc." *Sparks*, v, 122-124; see also letters of Livingston to Carmichael dated December 20, 1781 and July 6, 1782. *Sparks*, v, 67, 90-92.

[4] La Fayette to Livingston, March 2, 1783: "My letter was delivered on Thursday. The next day I accompanied Mr. Carmichael who is much and universally beloved and respected in that country." *Sparks*, v, 411-414.

# VAN BUREN'S MARYLAND CORRESPONDENTS.[1]

(Part I.—Samuel Smith.)

BERNARD C. STEINER.

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First of these comes Samuel Smith, the veteran Jeffersonian Senator, and ardent adherent of William H. Crawford as a candidate for the presidency in 1824. On October 17, 1824, William Smith of South Carolina wrote the Marylander that his speech for Crawford in the Senate has done him "immortal honor." A year earlier, on May 1, 1823, Samuel Smith wrote Van Buren, asking for a list of the New York members, marking those favorable to Crawford and those who are Federalists. "We have no paper in which we can write with safety." Many leading Baltimoreans favored Crawford. The friends of Crawford must be at their posts, as Clay is a candidate for the speaker-ship, an election which would be important to Clay's future prospects.

Smith's next letter is dated four years later, on May 26, 1827. He writes of a Jackson meeting in Baltimore, numerously attended, with delegates from the most respectable citizens. The chairman, General Farmer, was an officer in the Revolution, who commanded a brigade in the defence of Baltimore. He was a gentleman of large landed estate and high standing as a good citizen and had always "been a firm Democrat of the Jeffersonian School." The meeting was conducted with dignity and propriety and the attempt of Mr. Maxcey (one of the Committee) to mix the report with something as to the Vice-President met with no support, being resisted as foreign to the object of the meeting. Flattering hopes (some of which

[1] The material for these articles was obtained, through the courtesy of Gaillard Hunt, Esq., from the Van Buren Papers in the Library of Congress.

were doubtless mistaken) were reported by delegates from the districts. The contest would be close in the double district in Baltimore, but Jackson would probably win and Baltimore County would give him its vote. It was doubtful who would have the most electoral votes in Maryland. Every family was divided, fathers and sons being against each other. Charles Carroll of Carrollton was believed to favor Jackson and his grandsons Carroll and Harper were active for Jackson. Colonel Howard and his son also favored him and the son was an active partisan.

Adams's friends, however, were highly respectable and their meeting in Baltimore on July 4, would be well attended. Both parties were acting with coolness and in a dignified manner. Chambon and C. Dorsey[1] had addressed an Adams meeting which might lead Congressman favorable to Jackson to take a similar course.

On August 27, 1827, Smith wrote Van Buren praising the latter's speech as "excellent" since it hits the nail on the head. The East have lost their commerce which had centered in New York and they wish to employ their capital in the woolen manufacture. Not satisfied with moderate profit they wish a monopoly that will deprive New York of some commerce. We have already lost a great branch of trade. Smith feared that Great Britain would not renew her commercial convention with the United States. As we strike at their manufactures by a prohibitory tariff, "they will have no object in continuing to us the monopoly we now have of the carrying trade" to and from Great Britain. The political news from Kentucky was good for Jackson and Maryland was favorable to him. His election may be looked for. President Adams's letter to E. Harris hurt him.

All those who fought at North Point and who were "in the trenches and ready to fight are offended" by the President's "contemptuous manner." The citizens "prided themselves

[1] Clement Dorsey [-1846].

highly for their conduct on that occasion" and Gleig, the British "Subaltern," had done them justice, as the President had not. Two leading "Adamites" in Harford County, who were present at the battle, "have openly declared against him" and the "pride of the whole State is offended."

In 1829, Smith wrote frequently to Van Buren with reference to the diplomatic career of another Baltimorean, Christopher Hughes, who had been *chargé d'affaires* at Brussels. In April, Van Buren wrote that Smith's wishes concerning Hughes can not be gratified, but that he will be taken care of.

Smith also wrote Van Buren on the French difficulties, on May 11. He felt that we must admit the discussion of all the claims, though that of Beaumarchais is unjust and, if acquiesced in, should be admitted reluctantly in a spirit of accommodation. France claimed admission to the ports of Louisiana as a part of the purchase price, but Smith thought that this claim could hold only from 1815, when the treaty was made with Great Britain, to June 1822, when the convention of reciprocity was signed with France, so that the claim will not amount to much. He rather thought France right as to the intervening period. At any rate, she has a face and an umpire would probably decide against us. "In all such cases, it is sound policy to bend a little to circumstances." The minister to France ought to have a complete view of the commerce between France and the United States from 1815 to 1828, showing the great increase arising from the convention and the freedom of commerce thereunder. We "acted friendly" in reducing the tariff on wines and in giving advantage to French silks over those of India and China in the tariffs of 1824 and 1828. France had not reciprocated and keeps a regie over our tobacco, so that she takes six or seven thousand hogsheads of it instead of thirty-eight thousand, because our administration did not attend to such trifling subjects and were ignorant of them. De Menou on the other hand "attended closely" to the wines and silks of his country.

Three days later, Smith wrote suggesting a confidential

French agent and saying that he knew of such a man. He approved of the appointment as minister to France, of Rives,[1] who "is the best man you could get in Virginia. I hope he speaks, or at least, understands French." The agent suggested had been employed by Smith in extensive transactions in foreign countries, for example, in Smyrna, at a time when Smith wished to open the Black Sea to our commerce. Madison, when Secretary of State, declined acting in the matter, "for the most silly of all ridiculous ideas, to wit, that the wheat imported from the Black Sea and distributed through the Mediterranean would interfere with our wheat and flour." Monroe thought of doing something, but Clay ridiculed it in the House and it "fell through, which was folly." "It is not well written notes and long discussions that can succeed in France. It is sociability, intercourse, pleasantry, in fine, what the French call *Les manieres.*" Smith wished that Rives had more health, as the minister must "make himself acceptable to the ladies as well as to the gentlemen."

He suggested that Christopher Hughes [2] be sent, as Minister to Spain, which will "please a numerous family of some influence, all attached to the administration" and "would gratify the State," as no man was more popular in Maryland.

On May 20, Smith suggested the importance of gaining LaFitte,[3] the French banker. He cannot be expected to exert himself save with compensation, which can only be given by a commission on the sum received, to be deducted *per rata* from each claimant's share. He may well receive and distribute the French payment and be paid for his services. We must be careful, in releasing France, not to release Denmark, Naples, and the Netherlands. The plunder in all of these countries was principally for the use of the French and Murat is said to have sent France that taken in Naples.

[1] William C. Rives [May 4, 1793-April 25, 1868].

[2] Hughes served as chargé des affaires at Stockholm from 1830 to 1842, and at the Hague from 1842 to 1845. He was born in Baltimore, 1786, and died September 18, 1849.

[3] Jacques LaFitte [1767-1844].

The next letter, dated on June 17, denied a rumor that Colonel Howard and General Smith both damned the administration and said they would have nothing to do with it. Colonel Stiles, who married Mrs. Smith's niece, but with whom Smith held "no conversation," told Mr. Sanderson of the rumor. The latter told Smith and went with him to Howard's office. Howard said the rumor was a "damned lie." Smith added, "I go out very little and know little of what is passing," but he knew that the appointment of Polk of Maine to succeed Hughes at Brussels created great excitement in Maryland on account of Hughes's popularity. His friends will be provoked to hostility and other circumstances will paralyze the efforts of the friends of administration. Smith told Hughes's relatives to be dignified and silent and thought the trouble could still be remedied by appointing Hughes minister to Sweden and Denmark, instead of having two *chargés* in those countries. There would be no additional expense and greater efficiency, for *chargés* are of little importance. We had large claims on Denmark, which Hughes formerly presented at that court. He "was well received and did believe at that time he could have succeeded, by giving the King that very treaty he had since obtained gratis." Hughes had also succeeded in obtaining payment in full from Sweden, as "no other mission" did. If he had such a commission, he might possibly succeed in Denmark and would be in position to aid Mr. McLane,[1] which would be important. "Such a plan would set all right, as well here as in Brussels." Hughes could remain at Brussels with his present rank and pay for a while, or indeed permanently, if Preble be transferred to Sweden and Denmark, thus giving the latter "two outfits, which would not be disagreeable to him." "In whatever way the affair may be adjusted, you may be assured of a fair and honorable support, *on dits* to the contrary notwithstanding, from your friend."

On August 12, Jackson wrote Van Buren that he approved

[1] Louis McLane [1784-1857].

Smith's plan and that Hughes might return to America for a visit, without expense to the United States. Van Buren informed Smith of this on the next day and said that a commission of *chargé* to Sweden would be sent Hughes the moment it was certain that he would accept it. The commission could "not go out on an uncertainty" and Hughes "will do well to accept so comfortable and respectable a place rather than the contingent chance of getting one of higher rank."

Smith answered Van Buren's letter on the 18th, just before going to York Springs for several weeks. He referred to the call of his son from Vienna by William Pinkney to be *chargé* at London, when Smith told Madison that if it "interfered in any way with his views," the son's "removal would give me no offence." Madison first said he should remain, but later sent a commission as *chargé* at London to Jonathan Russell, who was at Paris, and one to the younger Smith, in case Russell preferred to come home. "Jonathan, however, accepted the office and John returned home." Smith mentioned these facts to show that his request is not without precedent. He had written Hughes that he may have the position in Mexico, or that in Sweden, and had recommended him to return to the United States, adjust his public and private accounts and make his own selection. "My son thinks he better accept Sweden at once. I think not." Smith was distressed at the report of Jackson's extreme illness. John Smith was most sincerely attached to him and expected to pay Jackson a visit on his way to the Maryland Senate, "where he is respected and may be useful to the administration. He has a hankering toward St. Petersburg," where he was formerly attached to John Quincy Adams, when the latter was minister there, but General Smith discouraged his son. "His manner, education and industry qualify him, but I wish him to remain in private life, as most happy and essential to his family." He appears "to have taken a favorable opinion" of Van Buren.

Hughes wrote Smith, who transmitted Van Buren the news on October 7, that he went to London to consult an oculist

and while there dined with the Duke of Sussex, and had appointments with the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Fitzgerald, the President of the Board of Trade. He was disinclined to come home and thought he would await Preble's arrival, so as to show him about and would prepare for McLane.

Smith also spoke of the favorable result of the election in Maryland where Jackson would have as supporters six of the nine Congressman and a majority on joint ballot in the legislature. The Governor and Council as well were Jacksonian.

Hughes wrote again to Smith on December 1. He had written to Van Buren, declining the Swedish proposal, on receipt of Smith's letter telling of Van Buren's visit to Smith at Montebello, but may have done wrong, and, if not too late, leaves the matter for Smith to decide. If he go to Stockholm, he must have an outfit, just as if he came from the United States or meet "absolute ruin." He would prefer Copenhagen, where there should be a minister, since *chargés* get little attention. There should be a representative in Prussia and one in Austria and Hughes would prefer either to Mexico.

On December 11, Hughes wrote Van Buren from Brussels that he never refused an American mission and would take Mexico, if necessary, as he must stay in the service. A change ought to be made in St. Petersburg because of the minister's habits. Hughes expected to embark for America in April and thought he rendered an important service by not returning in the previous summer.

Smith's next letter to Van Buren bore date of June 3, 1830, and advised that the President sign the Louisville Canal bill, which is one of the most national objects and will hurt our opponents. The rejection of the Maysville Road bill is commended but not that of the Washington and Rockville Turnpike bill, which prevented the construction of a connecting link with the Cumberland Road. The rejection helped Baltimore, but will lose Jackson three counties and, in fact, the State and put the Democrats *hors du combat.* Smith's son lost $10,000 by a fire and Smith cannot assist him, as he is "barely able to

live without going into debt and I would starve first. You know his ability." The son was about forty-two years old, had studied law for four years and was admitted to the bar, but thinking himself rich and unwilling to speak, he retired. He did not know that his father is writing, but Smith suggested that he be made a commissioner under the treaty with Denmark, which would be an introduction that might be useful to the son and the country. Baltimore has little if any interest in that treaty and Smith and his connexions have none. Van Buren need not answer this letter and Smith will act no differently, whether the suggestion be adopted or not.

On October 3, 1830, Smith congratulated Van Buren on McLane's success in obtaining the opening of the British Colonial trade to the United States, as far as concerned produce of the United States which had been allowed to be imported in British ships. England admitted no foreign product to her colonies that we could send. If masters carry smuggled goods, it is at their own risk and is of no consequence to the United States. "I fear only you lawyers, who are accustomed in the Courts to construe all laws to the letter. But that ought not to bind a politician. He ought to act in the Spirit of the law and the good to be obtained and his country will bear him out." The President should issue a proclamation conformable to the spirit of the law. Adams lost himself by not issuing a proclamation, when Smith pressed him to do so. (See Smith's speech of 1824.)

Four days later, Van Buren wrote Smith that he was sending Rives's proposal to France and that he wished to know what Smith thought on the matter of French commercial arrangements. The reply is lost and our next letter from Smith is dated March 20, 1831. Gibbes had written Isaac McKim that there was hope that matters would be settled satisfactorily in Paris. Smith distrusted this and asked for information.

Nearly two years elapse before the next letter was written by Smith on December 23, 1832. It appears that Jackson had voluntarily tendered Smith "the office at home," when no one

was present with them. Smith replied: "It would not be well received by our friends and would hurt the party." If it were vacant he would consider it, but would like the Secretaryship of the Navy, if the incumbent should be transferred to the Treasury or the mission to London. Thus the conversation ended. Smith thought that the Senate would reject his nomination, following the "removal of a meritorious man." "I must go out of public life to my own satisfaction and that of the people. I must lose no reputation on going out, by subjecting myself to the charge of having been an intriguer. I have heretofore been satisfied with my own political life. A fair character is all that I have to leave to my children." His income from Mrs. Smith's property and his pension amounted to $2,400, on which "I can live to my own satisfaction. I served three and a half years in the army, two in the General Assembly and forty years in Congress, together forty-five and a half years, and can look back with self-satisfaction to my military and political conduct." A failure to appoint him to office will not offend him and he will never speak to the President of the matter again.

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## VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 73)

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At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the first day of July Anno Dom. 1729. Were present The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys, Rector, M$^{r}$ Edmond Jennings, M$^{r}$ Philip Hammond M$^{r}$ Alex$^{r}$ Warfield M$^{r}$ Richard Warfield M$^{r}$ John Worthington, Vestrymen. M$^{r}$ John Beale for his non attendance here this day as a Vestryman is fin'd according to law unless a reasonable Excuse be shewn next Vestry day. By Virtue of an Order of the last Vestry held on

the 3d of June last requesting the Revd Mr Jno Humphreys, Mr John Beale & Mr Edmd Jennings to draw an Order on James Govane Sherr: of Annll County on behalf of the said Vestry if required thereto by Mr Philip Hammond before the setting of the next Vestry for twenty five thousand pounds of Tobacco. which order was accordingly drawn and signed by Mr John Beale one of the persons Empowered as afd wch order the said Philip Hamond returns this day to the Vestry not Good. Whereupon it is Resolved by this Vestry that Application [p. 147] be made to the Governour for Assignment of the said Sherrs bond for the year 1728 and that Mr Edmond Jennings is requested to make such Application and to put the said bond in suit in order for to recover the said Tobacco as well as all other Tobacco due to this Vestry from the said Sherr:

The Vestry adjns to the first Tuesday in August next. . . .

At a meeting of the Vestry of St Ann's Parish on Tuesday the sixth day of february Anno Dom. 1729. Were Present, Mr Philip Hammond, Mr John Beale, Mr Edmond Jennings, Mr John Worthington, Vestrymen. The Revd Mr John Humphreys Rector, Messrs Alexander Warfield & Richard Warfield, Vestrymen for their non attendance this day each are fin'd according to Law unless sufft Cause shewn next Vestry day. Mr Robert Reynolds produces the following Account to this Vestry and prays allowance for the same Viz:

The Vestry of Saint Ann's Parish to Robt Reynolds Dr

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 1729. | To 12 days & a half of Richard Greenaway . . . . . | £2..10..0 |
| | To 16 days of myself . . . . . | 3..12..0 |
| | To 400 wt nails . . . . . | 0.. 4..0 |
| | | 6.. 6..0 |

[p. 150] Jany 6th 1729. The above named Robert Reynolds made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that the

above account is Just & True and that he hath received no part or parcell thereof.

Sworn to before me one of the Aldermen of the City of Annap$^{s}$ the day and year above.

Jno Beale.

Which Account being read is allowed and ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ draw an order upon M$^{r}$ Vachel Denton for what money he has in the Vestrys hands being five pounds five shill$^{s}$. and five pence and upon M$^{r}$ John Beale for the Remainder payable to the s$^{d}$ Robert Reynolds w$^{ch}$ orders were made and Delivered to the s$^{d}$ Reynolds accordingly Ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ give the absent Vestrymen Notice to appear here the next Vestry day in order to Consult Measures about the addition to the Church.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 3$^{d}$ day of March Anno Dom: 1729 Were Present The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphrey's Rector, M$^{r}$ Philip Hammond M$^{r}$ John Beale, M$^{r}$ Richard Warfield M$^{r}$ Alex$^{r}$ Warfield M$^{r}$ John Worthington, Vestrymen.

The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys Rector & Messrs Alex$^{r}$ & Rich$^{d}$ Warfield being fin'd for their non attendance at the Vestry holden on the sixth day of January last severally appear this day and upon suff$^{t}$ Cause shewn to this Vestry are severally Discharged from their fines.

[p. 151] M$^{r}$ Patrick Creagh produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays allowance for the same (viz)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1728 Jan 16$^{th}$. The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish D$^{r}$ | |
| To 5 foot 2 Inches of Glass new Leded at the Church | £0..5..2 |
| To 18 Quaries put in and Nails .. . . . | 0..3..2 |
| 1729 Nov. 11$^{th}$ To 2 foot nine Inches new Glass 4) 1½, 17 foot new Leaded 17) . . . | 1..1..1½ |
| To 34 Quarries 7 sq$^{rs}$ & 7 foot Repaired & Spriggs | 0..11..1 |
| | 2..0..6½ |

Errors Excepted Pat: Creagh.

Which account being read is allowed and ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ draw an order upon M$^{r}$ John Beale for the same payable to the s$^{d}$ Creagh accordingly.

M$^{r}$ Henry Donaldson produces to this Vestry the following Acc$^{t}$ and prays allowance for the same viz:

1729 The Vestry of S$^{t}$ Ann's Parish to Henry Donaldson D$^{r}$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 7. | To 1003 feet pine plank at 7/ ℔ hundred | £3..10..2½ |
| | To 100 feet d° 7/ To 200 Pales 5/ . | 0..12..0 |
| | Annap$^{s}$ March the 3$^{d}$ 1729-30 . . | 4..2..2½ |

Errors Excepted ℔ Henry Donaldson

Which account being read is allowed and Ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ draw an Order on M$^{r}$ John Beale for the same payable to the s$^{d}$ Donaldson which Order was Drawn and Delivered the said Creagh accordingly.

Ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ Draw an Order on M$^{r}$ Zach$^{r}$ Macubbin sherr. of Ann Arundell County for seven thousand pounds of Tobacco payable to M$^{r}$ Philip Hammond in part of pay for building the Chapple.

Which order was Drawn & Delivered the said Hammond accordingly.

Order that the Reg$^{r}$ draw an order on M$^{r}$ Zacharia Maccubbin sherr: of Ann$^{ll}$ County payable to W$^{m}$ Ghiselin for one thousand pounds of Tobacco due to him the said Ghiselin for [p. 152] his last years Sallary as Reg$^{r}$ of this Vestry and that M$^{r}$ John Humphreys, Rector be requested to sign the same which order was Drawn accordingly.

This Vestry being Informed that a Certain W$^{m}$ Bedson unlawfully Cohabitted with a Certain Woman whom this Vestry (by the Evidence taken before them) believe to be the wife of one Cap$^{t}$ London of Boston, the said psons were Convened before this Vestry and admonished not to Cohabit together any Longer agreeable to the Law in such Cases provided.

M$^{r}$ Philip Hammond is Requested by this Vestry to agree

w^th^ some person for the building a house near where the Chappell of Ease Is to be built at the head of Severn about twenty foot Long and sixteen foot wide and when the same is finished to Lay an Account of the Expence thereof before this Vestry.

The Vestry adj^n^ to Easter Monday being the 30^th^ March next.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Easter Monday being the thirtyeth day of March Anno Dom. 1730. Were Present The Rev^d^ M^r^ John Humphreys, Rector. M^r^ John Beale M^r^ Edmond Jennings, M^r^ Richard Warfield, M^r^ Alex^r^ Warfield M^r^ John Worthington Vestrymen.

Who make Choice of His Excellency Bennedict Leonard Calvert & Benj^n^ Tasker Esq^r^ Vestrymen in the Room of M^r^ John Beale and Philip Hammond.

Likewise M^r^ Amos Woodward and Doct^r^ Samuel Stringer are unanimously Chosen Church Wardens for the Ensuing year.

Ordered that the Reg^r^ Draw an order upon M^r^ Zacharia [p. 153] Maccubbins for Eight hundred pounds of Tobacco payable to W^m^ Munroe it being due to him for his Last years Sallary as Sexton & for attending this Vestry which order was drawn and Delivered the said Munroe Accordingly.

The Vestry adj^n^ to first Tuesday in May next.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the fifth day of May Anno Dom. 1730. Were present. The Rev^d^ M^r^ John Humphreys, Rector, M^r^ Edmond Jennings, M^r^ Richard Warfield, M^r^ Alex^r^ Warfield, M^r^ John Worthington, M^r^ Benj^n^ Tasker, Esq^r^ Vestrymen. M^r^. Amos Woodward and Doct^r^ Sam^l^ Stringer being Chosen Church Wardens for this parish at the last Vestry. Appear this day and are Qualified in that office by M^r^. John Beale as the Law in such Case directs. Application being made to this Vestry by Peter Porter (that he being Imployed by M^r^ Philip Hammond to build a Vestry house at the Chappel of Ease agreeable to the req^t^ of this Vestry to the said Hammond) for an Order for six hundred and twenty five pounds of Tobacco in part of

payment for the building the said Vestry house, whereupon for that it Appears to this Vestry there is more work done to the said house by the said Porter than the Tobacco afd Comes to. It is ordered that the Regr draw an order on the Sheriff of Annll County for the quantity of Tobacco afd payable to the sd Porter which Order was accordingly drawn and delivered the said Porter accordingly. Benjn Tasker Esqr being Chosen a Vestryman for this Parish at the last Vestry appears this day and is Qualified in that office by Mr John Beale, as [p. 154] the Law in such Case directs and takes his place accordingly.

Wm Monroe produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays allowance for the same viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Vestry of Saint Ann's Parish for washing the Church Linen . . . . . | £1..1..0 |
| for Digging of post holes and Raming . . . | 0..3..0 |
| | 1..4..0 |

Errors Excepted ℔ William Monroe.

Which Account being read is allowed and order'd that the Regr give the said Wm Monroe an order on Mr John Beale for the same. Which order was accordingly drawn and Delivered the sd Monroe. . . . .

This Vestry Requests Mr Amos Woodward to provide Lime, Shingles and Bricks for the building the addition to the Church in the City of Annapolis.

This Vestry adjourn to the fifteenth day of May Inst.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on fryday the fifteenth day of May Anno Dom. 1730. Were Present. The Revd Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Edmond Jennings, Mr Richard Warfield, Mr Alexr Warfield, Mr John Worthington, Benjn Tasker Esqr Vestrymen. His Excellency Benedict Leonard Calvert Esqr being chosen a Vestrymen for

this parish on Easter Monday Last appears this day and is [p. 155] Qualified in that office by Benj$^{n}$ Tasker Esq$^{r}$ as the Law in such Cases directs and takes his place accordingly.

M$^{r}$ Amos Woodward Agrees to give this Vestry the sum of Twelve shillings and six pence ℔ hundred for what Tobacco they have in the sherriffs hands of Ann$^{ll}$ County. Thereupon it is ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ settle the account with the said Sherriff and give the said Woodward an Order for what shall appear to be due to the said Vestry upon the settlement of the said account.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the thirtieth day of June Anno Dom. 1730 Were present. The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys, Rector, His Excellency the Governour, M$^{r}$ Edmond Jennings, M$^{r}$ Richard Warfield, M$^{r}$ Alex$^{r}$ Warfield, M$^{r}$ John Worthington, Vestrymen. Pursuant to the Directions of the Act of Assembly for Improving the Staple of Tobacco &c. made at a Session of Assembly begun & held at the City of Annapolis the twenty first day of May Anno Dom. 1730 this Vestry proceed to Lay out this parish into precincts and appoint counters thereof in the following manner: Viz. first precinct. To begin at Shipping Creek and so with a streight Course to the head of Baldwin's Creek and all that part of the parish on the Southernmost side of the said Line, and appoint M$^{r}$ Joseph Hill Counter of this precinct. Second precinct. To begin at the head of [p. 156] round bay Leaving to the Southward the widdo Barrys and from thence by a Line to the North run of South River Leaving to the Southward John Davidge Jun$^{rs}$ Plantation and all to the Southward of the said Line and do appoint M$^{r}$ Robert Lusby Counter of this precinct. The third precinct. To begin at Robert Freshwaters and so along the main road that Leads from thence to Bells Mill to the North Run and all on the Eastward of the said Road. And do appoint Augustine Marriot Counter of this precinct. The fourth precinct. To begin at the mouth of Towsers branch and so up

to the head thereof thence to the head of the Indian picture branch and down the same to the mouth thereof thence by such a Line to the extent of the Parish as will Leave Richard Greens to the Eastward thereof and all to the eastward of the branches and Lines afd and do appoint Mr Alexr Warfield son of Alexr Warfield Counter of this precinct. The fifth precinct. To be all the remainder of this Parish to the Eastward of the branches and Lines afd and do appoint Mr Samuel Warfield Counter of this precinct.

Philemon Lloyd Esqr produces the following account and prays allowance for the same Viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1729 The Vestry & Church Wardens of St. Ann's Parish Dr. | |
| To Caps & ret. & End. Lordship agt Govane . . | 27 |
| To fil decl & rule . . . . . | 84 |
| To the same Costs agt Cockey . . . . . | 111 |
| To the same Costs agt Gordon . . . . . | 111 |
| To recording further Act in your favour . . . | 90 |
| To Copy Jas Govanes Shers bond Anno 1727 . . | 42 |
| To Copy ditto in 1728 . . . . . | 42 |
| Phil. Lloyd . . | 507 |

[p. 157] Which account being read is allowed and ordd that the Sherr. of Annll County pay the same out the Tobo in his hands belonging to this Vestry.

Mr. John Worthington agrees with this Vestry to pay them 12s 6d ℔ hundred for two thousand pounds of Tobo. Thereupon it is ordered that the Regr Give the said Worthington an order upon the sherr. of Annll County for the said two thousand pounds of Tobo which order was drawn and delivered the said Worthington accordingly. Mr Woodward appears this day and disclaims his bargain made with this Vestry for the tobo sold him at the meeting of the Last Vestry, alledging the Sherr. Cannot pay the same Concl for him which the Vestry agrees to. The Vestry adjn till the first Tuesday in August next.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 4th day of August Anno Dom. 1730. Were Present. The Revd Mr John Humphreys, Rector, His Excellency Benedict Leond Calvert, Mr Richard Warfield, Mr Alexr Warfield, Mr John Worthington, Benjn Tasker Esqr, Vestrymen. . . . .

Mr Philip Hammond appears and acquaints this Vestry that he hath nearly perfected the shell of the Chappel according to his former agreemt with this Vestry and proposes further to find glass for the windows and Glase them. Lay the floor, raise the pulpit and Book Desk, rail in the Communion table and make the Table, to plank the Chappell below the plates with plank an end to Ceil the roof with plank all in a workman like manner and to do what other Carpenters and Joyners work which may appear necessary for Compleating and finishing the said Chappel for the Consideration of fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco Including within the said sum all other work that he hath heretofore done towards building the said Chappell Provided out of the said sum of fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco he be paid by the tenth of June next Ensuing the date hereof the sum of fourty four thousand pounds of Tobo and the remaining six thousand pounds of Tobacco to be paid him by the Tenth of June 1732 To all which this Vestry agrees.

Mr John Humphreys, Rector of this parish at his prayer [p. 159] hath Liberty from this Vestry to remove the house he built on the Glebe Lot in the City of Annapolis if he thinks proper so to doe.

Notice being given to this Vestry That Mr Thomas Cockey is willing to pay one Moiety of the Tobo for which he is sued by this Vestry on James Govanes sherrs bond, which moiety this vestry refuses to take unless the whole sum be paid with the Interest and Costs by the Twelfth day of August Inst to Philip Hammond to whom the same is due from this Vestry he being ready to receive the same. And that the Regr give the said Hamond an order for the said Tobacco and send a Copy of this entry to the said Cockey.

The Vestry Adjourns to the first Tuesday in Sept. next. . . .

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Annll County on Tuesday the 2d day of March Anno Dom: 1730. Present. The Revd Mr John Humphreys, Rector, His Excellency Bendt Leond Calvert, Benj. Tasker Esqr, Mr Richard Warfield, Mr John Worthington, Vestrymen, Mr Amos Woodward, Dr Samll Stringer, Church Wardens.

The Vestry Adjourns until Tuesday next.

Tuesday, March 9th 1730. The Vestry met according to Adjournmt present as at Last meeting with the addition of Edmond Jennings Esqr.

Ordered that an Order be drawn on the sheriff of Annll County payable to Wm Ghiselin for one thousand pounds of Tobacco due to said Ghiselin for his last years Sallary as Register of this Vestry and that Mr Humphreys be requested to sign the same on behalf of this Vestry.

Which order was drawn & signed by the said Humphreys accordingly.

Ordered that advertizement be Inserted and Continued in the Maryland Gazzette relating to the parishioners Registring the births Burialls & Marriages &c: and that such advertizement be also sat up at the Mills Gate house, Court house and publick houses wthin this parish and that the printing such [p. 162] advertizements be paid for by this Vestry.

This Vestry taking into their consideration the necessity of repairing or adding to this parish Church, Resolved that the two Church Wardens make a Computation of what shall be thought suffi to build an addition to the Church with brick of twenty-five feet in Length and the full width of the Church and to treat with any workmen that will undertake the same and to make their Report thereon to the next Vestry for their approbation thereof. Philemon Lloyd Esqr Produce the following Account and prays allowance for the same viz:

1730 The Vestry & Church Wardens of S$^{t}$ Ann's Parish D$^{r}$.

| | Tob$^{o}$ |
|---|---|
| To appearance & Continuance in May Lordship a Govane | 15 |
| To the same Cost ag$^{t}$ Cockey 15 & Gordon 15 . . | 30 |
| To Cap$^{l}$ ret. & Endorsement Lordship a Govane to May | 27 |
| To the same Cost ag$^{t}$ Cockey 27 & Hammond 27 . | 54 |
| To app & Cent in Octob$^{r}$ a Govane . . . . | 15 |
| To Copy plea 18 fil: Demurrer 18 Issue & Rule in Law 30 . . . . . | 66 |
| To ent plea in Abatement & Demurrer withdrawn . | 6 |
| To rule about plea . . . . . | 6 |
| To the same Cost a Cockey 93 & Gordon 93 . . | 186 |
| To App. & Cont. in October ag$^{t}$ Govane on 1727 bond . | 15 |
| To fil: Dec$^{l}$. & rule 78 Copy plea 18 fil. Dem$^{r}$ 18 . . | 114 |
| To entring plea in abatement withdrawn . . . | 6 |
| To the same Cost against Cockey 135 & Hammond 135 | 270 |
| | 810 |

Which Account being read is allowed and ordered that the Sher. of Ann$^{ll}$ County pay the same out of the Tobacco in his hands belonging to this Vestry.

[p. 163] At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of S$^{t}$ Ann's Parish in Ann$^{ll}$ County on Saturday the 15$^{th}$ day of May Anno 1731. Present. The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys, Rector, M$^{r}$ Richard Warfield, M$^{r}$ John Worthington, M$^{r}$ Benj$^{n}$ Tasker M$^{r}$ Caleb Dorsey, Vestrymen, M$^{r}$ Caleb Dorsey being Chosen a Vestryman & Cap$^{t}$ W$^{m}$ Rogers & John Sam$^{ll}$ Miniskey being Chosen Church Wardens on Easter Monday last Appear this day and are qualified in the said office as the Law directs by Benjamin Tasker Esq$^{r}$ Ordered that the Register Draw an Order on the sher. of Ann$^{ll}$ County payable to M$^{r}$ Philip Hammond for twelve thousand pounds of Tobacco in part of pay for buiding the Chappell.

Which order was drawn & Delivered said Hammond accordingly.

Ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ draw an order on M$^{r}$ Beale payable to W$^{m}$ Munroe for six pounds one shilling in full for his last years Sallary as Sexton & for attending the Vestry and washing the Church Linnen w$^{ch}$ order was drawn & Delivered said Munroe accordingly. M$^{r}$ Peter Porter produces to this Vestry the following account and prays allowance thereof viz:

1730. The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish D$^{r}$.

| | |
|---|---|
| To getting the frame of a house 20 feet by 16 & raising the same & finding framing Timber . | 2.. 5..— |
| Laying on the boards, making doors, Lofting & finishing the house . . . . . | 1.. 0..— |
| To 1200 drawed boards for the same at 3£ the [p. 164] thousand . . . . . | 3..12.. |
| dyet & attendance . . . . . | 1..10.. |
| 1500 10$^{d}$ nails at 10/ ℔ m . . . . . | 0..15.. |
| 1100 8$^{d}$ d$^{o}$ at 8/ ℔ m . . . . . | 0.. 8.. 9 |
| 200 8$^{d}$ d$^{o}$ at . . . . . | 0.. 2..10 |
| 1 pr. of HL$^{s}$ for the out Door . . . . | 0.. 4..— |
| | 9..17.. 7 |

℔ Contra Cr.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1730 By their order on the sherr. for 625℔ tob. at 12/6 ℔ . . . | 3..18..1½ |
| Bal. due . . . . . | 5..19..5½ |
| | 9..17..7 |

April 5$^{th}$ 1731
Errors Excepted
℔ Peter Porter.

Which Acount being read is allowed and ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ draw an order on the Sher: of Ann$^{ll}$ County for nine hundred and fifty two pounds of Tob$^{o}$ payable to said Porter

in Lieu of the above balance which said Porter accepts in Lieu thereof—which order was drawn & Delivered s^d^ Porter accordingly Pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly for Improving the Staple of Tobacco &c. made at a Session of Assembly begun and held at Annapolis the 21^st^ day of May Anno Dom. 1730. This Vestry Proceed to Lay out this Parish into precincts and appoint Counters for the same precinct in the following manner Viz: first precinct. To begin at shipping Creek and so with a streight Course to the head of Baldwins Creek and all that part of the parish on the Southernmost side of the said Line and do appoint M^r^ Levin Hill Counter for ths precinct.

[p. 165] Second precinct. To begin at the head of the Round bay Leaving to the Southward the Widow Barrys and from thence by a Line to the North Run of South River. Leaving to the Southward John Davidge Jun^r^ Plantation and all to the Southward of the said Line, & appoint M^r^ Henry Ridgly Counter for this precinct.

Third precinct. To begin at Robert Freshwaters and so along the main Road that Leads from thence to Bells Mill to the North Run and all on the Eastward of the said Road. And appoint M^r^ Joshua Yates Counter for this precinct.

Fourth precinct. To begin at the mouth of Towsers Branch and so up the head thereof thence to the head of the Indian picture branch and down the same to the mouth thereof thence by such a line to the Extent of the Parish as will Leave Richard Greens to the Eastward thereof and all to the Eastward of the Branches and Lines aforesaid and do appoint M^r^ Alexander Warfield Jun^r^ Counter for this precinct.

Fifth Precinct. To be all the Remainder of the parish to the Eastward of the branches and Lines aforesaid. And do appoint M^r^ Sam^l^ Warfield Counter for this precinct.

The Vestry adj. to the first Tuesday in June next.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of S^t^ Ann's Parish in Ann^ll^ County on Tuesday the 1^st^ day of June Anno. 1731. present. The Rev^d^ M^r^ John Humphreys, Rector, M^r^ Richard

Warfield, Mr John Worthington, Mr Caleb Dorsey, Vestrymen. [p. 166] Ordered that the Regr Draw an order on Mr. John Beale for One pound three shillings payable to Mr Philip Hammond the said sum being due to the said Hammond from this Vestry for a book by him sold to [keep] this Vestry's Accounts in wch order was drawn & delivered the said Hammond accordingly. Mr John Lawson on Easter Monday last, being Chosen a Vestryman for this parish appears this day and is Qualified by Mr Denton in that Station as the Law directs. Mr Philip Hammond Appears this day and applys himself to this Vestry for the Tobacco which was to be paid him for building the Chappel of Ease at the head of Severn by Agreemt about this time But a Considerable Quantity of Tobacco which was designed by the said Vestry for the said Philip Hammond being not yet Recovered whereby the said Vestry is rendered Incapable of Complying with the Agreemt made. It is proposed that if the said Philip Hamond will be content to tarry till the Ensuing year for such part of his Tobacco by wch time in all probability it will Certainly be recovered, that all such Interests as shall be recovered upon the principal sum as well as the said principal shall be paid him as Satisfaction for his present Disappointment and Delay of payment to wch rather then any further Inconvenience should arise the said Philip Hammond Agreed. Mr Amos Woodward produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays allowance for the same.

Mr Amos Woodward Dr. for Glazing work done to the Church of St. Ann's Parish.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1730 | Dec. 30th | To 180 new Qua: put in at 2d . | 1..10..– |
| | | To 30 foot of new Glass at 1/6 pr foot . . . . . | 2.. 5..– |
| | Jan. 16. | To 30 old Qua: put in . . | 0.. 2..6 |
| | | To 74 new Quar: put in . . | 0..12..4 |
| | | To 16 new squares put in . . | 0.. 5..4 |
| | | | 4..15..2 |

Jan. 30th. Errors Excepted ℔ Patrick Creagh.
Feb. 5th 1730. Then Received the Contents of the above acct ℔ me. Pat. Creagh.

Which account being read is allowed off and ordered that the Regr draw an order on Mr Dulany payable to the said Woodward for the same which order was drawn & Delivered the said Woodward accordingly.

The Vestry Adjn til the first Tuesday of July next.

At a meeting of the Rector & Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on July the 6th Anno 1731. Present. Mr John Humphreys, Rector, His Excellency Benedt Leond Calvert, Mr Richd Warfield, Mr John Worthington, Benjn Tasker Esqr, Mr Caleb Dorsey, Vestrymen.

The Vestry adjourn to the first Tuesday in August next.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the 4th day of January Anno Dom: 1731. Present. The Reverend Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Richard Wharfield, Mr Caleb Dorsey, Mr John Lawson, Vestrymen.

Mr Parks produces to this Vestry the following account and prays allowance for the same (Viz)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| [p. 168] 1730 1 March. | To an advertizement in the Gazette thrice . . . . . | 0.. 7..– |
| April 3d | To Printing separate Advertisements about Registering . . . . . | 0.. 4..– |
| | Errors Excepted ℔ Wm Parks . . | 0..11..– |

Which Acct being read is allowed off and ordered that the Regr draw an order for the same on Mr John Beale payable to the said Parks.

The Vestry adjn till the first Tuesday in February.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Easter Monday being the tenth day of April Anno Dom: 1732. Were present The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys, Rector, M$^{r}$ Benjamin Tasker, M$^{r}$ Richard Warfield$^{d}$, M$^{r}$ John Lawson, Vestrymen. Whereupon the Majority of the parishioners present this day make Choice of and Elect Mess$^{rs}$ Amos Woodward and Ezekiel Gillis Vestrymen in the Room of Mess$^{rs}$ Richard Warfield & John Worthington and of Mess$^{rs}$ Nicholas Hammond and Richard Tootell Church Wardens in the room of Capt. William Rogers and M$^{r}$ Jn$^{o}$ Sam$^{l}$ Minskie. Ordered that an order be drawn on the sherriff of Ann$^{ll}$ County for One Thousand pounds of Tobacco payable to William Ghiselin it being due to the said Ghiselin for his Last years Sallary as Reg$^{r}$ of this Vestry. And that the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Humphreys be requested to sign the same order in behalf of the Vestry w$^{ch}$ was drawn & signed accordingly.

Ordered that the Register draw an order on the sheriff of Ann$^{ll}$ County for Eight Hundred pounds of Tobacco payable to W$^{m}$ Monroe for his last years Sallary as Sexton, which was drawn & deliv$^{d}$ accordingly.

[p. 169] The Vestry adj$^{n}$ to the first Tuesday in May next.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann$^{ll}$ County on Tuesday the 3$^{d}$ day of May Anno 1732. Present. The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys, Rector, Benjamin Tasker Esq$^{r}$, M$^{r}$ John Lawson, M$^{r}$ Amos Woodward, Vestrymen.

Ordered that the Register draw an order on the sher: of Ann$^{ll}$ County payable to M$^{r}$ Philip Hammond for thirty eight thousand and fifty four pounds of Tobacco the ballance due to him for the building the Chappel which order was drawn and delivered the said Hammond accordingly.

Ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ give Col. Thomas Cockey a receipt for the orders paid to the Vestry this day am$^{t}$ing to nineteen thosand nine hundred and ninety two pounds of Tob$^{o}$ being his part of the two Judgments recovered against him on Ja$^{s}$ Govans's sheriffs bond Anno 1727 & 1728 in the prov$^{ll}$ Court

Anno. 1732 w^ch was done accordingly. M^r Amos Woodward being Chosen a Vestryman and M^r Rich^d Tootell a Church Warden severally appear this day and are Qualified as such by M^r Tasker as the Law directs and take their places accordingly.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann^ll Co^ty on Tuesday the 6^th day of June Anno 1732. Present The Rev^d M^r John Humphreys, Rector M^r Benj^n Tasker, M^r Caleb Dorsey, M^r Amos Woodward, Vestrymen. [p. 170] M^r Samuel Minskie late Church Warden produces the following Acc^t and prays allowance for the same Viz:

| 1731 | The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish D^r. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Witsunday | To 3 Bottles of Wine & Loaves of bread for the Sacrament | 0. | 14. | 6 |
| July 2^d | To 2 ditto and one Loaf of bread for d^o | 0. | 9. | 6 |
| Aug 2^d | To 2 ditto and one ditto for ditto | 0. | 9. | 6 |
| Dec. 2. | To 2 ditto & one ditto for ditto | 0. | 9. | 6 |
| " 19. | To 2 Ditto & two ditto for ditto when Govern^r went | 0. | 10. | 0 |
| | To ½ hour Glass | 0. | 2. | 0 |
| " 25 | To 4 bottles of wine & 2 Loaves of bread for ditto | 0. | 19. | 6 |
| At Easter. | To 4 ditto & 2 ditto for d^o | 0. | 19. | 0 |
| | Errors Excepted ℔ | 4. | 13. | 0 |

Sam^l Minskie Church warden. . . .

Upon the Application of the Reverend M^r John Humphreys to this Vestry it is ordered that a new Surplus be provided for him and that he be requested to git the same made and that he be paid for the same by this Vestry.

At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the 4^th day of July Anno

Dom. 1732. Present. The Rev$^{d}$ John Humphrey's, Rector, [p. 171] Benj$^{n}$ Tasker Esq$^{r}$, M$^{r}$ Caleb Dorsey, M$^{r}$ Amos Woodward, M$^{r}$ John Lawson, Vestrymen. M$^{r}$ Rich$^{d}$ Tootell Church Warden. Ordered that the Clerk draw an order on M$^{r}$ Zach$^{h}$ Maccubbin high sher. of Ann$^{ll}$ County payable to Edmond Jenings Esq$^{r}$ or his order for two thousand four hundred pounds of Tobacco being for his fees due to him from this Vestry on the prosecution of two bonds of M$^{r}$. James Govane late sher. of said County w$^{ch}$ order was drawn & delivered said Jenings accordingly. M$^{r}$ W$^{m}$ Cumming is Chosen a Vestryman in the room of his Hon$^{r}$ Benedict Leonard Calvert Esq$^{r}$ and is Qualified in that Station by the Hōnble Benj$^{n}$ Tasker Esq$^{r}$ as the Law directs and takes his place accordingly. The Vestry adj$^{n}$ till the first Tuesday in August next.

At a meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann$^{ll}$ County on Monday the thirteenth day of Nov$^{r}$ Anno Dom: 1732. Were present. The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys, Rector, Benj. Tasker Esq$^{r}$, M$^{r}$ John Lawson, M$^{r}$ Amos Woodward, Wm. Cummings, Vestrymen.

It is Resolved by the Vestry this day present that at their next meeting they Inspect into the Condition of the Library belonging to this Parish and the better to Enable them so to [p. 172] do M$^{r}$ Humphreys is desired to lay before them at their next meeting a list of the books belonging to the said Parish. Resolved that application be made to Ann$^{ll}$ County Court to get asses't what Tobacco remains due by the Act of Assembly for the further assessment of forty thousand pounds of Tobacco to repair the Church and build the Chappel of Ease &c. And in regard there was no assessment on this parish the last year and for that there is Several Claims from the Vestry for services done for the use of the said Parish. Resolved further that Application be likewise made to the said Court for a further assessment of Ten ℔ poll allowed by Act of Assembly to defray the parish Charge &c. and that the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Humphreys is requested by this Vestry to make said

Application. Ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ Inform M$^{r}$ Zach. Maccubbin late sher. of Ann$^{ll}$ County that he is desired by this Vestry to render his Account with them during his Sheriffalty of what Tobacco he received of theirs and that he Lay it before the Vestry at their next meeting for their Inspection.

It being Represented to this Vestry that a Certain Robert McLeod unlawfully Cohabits with Elizabeth the wife of James Walker.

It is ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ give the said McLeod & Eliz: Walker notice that they appear before this Vestry at their next meeting to answer the premises af$^{d}$.

It being represented to this Vestry that a Certain W$^{m}$ Organ unlawfully Cohabits with Eliz. Johnson the wife of Geo. Johnson.

It is ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ give the said Organ & Johnson notice to appear before this vestry at their next meeting to answer the premises af$^{d}$.

[p. 173] M$^{r}$. Nicholas Hammond being Chosen a Church warden on Easter Monday last for the ensuing year and having had notice thereof willfully refuses to serve in the said office.

Whereupon it is ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ Certify to the next Ann$^{ll}$ County Court that the said Nicholas Hammond by such his refusal has forfeited one thousand pounds of Tobacco to the Right Hōnble the Lord Propry. M$^{r}$ John Andrews is Chosen Church Warden in the room of the said Hammond and order that the Reg$^{r}$ give him notice thereof to appear at the next Vestry in Order to be Qualified.

The Vestry adj$^{n}$ to the first Tuesday in Dec$^{r}$ next.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of Saint Ann's Parish on Easter Monday being the 26$^{th}$ day of March Anno Dom. 1733. Present. The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys, Rector, Benjamin Tasker Esq$^{r}$, M$^{r}$ Caleb Dorsey, Amos Woodward, Esq$^{r}$, William Cumming, Esq$^{r}$, Vestrymen.

And sundry of the Inhabitants of said Parish, Who make Choice of M$^{r}$ Vachel Denton for a Vestryman in the room of

Benjamin Tasker Esq$^{r}$ and of Mess$^{rs}$ Charles Griffith and John Smith Church Wardens for the ensuing year.

Ordered that an order be drawn on the sheriff of Ann$^{ll}$ County payable to W$^{m}$ Ghiselin for one thousand pounds of Tobacco it being due unto him for his last years Sallary as Reg$^{r}$ of this parish and that the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Humphreys be [p. 174] requested to sign the same. Which order was drawn accordingly.

Ordered that the Register draw an order on the sheriff of Anne Arundell County for Eight hundred pounds of Tobacco payable to W$^{m}$ Monroe for his last years Sallary as Sexton. Which order was drawn and Delivered the said W$^{m}$ Munroe accordingly.

The Vestry adj$^{n}$ till the first Tuesday in April next.

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## LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from p. 50.)

To Rev. M$^{r}$. James.

Annap's, June the 8th, 1770.

My very dear Sir,

The place I date from, will redily point out to You the only very material Altera'n in my Affairs. I have been here a little more than a Week, & am now Rector of St. Anne's in Annapolis. What my Expecta'ns were, you have already been inform'd in former Letters: but how or why these Expecta'ns have been baulk'd I know not. I have indeed both ouvertly & otherwise endeavour'd to develope y$^{e}$ Mystery; but, Clouds & Darkness rest upon it. Such, probably, is the Fate of all party Matters; & innocent, & averse as I am to all party-Doings, yet, it w'd seem, that I owe not only y$^{e}$ Opposi'ns I have heretofore met w'th, but also my present Success to y$^{e}$ Efforts of Party.

It is no agreeable Circumstance; but, I trust, I shall now soon be rid of it. There is nothing now but the sheerest Malice that can stimulate my restless Adversary to continue his Opposi'n. And tho' Mr. Allen has hitherto been this bad Man towards Me, He will not surely be so unwise an one, as to persist in a fruitless Opposi'n to Me, for I am happy in learning that his Day of Triumph is nearly at an End. And tho' indeed He may well exult in having possess'd Himself of a parish, at least, worth £1300 sterl'g, p'r Ann: & w'c too in less than half a Score of Years, will certainly double that sum, yet is He truly contemptible in the Eyes of all good Men. I have never seen Him; but expect to do it soon: how I shall behave to Him I know not, I mean, however, to endeav'r to be decent. My Appointm't was, at last, of the Governor's own mere Will & Pleasure. He sent an Express for Me, & had my Induction made out before I arriv'd I have din'd two or three Times with Him, & rec'd many Marks of Civility & Politeness. I hesitated much & long about accepting it at all: & can, w'th Truth, assure you that the Considera'ns of Advantage had very little weight w'th Me. It was, probably, a meaner Motive, resentful Pride, That determined Me at last. I wanted to convince yon hauhty Wadhamite, that I was not altogether so insignificant as He wantonly supposed me. I cannot learn exactly the Value of this Living: the late Incumbent, who is gone off to a better one, tells Me He rates it at £250 Sterl'g, at least, & it is Encreasing. It is not, however, recommended to Me so much for any Prospects of immediate Interest as of future Advantage, from its being a certain Step to preferment. In about a Fortnight, I return to Virg'a, to be present at my Harvest; & as I have there a pretty large Crop on Hand, & many Affairs unsettled, I expect not to remove hither finally, w'th my Sister & Family, sooner than Dec'r. I have more motives than one for This; as I expect, by this Means, to retain both Parishes; tho' they are above 100 Miles distant, & I have five navigable Rivers to cross in travelling from one to the other. You will be so good as to direct

your Letters, hereafter, to Me in this City: if by a Vessel for James River, or Norfolk to the Care of Mr. Tho's Hepburn, Merch't in Portsmouth, if to Rappah'k to the Care of Mr. Cha's Yates in Fredericksburg; if to Potomac, to the Care of Mr. Harry Piper in Alexandria, or Mr. Dan'l Stephenson in Bladensburg, who all know Me & will be careful of Letters. But, in general, it is sufficiently safe to put the Letters into the Post Office at the first Port the Vessel arrives at, as our Posts are now tolerably well kept all over the Continent. Or rather, as the Trade from Whitehaven is now so extremely limited & scanty, let Me have Leave to recommend it to you to write by the Pacquet. You will judge by this Letter, how costly it is, to which I can only add, that it is, generally, the Easiest both to you & Me. I have mentioned all This with the Hope of convincing you that, hereafter, if you be in Earnest in wishing to write to Me, you may not excuse yourself by alledging Want of Opportunities.

Not hav'g y'r last Letter by Me, I can only say, in general, that All you had done was quite agreeable to Me; & I was only concerned to find you at all doubtful about pleasing Me, as tho' That were Matter of Difficulty. Y'r sneers at my Civatlanticque Law may have Wit, but they want Solidity; & I will not yet yield to you in Jurisprudence. A Power of Attorney from America, on unstamp'd Paper, will be deem'd legal in any Court in England; as I suppose, it is every Day in the Year; and for this obvious Reason, which you may read in old Cooke, *Qui facit quod protest, facit quod debet.* In every thing Else you are perfectly right, & I cannot but own you to be much cleverer both in Jurisdic'n & mercantile Matters, than I could have suppos'd. Yet, I noted one material Omission in y'r Acc't ag'st Me. Did I not desire you to charge to Me the £20 you so obligingly lent to Jimmy Maury? I do not rem'r to have seen this notice in the Acc't nor the Books, which I long to see. I beg you to be exact in charging tho' I fear I shall be very little so in paying, having, as I am sorry to tell You, no prospect of being able to make you a

Remittance this Summer, if indeed, I do the next. But as I shall write to you again immediately on my Return to Virg'a, I will then be more explicit on these Matters. poor M^r. Addison is extremely uneasy at his Disappointm't Curate: pray do still try to procure Him One. I am at a Loss to acc't for y^e Difficulty of y^e Matter, recollect'g as I do, how I sh'd have jump'd at such an offer. At least, write to Me fully ab't it, & in such a Manner as I may shew to Him, that is, not on a Sheet whereon any Mention is made of my poor Cast-aways. As for an Assistant to Myself, as Things have turn'd out, the Disappointm't is very acceptable, being now, in all probability, for ever done w'th that Business. Yet, If one be engaged, ere This reaches You, & you cannot be off without giving umbrage, let Him come, & I shall provide for Him some How or other, without being a Loser.

Pray present my most aff't Comp'ts to y'r good little Woman, & little ones; and tell Her, in Opposi'n to a Remark I rem'r she once *Job'd* me with, that wand'ring Folks are not always worthless Folks. I also beg you to return my very hearty Thanks to your Brother, for his obliging Services in my Affairs.

I am, with much real Esteem & unfeigned Affection,
my dear Sir, most cordially Yours,

Jona'n Boucher.

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Annapolis, Aug't the 25^th 1770.

My dear Sir,

I have once wrote to you, by the Pacquet, since my removal to this City; an Event which it were ungenerous in Me not to acknowledge, You so opportunely foresaw, & prophesy'd; tho,' a while ago, very little expected by Me. Even yet, I am not sure (any more than you are in y'r purposed removal) that I have greatly bettered myself: were it not for future Prospects, I am persuaded I have not. This Living my Predecessor says has bro't Him in abt. £380 Cur'y or £250 Sterl'g Pr. Ann: and that I have left in Virg'a for some years last

past as worth abt. £200 Sterl'g. But there is an object'n to Maryland, w'c I know not whether I have before mentioned to you. Here, as in Virginia, all public Claims, and, amongst others, Those of the Clergy, are paid off in Tob'o. For y^e^ Ease, however, & Convenience of Those who do not make Tob'o, many years ago, a Law was made that they might pay off their public Dues 12/6 d. for a hundred, which, at that Time, was the highest Price given. But for several years Tob'o has currently sold from between 20/- to 40/- per C., and the Probability is, for many reasons well-known here; it never will again be much lower. If you make Tob'o, you must pay Tob'o; if you do not you pay 12/6 so that you see, this Law, in its effects, gives birth to a glaring Inequality, that two Men, for the same Services, are rated so yery differently. to remedy This, it is proposed next Assembly (w'c will be in a Month) to pass a Law enabl'g all to pay off at 12/6. This, if accomplished, will bear particularly hard on the Clergy: In this Parish, I shou'd lose between 50 & £100 Sterl'g annually. But, vigorously as it will be attempted, and deep laid as their Schemes are to ensure success, I yet trust They will be defeated. It will, however, certainly be warmly debated, and unless refus'd by the Governor, doubtless will pass into a Law, highly iniquitous as I cannot but think it. So that the Clergy here have no very pleasing Prospects before them. The Truth, I fear is, were this order of Men more respectable and worthy than they are generally said to be, This had never been attempted: but it has been the wicked Policy, as some shrewd ones suppose, of preced'g Administra'ns, who have been suspected, at bottom, of favour'g Popery, to introduce a despicable Clergy: and, in Truth, some of those I have seen are as shabby Christians as you could bear to look at in general, Scotsmen.

With respect to my future Expecta'ns, I flatter myself They are well founded. The Governor seems fond of me, and talks to and of me with Regard. But, (as tho' there must ever be someth'g in y^e^ Way to damp one's Hopes) I know not how far it may be prudent to rely on Him. He is a hearty, rattling,

wild young Dog of an officer; with, however, but one very bad symtom, which is, that He has a sett of the arrantest Rascals around Him, for his Court, I have ever met with. I hope These were palm'd upon Him by the Idiot Lord, his Bro'r in Law, and not of his own chusing. He is too a Bit of a Scholar—has Horace all by Heart, of whom, indeed, He is a faithful Disciple. In short, as was said of poor Charles, were He any Thing but a Governor, He w'd be a very clever Fellow.

Apprehensive as I am, that it may be to my Loss, I do very sincerely congratulate you on your prospect of leaving St. Bees: I always dreaded your Continuance there, certain as I was that, ere long, it w'd have been the cause of a Loss irreparable to me. I persuade myself you will be extremely happy in Kendall; and I shall be perfectly so in this Persuasion, if you will but promise to be at some pains in looking out for Channels to convey y'r Letters to me. Liverpool will afford you frequent opp'tys, and so will Whitehaven and so will the Pacquet constantly, tho' at some little Cost to you. Nor is it of much Moment to w'c River or Port in N. America your Letters are sent. The Posts are now pretty regular, and as I now live at a public Post Town, I stand a fairer Chance. I'll warrant you my Letters shall find You: but, if any more particular Address be necessary, tell Me—and when I must direct to You in Kendall.

I owe you many Thanks for your obliging Care in the Books, which are safe. You will suspect me of such total aliena'n frm Cumberland, else I shou'd once more venture to complain to you of y'r fast Fr'd, Capt'n Harrison, who boasts of p'rticular Intimacy w'th Mr. James. In my way hither f'm Virg'a, I call'd on Him in Alexandria, and was entertain'd by Him courteously. I mean, in the Stile of W'thaven. My Fr'd Mr. Addison liv'd not farther from where his Ship lay, than You do from W'thaven; and I wanted ye Things carried to his House. But, as the Capt'n w'd have Them to land, and deliver to Mr. Addison's last (there being no Houses convenient to lodge Them in) it was necessary to fix on a p'ticular Hour for

y^e^ Cart to attend. This was done, and He faithfully promis'd to be punctual. He was not, and M^r^. Addison writes Me, that He detain'd his Cart there almost two whole Days.

My Serv't has fetch'd me a few of y^e^ Books in a portmanteau —the rest Mr. Addison is still very happy in poring over. I am much disappointed in this Sibscript'n Controversy: There is neither y^e^ Acuteness, nor even y^e^ appearance of Candor, w'c were so admirable in y^e^ Confessionalist. I suspect some of these remarkers and observers to be some sneaking Presbyterians, who *enjoy y^e^ Follies of y^e^ Fray.* Whatever the Confessionalists aim might be, Theirs is not for lopping and pruning; but, evidently, for your Root & Branch-work. Well! let Them proceed! for Me, I heartily pray God to defend this our Established Church, which, with all her Imperfections, I will still maintain it, is y^e^ Glory of y^e^ Reforma'n. What with these Scots Sermons, Scots Disserta'ns & Scots everything else—I am sick of your Scots Authors. Don't you as well as myself, feel some chagrin at this monopolis'g Spirit of Theirs, in the World of Letters? Why, They bestride the Microcosmy of Literature; be it w't it will, Philology, Criticism, Theology, Poetry or Law, you will find a Bevy of Scotsmen at it—about it Goddess! about it! These Disserta'ns of Gerard's. They are clever, they are sensible. I read, and read, still fancying I am about to catch the fugacious Meaning, but I rise neither wiser nor one whit the better informed. Nay even y'r favourite Comparative View, w'c, doubtless, has real Merit; read it again and again w'th y^e^ utmost attention: I defy you to say you have learn'd anything from it. And This, in general, is the Character of most Scots Authors, Hume alone excepted.

I am much distress'd to find it out of my power, at present to acknowledge the very obliging Fav'r of my good Fr'd Mrs. James. *The Gift was small—but Love is all* & I do most heartily thank her for the kind Remembrance. I doubly thank Her, if it was She, as I suspect, that reminded you to thrust into the Box the two Essays at Drawing of your Son Jack's. They are really admirable at his years. There is, in this City,

a Painter of real merit, tho' almost a self-taught Genius: He too says they are extraordinary. Let not this be said in vain: let it incite you to cultivate and improve this Talent: The attention bestow'd upon it, may not be thrown away, even in point of Usefulness. But, why were you so heedless, or so stingy, as not also to send me a specimen of his poetical Produc'ns: for Billy Jackson told me, He has paid his Court, with equal Success, to the Sister powers of Paint and Verse. You know that I have a turn for, and a Pleasure in watch'g y^e^ Developm't of rising Genius; and it is not only because he is your Son, that I ask it of you, as I now do very earnestly, to fav'r Me with this kind of Entertainm't. W'th my aff't Compts to Mrs. James—say that I will certainly, ere long, before you finally leave St. Bees, acknowledge her Frag't of a L'r in ample Form. But, what shall I do ab't your poor Children—must They remain where They are—where you can never see Them, nor, with Ease, remit Money to Them? W't shall I do, in general ab't Blencogo Affairs? Can you still continue to do for me y^e^ little Business I may have there—or must I apply to some Body Else? If I must, do you do it for me: for I know of no Body, but your Brother, or M^r^. Barwise, or Briscoe, rather, of Langrigg. This last Gentleman I have had some Correspondence w'th, and had sundry Tenders of his Services: But, how will you tell Him y^e^ Tale ab't those poor little Creatures? pray advise me: I wonder it did not occur to you w'n you were writing—conscious as you ought to have been, how long it w'd be ere you wrote again. I observe in y'r Acc't ag'st Me, you have not charged Me w'th £20. you lent to M^r^. Maury; which yet I either desir'd, or meant to desire You to do. I am sorry to tell you, it is not now in my Power to make you any remittance: my removal hither has thrown my affairs all in to sixes and sevens, and I can hardly get money enough for my ordinary Expences. When I return to Virg'a, w'c will be in Nov'r (w'n too I shall finally remove my Sister & Family) I will try if I can't get a Bill for you: if not, you must try to forgive me once

more. Mr. Addison will still wait for a Curate, at least, till you peremptorily say He need not, which (if you cannot find one) I w'd wish you to say before You leave St. Bees. For me, I do not now want one.

Yrs. my dear Sir, most devotedly,
J. Boucher.

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To The Rev'd Mr. James
in Kendall, Westmoreland.

Annapolis, Ap'l 4th 1771.

Dear Sir,

It is very little short of a Year since I have heard from You: & as I do not recollect that I have, myself lately wrote to You, I am fearful You may stand on Punctilio. I am at some loss how I shall direct this: in your Last to me, of Ap'l 20th 1770, you say it will be a twelvemonth yet ere (in Scots Phrase) you *flit*. By this Calculation then before this can be in Engl'd, you must be a Kendall Man. Surely, I have wrote to you since my Removal hither! tho' I really do not now remember when, or by what Conveyance. I became possess'd of this Benefice last May, tho' my Family did not remove till December. For my own Part, I begin to like the Place well enough; having no other objection, than that it is expensive, & the Income scanty. Yet I blush to complain, having just read how contented you seem with £70, which, however, by the Bye, I fancy must be far too little to maintain a Family in Kendal. But that I have pretty well accustomed you to it, I shou'd surprize you by ye Communica'n of a fresh Project: in short, I am now full of a Scheme of returning once more to England. Wou'd I could have an opp'ty of consult'g w'th you! But w't c'd you advise me? w't but my own Sentim'ts—that Inclina'n pleads one way, & dicre'n another a Dilemma it is my perpetual Fate to be involv'd in. The friends of a Youth I have had the care of these three years past have almost fully resolved

to send Him Home, to finish his Education; & offer Me an handsome Appointment to accompany Him. I ask'd 250£ sterl'g P'r ann: Salary, & all my Expenses bore, which I wou'd not have restricted to less than 250 more. It is a Bait there is no resisting: and yet I well foresee, it will totally ruin all my fair Hopes of very handsome Preferment here. And by this Time this shou'd be over, which it is supposed will take three years, I shall be at a Period of Life, when it will be rather too late to be looking about the wide World for Bread. Who knows, however, but that some unforeseen Patron, when I am in Fortune's Way, may also offer Me a £70 a year—ah, cou'd it but be near you but that were too much. Nor am I indeed sufficiently convinc'd that I cou'd now be happy with such a Salary. My present Habits of Expence, I fear, may not be quite so easy to shake off, as my pres't Income. It may be a Shame for Me to say This; but it is not an uncommon Case. I shall determine one way or other ere long; & in my next may possibly be able to speak of it with somewhat more of Certainty. I think next Month to take a Tour to some of the Northern Colonies, which I have not yet seen. It is thrown out to lure Me by the College of N. York (of w'c Dr. Cooper whom you know, & who is a very honest Fellow is President) where they offer Me a Master's Degree; which I believe may entitle Me to be admitted ad Eundem in one of the English Universities, shou'd I ever go there, as you see now is not quite impossible. I have lately been a good deal employ'd in sundry Efforts towards ye Promo'n of an American Episcopate. It is unhappily for us, exceedingly unpopular: & lest it should not be so, much scandalous Pains are taken by a Banditti of furious Dissenters in yonder mischief-making Northern Governm'ts. Do you talk or correspond with any Body interested in this Matter? Your Oxford, & its Bishop are our staunchest Friends: Its Sister Cambridge, & our pres't Diocesan, ye Bp. of London, are suspected of being less warm in it than We think it beocmes them. Shou'd We succeed, Cooper thinks it by no means improbable, your Friend Rother-

ham may first wear Lawn Sleeves, on this Side the Atlantic. Do You now correspond with this excellent Writer? If You do, and it might be with Propriety, I could wish Him to stand forth in our Cause—or, at least, counsel Us how to conduct it. It were a glorious Achievement.

It is with some Shame & Concern I find myself under a Necessity of owning to you, that I am not able to make any Remittances—& indeed, that I do not well know when I shall. This shifting of Places, & some other Accidents have disordered my Finances. I shall be sorry this may subject you to Inconveniences, as yet it possibly that you are in a similar Situation; & by this Time, I guess w'th you must be considerable. Let not, however, the poor orphans suffer—nor poor old Thomasin: I shall repay you some Time; or, at the Worst, You can sell the Lands—which, however, I hardly expect you to do, till I am no more.

Remember my Sister & myself affectionately to our dear Friend Mrs. James. So soon as ever I can hear of any W't-haven Ship about to sail, I have a long Letter in considering, as I do that ever so short an one from you merits a long one from me.

I am my dearest Friend,
most cordially & truly Yours
Jona'n Boucher.

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To Rev. Mr. James.

Prince George's County,
Patuxent River, Maryland,
July the 10th 1772.

My dear Sir,

Under what apprehensions I must have liv'd, I leave it to yourself to judge, when I Inform you that the last Letter I have received from you is of so old a Date as March, 1771,

and this too a Letter communicating an Article of most melancholy Intelligence, of the Event of which I still remain in the most anxious Uncertainty. Last Evening, Capt'n Fletcher of Whitehaven call'd on Me; it was but little I could learn of Him respecting you, save your (third is it?) removal to Netherby, of which I had before been inform'd by my Friend Mr. Yates. He seem'd, however, to be positive, that your Family was encreased, and not diminished: a circumstance according so agreeably with my Hopes, that I resolve to be confident that the poor dear Boy notwithstanding his almost desperate situation, has been restor'd to you, and is now enjoying perfect Health. Surely had it not been so, You wou'd have told Me; and not have suffered Me so long to remain in a cruel Suspence! In the last year, I have wrote twice, & but twice to you—in August, I believe, & in November: that I have not wrote since has been owing to my having to move early in the Winter, which effectually engag'd Me a Month or two—to our being afterwards pent up for a whole Month by a Snow three feet deep, as entirely as if We had been in Lapland—to my Uncertainty, since I heard of your purposing to drop Kirk-Oswald, where a Letter wou'd find you—& finally, to another *Engagement,* which, of itself, You will own to be *instar omnium.* In Short, my dear Sir, after all the Changes & Chances to which I have so long been expos'd, your Boucher is, at length, a married Man. This Event took Place on the 2nd of last month; & (to restrain myself to the most moderate Language on the occasion) promises to make Me ample amends for all my Former Toils & Perils in my matrimonial Projects. My Rib was a Miss Nelly Addison, Niece to the Clergyman of that Name I have so often spoke of to you, whose Ancestors were from Cumberland, & who, I think, still retains a strong Tincture of Cumberland Manners, of which her Predilection for Cumberland Men is not the smallest Proof.

I am not sure that I have wrote to you since my leaving Annapolis. The Parish I now hold is esteem'd a good one, & being very nearly as good Church Preferment as America has

to give, I think I can easily anticipate what you would say to me, were I not to prevent you, by assuring you that I am quite contented that This shou'd be my Ne plus ultra. I really have so long been a Child of Fortune, so unsettled & undetermined a Projector about ways & means of Living, that I feel my Heart glow with Gratitude to the Author & Giver of every good Gift, that He hath at length conducted Me to where I wou'd be. A wish, a Longing indeed, to be with you, will, in Spite of Me, ever & anon urge a Sigh (not, however, of Discontent) from my thankful & quiet Heart & I am apt to believe, This will be the Case, as long as that Heart shall continue to beat; but, I speak Comfort to my Soul, by y^e^ Reflexion that you are happy in your Ulubra, & I hic—& that tho' We cannot now see Each other *Face to Face,* the Period, probably, is not very distant, when We shall meet, to part no more.

My dearest Friend, You know not how it is this Heart of mine clings to you & yours: it is not an Attachment of Esteem, gratitude & Love only, but (if I may be pardoned y^e^ Expression) partakes something of that Regard which I feel for the Deity. To Him I owe it that I am—to you almost alone, next to Him, that I am (if I am) virtuous & consequently happy. I wou'd not, I meant not to, have said This—but it escap'd me, as I was agoing to expostulate with you for having so long neglected Me. Let not, I pray you, This continue to be the Case: a very little is wanting to fill up the measure of my happiness, & of These Littles, the Uncertainty I am so often oblig'd so long to remain under as to yours, is the Principal one.

Sometimes, my Fears have whispered me, that unmindful of the Instruction of the Angels to Lot, you had neglected to flee from the Plain & escape for your Life, & so that amazing Solway Moss had caught & overwhelmed you. Were you in that Neighborhood (For, I think, *Netherby* is thereabouts) when this happened? I am astonished to read the many absurd & contradictory accounts of it that have been published: it

surely was of Importance enough to engage the Attention of Some one capable of describing & accounting for so singular a Phenomenon. Tell me, is not the Country around you, a strange Wilderness of Mosses, & uncultivated Moors? is Netherby a decent Village—have you any Society—where does Mr. Graham live—is He your Patron—what is the annual Value of your Living—do you still persist in your Purpose of keeping a few Boys, &c., &c? A very worthy & clever Youth still remains with Me, in Expectation of your giving Me Leave to send Him to you, in Consequence of the Application I long ago made to you in his Behalf. His Name is Carr; &, if you keep Boys at all, I dare well assure you, You will not easily find one in every Respect more agreeable to You. He is, & long has been a particular Favourite of mine: I forget whether I also told you, that Mr. James Maury desir'd Me to request your taking a Brother of His, along with Carr. They are both intended for the Gown, & likely, I think, not to disgrace it.

My present Rectory is reckoned worth between 3 & 400£ sterl'g per ann:, & in a pleasant & healthy Country. I am looking round Me for a Plantation, which when I have purchased, as I am now enabled to do, I flatter myself I may quietly repose myself for the Remainder of my Life, under my own Vine, Bless'd with that Ease, Competence & Independence, which I have so long been in search of. My Sister tells Me of a young Jackson's being to come in to Me with Recommendations from you: You well know what weight your Recommendations will have with Me; & indeed it has sometimes griev'd me, that You never have given Me an opp'ty of render'g a Service to any deserv'g young Man, as it sometimes has been in my power. But surely, it must seem a little rash, at least, for this Youth, to adventure hither, in so impromptu a fashion, without first taking my Opinion, if his Reliance be on Me. I have kept a Bill by Me, of £57.10 Sterl'g, these many Weeks to remit to you, but have found no Opp'ty: & even now I am afraid to entrust it in this

Letter, so uncertain am I where This will find you, if at all, so that I resolve to enclose it & the Letter too, to The Care of Mr. Yates in London, who will be properly careful, & negotiate it for You. If This falls short of what I owe you, tell me, & I will attend to it in my next. I intended you a long Letter—having a thousand things to write about—but I must forbear, till a month or two hence, when this Fletcher will sail, who undertakes to find you, if you be findable. Meanwhile, accept mine, my Sister's, & little Wife's most aff'te Love. She promised Me to write to Mrs. James even now, had it been a good opportunity, & certainly will, by Fletcher.

God bless You all! is the habitual Prayer of Y'r

Boucher.

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To Rev. Mr. James.

Prince George's County, Maryland.
16th Nov'r 1773.

My very dear Sir,

Still, still am I enforced to approach you with the pitiful Petition, "have Patience with Me & I will pay Thee all." Even yet, the protested Bill is doing Penance, nor am I yet reliev'd from my Doubts & Fears of finally losing it. It was a villanous Mischance to Me; having Subjected Me to the painful Necessity of keeping you out of your Money advanced out of pure Friendship to Me. This is a terrible Country for Matters of this Sort: and, the Property one gets in it, is so only in Name: for, as to any real use, one can make of it, in Cases of Exigency, it might as well be in the golden Sheep of El Dorado. I do think myself to be fairly worth £3000; and yet, if you will believe Me, I am utterly unable to pay you what ought to have been paid so long ago. But, having already in my Letter of August last, given You a very large Ac't of my distressful Situation here, Let me not stun You with a Repetition of it. And, asham'd as I am to urge a Request, which, I am aware, must appear to you impudent &

unreasonable, I beg You not to think harshly of Me on this Score. Assure yourself, the Difficulties are great—or, I certainly never wou'd have appear'd in the Light I know I must to You. But, Things cannot long continue thus: and I wou'd fain hope your Affairs are so easy, as that my ill management has not subjected You to any great Difficulties. If it be possible You will not be long without hearing from Me somewhat better.

With Respect to the Repairs You speak of, I have not Spirits to think about Them; & therefore must beg Leave to submit These, & every Thing else entirely to You: But, if they be not absolutely necessary, I had much rather they were postpon'd till They cou'd be done, out of the Rent, which when I am able I will not refuse to have so apply'd. In the Mean Time, They must make Shift without Them. I purpose also immediately writing to my Sister, to Forbear any further Applications to You, even for the Children, unless her Necessities compel her, till I can make Remittances to You for the Purpose. It may surprize you to be told that, for these three years & upwards, I have not seen their Parent, nor receiv'd from Her a Penny towards their Support: Judge what a Fund of comfortable Reflexion this must afford Me.

Church Affairs in this Part of the World continue, in a regular Progression, to deteriorate: &, if They go on, as They have for some Months Past, I think twelve months from this Time is the longest Period it can be possible for our Church to exist. It is terrible I do assure you, I have not receiv'd one Penny for the two years I have been Incumbent of this Parish: & to a Man, whose daily Bread depends on his Yearly, if not daily Income, you will guess, how convenient all This must be. Let Me not, however, still teize you with Tales of Distress & Vexation, which must be unintelligible to you, nor otherwise interesting than as They happen to interest Me.

How often, how long shall I grumble & complain of the Strange Inattention of the Mother Country to these Countries! Without seeing, or, at least, without attending to it, She is

suffering a strange refractory Spirit to grow up, which, ere long, will work her irremediable Woe. The Bulk of the People are Dissenters, of the true, Puritan, or rather Indepen't republican Spirit. They plant Schools, Colleges, etc. Churches in every Corner, where They openly teach & inculcate Principles subversive of all good Government. I can give you a recent Instance of This, which I was told by Dr Smith, Provost of the College of Philad'a. He was present at a late Commencem't at the College of Princeton in New Jersey; when a Student delivering some Oration on Governm't, w'th vast Shew of Erudi'n affected to derive it all from a Compact between King & People—that certain Conditions were stipulated for by each of the contract'g Parties, on the Failure, or Non performance of which, on either side, the Compact became void—that our King, by consent'g & pass'g the Laws so *oppressive,* etc., to America, had violated the Conditions, & therefore forfeited all Title to Allegiance, etc., etc. And yet, the poor Church of England, loyally & truly teaching a due obedience to the Powers that are, is cruelly kept under, by withholding from Her an Episcopate, which alone can give Her Consequence & stability.

About a Fortnight ago, I return'd from a short Visit to Philad'a, the Capital of Pennsylvania. I cannot describe to You the Surprize it gave Me to see so rich, so cultivated a Country; so large, so busy a City; all, the Produce of less than one Century. I do assure you, there are few Parts of Cumberland that exceed many in Pennsylvania, for Improvements in Agriculture nor can I think that there are five Cities in England which exceed Philadelphia, either in Size, or Commerce. If it goes on, it bids fair for being, one Time or other, the London of America. Living, as I have hitherto done, chiefly in Tob'o Colonies, I had but imperfect Ideas of the vast Progress this Country has made in every thing that gives strength & Importance to a Country. Pennsylvania is peopled with Farmers, & has but few Slaves, so that it bears a much nearer Resemblance to England: & Upon my Word, the Daughter here

treads very close on the Heels of the Mother. I was persuaded to this Town by Dr. Cooper, who, very obligingly, came all the way from New York, to pay Me a Visit. My Friend Mr. Addison & Myself, set Him so far back, on his Way Home. You saw Him, when He was in England. I have promised Him, & if ever I am able, I certainly will, accompany Him in a Tour over this whole Continent, at least, the northern Parts of it. I do long to view those vast Lakes & Hills, with which these Countries abound. And, unless I do, You wou'd not give a Fig for Me, when I return to you. A single Winter's Evening, by your Social Fire, wou'd exhaust my Budget, Already I have collected various Remarks concerning this wide World, which, if ever I live to be able to give a proper Consequence to, by authentic Attestations to, I, possibly may when I get back to You try to lick into Form. A Thing of this Sort is certainly much wanted: I think, I have read almost every Book of any Character, that has been printed, concerning America, & can truly say, there is not one amongst them all, in which even I cannot descry countless Demerits. Two things (the last, in particular) lately published, are vile Catch-pennys, not having the Merit of being faithful Copies of Books, that were not very faithful Histories, half a Century ago.

Why, my dear Mr. James, will you neglect Me, as you do? But two letters in two years, know you not, here, amid all my Troubles & Wanderings this Heart loves to hover & settle upon you—almost, the only Bosom Friend, that all this World ever deign'd to bestow on Me! I know I have been bad, about this Money—but, I cou'd not help it: nor, shou'd Mr. Yates's Caution be charged to Me. Do, then, let Me hear from you & all about you—how your boys go on—when, & how They are to be sent out, etc., etc. For Me, with a Wife calculated to make Me supremely happy, I am little likely to have it encreased by Children. But, I am perfectly easy on that Score, & am as happy as any rash, sanguin, indiscreet Man can well be. My present Troubles, however, are not altogether of my own Manufacture: even These with Prudence, I shall

in Time, surmount; and, as I grow grey, surely, it is not now visionary to hope that I may also, at last, grow wise.

*My Nelly* (how clever & Darbyish this is) begs to Join Me in the most aff't Remembrance to *your Nancy,* & her Sons & Daughters!

Adieu, my very d'r Mr. James!

J. Boucher.

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## LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from p. 65.)

March 2do 1649. Laid out for Joseph Edlowe Planter a parcell of land lyeing vppon the South side of Patuxent River. And bounding on the north and west with the said River, on the East with a Creeke formerly called Machchewatts Creeke but nowe St James Creeke, on the south with a Lyne drawne from a Hollow out of Patuxent River called Halfhead-Hollowe Southeast and by South into St James Creeke Conteyning and nowe laid out for three hundred Acres more or lesse.[1]

15 Marcy. Robt Burke demandeth seaven hundred acres of land for transporting himself and six persons into this Province this pesent yeare 1649 viz: Mary his wife, Robt Burke, Jun Stephen Burke, Willm Holman, Neale Clarke and Rebecca Kitteridge at his owne charges.

15° Marcy. Abraham Hollman demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province this pesent yeare 1650.

1 Marcy 1649. Mr Thomas Hatton his Lopps Secretary of this Province demandeth ffifteene hundred Acres of land due to him in this his Lopps Province viz. for transportacōn of himself, his wife, his twoe sonnes Robert and Thomas Hatton

and Patrick fforrest, Georg Beckwith and Mary fforrell [1] his servants into this Province in the yeare 1648 And for the transportacõn of Margarett Hatton Widowe his sister in lawe and William, Richard, Barbara, Elizabeth, Mary & Elenor her children and John her servant into this Province this p$^{e}$sent yeare 1649.

25° January. Wee James Lindsey, Richard Willan and John Greeneway doe hereby acknowledge to haue had and received of M$^{r}$ Thomas Hatton Two Thousand five hundred pounds of Tobacco and Caske w$^{ch}$ by a Coven$^{a}$nt dated the sixt of ffebruary last hee was bound to pay vnto vs for his nowe dwelling House & Plantacõn neere Snowe Hill Mannor As witnes our hand this 25$^{th}$ of January 1650. The Marke of

In the p$^{e}$sence of
Arthur Turno$^{e}$

John X. Greeneway
Richard willan
James Lendshy

[p. 333] 13 May 1650. M$^{r}$ Robert Clarke his Lo$^{pps}$ Surveyor gen$^{e}$all attesteth that about seaven yeares agoe by vertue of a warr$^{t}$ for that purpose from M$^{r}$ Secretary Lewger hee surveyed 4000 Acres of land on the south side of Patuxent River for M$^{r}$ Cuthbert ffenwick in right of Cap$^{t}$ Thomas Cornewalleyes and returned his Certifft of the said Survey into the said then Secretaries Office.

13° May. M$^{r}$ Cuthbert ffenwick on the behaulf of Cap$^{t}$ Tho: Cornewalleyes make demand of the said 4000 Acres of land according to his former title.

Warr$^{t}$ to the Surveyor to lay the said 4000 Acres for Cap$^{t}$ Thomas Cornewalleyes on the South side of Patuxent River to the westward of the land late of Nichãs Harvey deceased.

13° May. M$^{r}$ Cuthbert ffenwick demandeth 2000 Acres of land by him formerly assigned to Cap$^{t}$ William Hawley vppon Record and by the said Cap$^{t}$ Hawley relinquished & reassigned to the said M$^{r}$ ffenwick.

[1] See Vol. VII, p. 388.

Warr$^{t}$ (eodem) to lay out the said 2000 Acres to M$^{r}$ Cuthbert ffenwick on the south side of Patuxent River to the westward of Cap$^{t}$ Cornewalleys his land.

17° May. M$^{r}$ Georg Puddington demandeth 800 Acres of land for transporting himself and seaven psons into this Province the last yeare viz: Jane Puddington, Elizabeth Robins, Mary Puddington, Comfort Puddington, Thomas Hippestey, John Burrage and Margaret Joye at his owne charges.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 800 Acres of land for M$^{r}$ Georg Puddington at Parsons Neck vppon the Isle of Kent County or in any part of Annarundell or Kent Counties.

17° May. Thomas Cole demandeth 200 Acres of land for transporting himself and Priscilla his wife into this Province the last yeare at his owne charge.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 200 Acres for Thomas Cole at Parsons Necke vppon the Isle of Kent Countie or in any part of that or Anna rundell County.

17° May. M$^{r}$ James Coxe demandeth 300 Acres of land for transporting himself and two persons into this Province the last year viz. James Hames and ffrancis Tippes at his owne charge.

Warrant to lay out 300 Acres of land for M$^{r}$ James Coxe at Parsons Neck vppon the Isle of Kent County, or in any part of that or Annarundell County.

17° May. Richard Ewen demandeth 1000 Acres of land for transporting himself and nyne persons into this Province the last yeare viz: Suffia his wife, Elizabeth daug., Richard Ewen Jun, John Ewen, Susanna Ewen, Anna Ewen, Willm davis, John King and James Browne at his owne charges.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 1000 Acres of land for Richard Ewen at Parsons Neck vppon the Isle of Kent County or in any part of that or Anarundell County.

19 April. M$^{r}$ Phillip Land demandeth 150 Acres of land viz: 100 by Assignem$^{t}$ from Edward Langford as appeares

vppon record and 50 in right of transportacōn of his late wife deceased.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 100 Acres of land to M$^{r}$ Land at Plumme point vppon S$^{t}$ Georges River aboue Henry Adams his land.

[p. 339] 13° May. Warrant to lay out 150 Acres of land to John Shercliff on the west side of Brettons Bay betwixt dames Point & Jo: Mansells land.

I doe assigne all my right and title that I haue to 100 Acres of land for my transportacōn to Thomas Ware as witnes my hand this 24$^{th}$ of Aprill 1650. Nathaniel Hunt:

Test Marks Pheypo

Nathaniell Hunt demandeth 100 acres of land for his transportacōn into this Province.

20 Junis. Thomas Ware demandeth 400 Acres of land viz. 100 Acres by Assignem$^{t}$ from Nathaniell Hunt and 300 more formerly vpon Record fol. 169.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 400 Acres for Tho: Warr on the south side of the River Patuxent from the head of Machams neck Joyning vppon Gardiners Necke and soe along to Matapania.

21° Junis. Stephen Salmon demandeth 50 Acres of land in his owne right as servant to Cap$^{t}$ Cornewalleis 50 Acres in right of his wife whom hee bought of M$^{rs}$ Troughton [1] 100 Acres for transporting himself into this Province about 3 years since 50 Acres by Assignem$^{t}$ from John Mansell and 100 Acres more due to Thomas Howard for transporting himself into this Province about 3 yeares since.

Warrant to lay out for Stephen Salmon and Thomas Howard 350 Acres of land at Cedar Point vppon Patowmeck River Joyning to Georg Manners his land.

21° Junis. Robert Hawley demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province in the yeare 1648.

[1] Mrs. Mary Throughton. See Vol. v, p. 369.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out for Robert Hawley 100 Acres of land at the hollowing point over against Choptico vppon Wicocomico River.

4 Junis. Willm Smoote demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting 2 children into this Province in or about the yeare 1646.

27° Junis. Thomas Kadger demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province this p$^{e}$sent yeare 1650.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 100 Acres of land for Thomas Kadger in any place vppon Patowmeck River or any branch or Creeke thereof not before &c.

June 21° 1650. Laid out for Zephaniah Smith of the County of Annarundell planter a parcell of land lyeing on the west side of Cheseopeack Bay neere a River called Sowth River. . . through the Woods from a Marked Tree at the head of Smithes Creeke vnto a Marked Tree in the Head of Inlargm$^{t}$ Creeke Contayning and nowe laid out for five hundred. Laid out more for the said Zephaniah Smith a parcell of land lying in the Towne Neck of Severne Bounding on the East with the said Bay, on the West with the Towne Branch of Severne, on the South with the land of Georg Saughier, on the north with the land of Samuel Mills Contayning and nowe laid out for fifteene Acres more or lesse. In all six hundred Acres more or lesse.

[p. 342] May 14° 1650. Laid out for Owen James planter a parcell of land lyeing vppon the Herring Creeke in Patowmeck River called Hogg neck. Bounding . . . with the land of Robert Kedger, on the west with the land of Thomas Bushell, . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for One Hundred Acres more or lesse.

May 16, 1650. Laid out for John Sheircliff planter a parcell

of land lyeing on the West side of Brettons Bay . . . laid out for One hundred and fifty Acres.

12° Aug. Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 150 Acres more for Sheircliffe in the same place.

16° July. M$^{r}$ Richard Budd demandeth 400 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself his wife and two menservants viz: Willm Harper and Simon Bowles into this Province this p$^{e}$sent yeare 1650.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 400 Acres for M$^{r}$ Richard Budd at the farthest point of Choptico Joyning vppon the mouth of a Creeke betwixt Choptico and the high lands on the East side of Wicokomico River.

16 July. ffrancis Poesey demandeth 50 Acres of land in right of his nowe wife whom hee bought of M$^{r}$ ffenwick whose servant shee was being for her transportacōn into this Province about 7 yeares since and 100 Acres in respect of one Thomas a Manservant whom hee bought of M$^{r}$ Budden of Kequotan and whom hee transported into this Province about 5 yeares since.

War$^{t}$ to lay out 150 Acres of land for ffrancis Poesey at Swanne point vppon Patomeck River on the farther side of Weare Creeke from M$^{r}$ Nealees Plantacōn.

18 July. A Warrant to lay out for Robert Brooke Esq$^{r}$ 2000 Acres of land or more on the south side of Patuxent River at by or vppon an old Plantacōn of the Indians called Cuiquack.

A grant of Land to Charles Maynard [February 6, 1649].

Knowe ye that wee for and in consideracōn that Charles Maynard of our said Province of Maryland Planter performed his time of service within our said Province to M$^{r}$ Cuthbert ffenwick, who hath besides the fifty Acres due to the said Maynard for his said service assigned also to the said Maynard the other fifty Acres due to the said M$^{r}$ ffenwick in respect of his the said Maynards transportacōn As Apears vppon Record. . . .

By thesse Presents doe graunt vnto the s$^{d}$ Charles Manyard All that Parcel of land lyeing vppon the east side of S$^{t}$ Clements Bay. . . Layed out fo$^{e}$ one Hundered Acres. . . .

Vppon the backe of this grant is indorsed this Assignm$^{t}$ followeing viz.

September 1°: 1650 I doe assigne all my right & title of this Patent vnto Thomas Thomas As witnes my hand this p$^{e}$sent day and yeare aboue written. Charles Maynard.

Witnes the marke of Joseph Cadle

The marke of Robt Hauley.

June 15° 1650. Laid out for Robert Burle of the County of Annarundel planter a pcell of land lyeing on the west side of Cheseopeack Bay called Burle-bancks . . . laid out for fower hundred and fifty Acres.

June 15$^{th}$ 1650. Laid out for Abraham Hollman of the County of Annarundell planter a parcell of land called Hollman's Hope lyeing on the west side of Cheseopeack Bay. . . . laid out for One Hundred Acres.

In consideracōn that W$^{m}$ Browne hath delivered in a former Grant to Richard Nevitt of 100 Acres dated 10 decembr 1641 and after assigned to Tho: Willes and after by order of Court 25° ffebr 1646 delivered to the said Browne as the lawfull Assignee of Willes and that John Warren hath assigned over fifty Acres to the said Browne as appeares vppon Record And that John Thimbleby and hee the said Willm Browne may bee the better enabled to doe vs and our heires acceptable service . . . doe grant vnto the said John Thimbleby and Willm Browne All that parcell of land &c put in Certificar fol. 329. Conteyning and nowe laid out for One hundred and fifty Acres more or lesse [28th Jan. 1649].

1° July. War$^{t}$ to lay out 500 Acres of land for M$^{r}$ Tho: Hatton at Wicokomico Point where ffr Poesey or Geo: Ackricke shall direct.

# A ROMANCE OF 1774.

From original letters in the possession of Miss Anne Spotswood Dandridge.

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Mr. Edward Tilghman.

Permit Me Sir to [take] the Liberty of acquainting you in this way that I have plac'd my Affection on your Daughter Miss Anna, and beg Leave to offer myself to her. I wou'd not Sir offer at any indirect Address that shou'd have the least Appearance of Inconsistency with her Duty to you, and my honourable Intentions to her, and though I have little Reason to expect your Encouragement from our last Evening's Conversation wherein (if I'm not very much mistaken) you conceiv'd Riches ought to be the principal and almost only Inducement, to Matrimony, yet I hope and believe you have too much good Sense to be Serious in such an Opinion, and that you will endeavour to contribute as much as Reason and Prudence shall dictate to you, towards the Happiness of the Man who is partly in your power and most fervently sollicits your Mercy—your plain and candid Answer as soon as possible will greatly add to the many Favors already conferr'd on

yr much oblig'd & mo. ob$^{t}$ hble Servt.

Cha. Goldsborough.

Wye 7th Feby 1774.

Sir

It gives me great Pleasure to find from your Letter of this day's Date by your Boy that my Daughter Anna's Behavor has been such as to engage the affections of any Gentleman of the Merit I presume you (for you know Sir I am out of the World) Mr. Charles Goldsborough may have a just Claim to.

A little Reflection upon my Conduct as to myself in the matrimonial Way might have induc'd an Opinion that you mistook the Spirit and Intention of my Part of our Conversation the last Ev'ning I had the pleasure of your Company here.

Be pleased Sir to favr me with your Company this Ev'ning, Tomorrow, or next, as may be convenient to you and you may be assur'd of an explicit and candid Answer to your Request so far as Reason and Prudence dictate to me can be expected from a Parent ever solicitous for the Welfare of his Children and who seems to have little Chance for any Happiness in this Life but what may result from prospects of seeing them properly provided for. I am

Sr Yr very hble Servt.

E. Tilghman.

To Charles Goldsborough, Esq.
Queens Town.

Sir

Well disposed to serve You on any but more especially on a particular Occasion, I shall be at Captain Love's Ship by eleven o'Clock on Thursday the 28th Instant. I dare say the Captain will set me over as soon as the Carriage appears.

With the heartiest Wishes for Your Success and Happiness in the World & with my most respectful Compliments to Mr. Tilghman and his Family, I remain

Sir, Your most Obdt. Servt.

John Gordon.[1]

Charles Goldsborough, Esq. 26th July 1774.

[1] The Rev. John Gordon, Rector of St. Michael's, Talbot County, was inducted March 1, 1748/9 and died in office May 7, 1790, in the 77th year of his age. His portrait owned by Charles Goldsborough, Esq., is now at "Myrtle Grove."

The *Maryland Gazette* has this notice: "On Wednesday March 28, [1749] the Rev. Andrew Lendrum was inducted in this parish [St. Ann's, Annapolis], in the room of the Reverend and Ingenious Mr. John Gordon, who is removed to the great grief of his parishioners to St. Michael's parish in Talbot county."

Two Charles Goldsboroughs (cousins) married two Anna Maria Tilghmans (cousins).

Charles[4] Goldsborough of Dorset [1740-1769] (*Charles,*[3] *Robert,*[2] *Nicholas*[1]) m. Sept. 3, 1764, Anna[4] Maria Tilghman of "Grosses" (*William,*[3] *Richard,*[2] *Richard*[1]) and had issue Charles Goldsborough (Governor) of "Shoal Creek," Dorset, and William Tilghman Goldsborough, d. unmarried.

Charles[4] Goldsborough, of Queen Anne co., [1744-1774] (*John,*[3] *Robert,*[2] *Nicholas*[1]), who was killed a few months after his marriage by an accidental discharge of his gun, m. July 28, 1774, Anna[4] Maria Tilghman of "Wye" (*Col. Edward,*[3] *Richard,*[2] *Richard*[1]). An old family letter dated 1774, says "Frecklefaced Anna Tilghman is to be married to Charles Goldsborough."—A. S. D.

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# BELT FAMILY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

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Humphrey Belt entered his rights in the Maryland Land Office, 30 June, 1663, for himself, and for John, Ann, and Sarah Belt, demanding a warrant for 200 acres, which issued to him accordingly (Land Office, Lib. 5, fol. 373). In all probability John, Ann, and Sarah were the children of Humphrey, and it is probable that this John Belt was identical with John Belt of Anne Arundel County who died in 1698. The proved pedigree, however, begins with

1. John Belt[1] of Anne Arundel County, who also owned land in Baltimore County. 29 April 1685, Thomas Lightfoot of Baltimore County, and Rebecca his wife, convey to John Belt of Anne Arundel County, a tract of 300 acres called Belt's Posterity, being part of two tracts, one of 1000 acres and one of 500 acres, both called Expectation, and lying in Baltimore County (Balto. Co., Lib. R. M. No. HS, fol. 123). This land was subsequently bequeathed by the grantee to his sons Joseph and Benjamin Belt. The will of John Belt, dated 13 May 1697, was proved 11 Nov. 1698 (Annapolis, Lib. 6, fol. 175). In it he mentions his wife, Elizabeth; his sons John, Joseph, and Benjamin; and his daughters Elizabeth, Charity and Sarah. He had, moreover, a son Jeremiah, not mentioned in the will, who

was doubtless born in 1698, after the will was made. The register of Allhallows Parish, Anne Arundel County, records the fact that Elizabeth, Charity, Sarah and Jeremy Belt, children of John and Elizabeth Belt, were baptized 14 December 1703. The same register records the marriage, 25 July, 1701, of Mr. John Lamb, merchant, and Elizabeth Belt widow of John Belt "late of this Parish deceased." By her second marriage Mrs. Elizabeth Belt had a daughter, Margaret Lamb, baptized 14 Dec. 1703 (Allhallows Parish). John Belt and Elizabeth his wife had issue:

2. i. JOHN BELT.[2]
3. ii. COL. JOSEPH BELT of Prince George's Co., b. 1680; d. 26 June, 1761.
4. iii. BENJAMIN BELT of Prince George's Co., b. 1682; d. 1773.
iv. JEREMIAH BELT, b. 1698; bapt. 14 Dec., 1703; mar. Mary daughter of John Wight.
v. ELIZABETH BELT.
vi. CHARITY BELT.
vii. SARAH BELT, mar., 11 Sept., 1718, Thomas Harwood (Allhallows).

2. JOHN BELT [2] (*John* [1]) received, by the terms of his father's will, a tract of 200 acres in Anne Arundel County called "Velmead." 20 October 1724, "John Belt of Anne Arundel County, merchant" and Lucy his wife convey to Gilbert Higginson of London, England, to whom the land had been previously mortgaged, 1 July 1710, all that piece of land whereon the said John Belt formerly dwelt, being that part of Velmead left the said John Belt by the will of his father John Belt deceased, containing 200 acres &c. (A. A. Co., Lib., S. Y. No. 1, fol. 79). Soon after this John Belt removed to Baltimore County. 6 May 1726, John Belt, Senr. of Baltimore County, conveys to his daughter Mary Belt, in consideration of a marriage shortly to be had and celebrated between said Mary Belt and Greenberry Dorsey, son of John Dorsey of said County, tract Belt's Point, 112 acres, on the south side of Patapsco River, according to certificate dated 2 Jan'y 1719/20 (Balto. Co., Lib. IS, No. H, fol. 236). There is also a deed of gift, dated 18 June 1726, from John Dorsey of Baltimore County to his son Greenberry Dorsey (*ibid.*, fol. 377) in consideration of his marriage with Mary Belt, and yet another deed, dated 1 May, 1727, from John Belt "to his son-in-law Greenberry Dorsey, son of Col. John Dorsey and Comfort

his wife" (*ibid.* fol. 441). John Belt left no will, and there is no record of the administration of his estate. He was, however, a member of the Society of Friends and it is probable that his estate was divided by private arrangement. He married, at West River and Cliff's Meeting, 10 February, 1701/2, Lucy daughter of Benjamin Lawrence. She had issue, with probably other children, as follows:—

5. i. JOHN BELT,[3] b. 1703; d. 1 Dec., 1788.
ii. MARY BELT, mar., 1726, Greenberry Dorsey.
iii. MARGARET BELT, b. 10 June, 1719; d. about 1770; mar., 1 Dec., 1743, Basil Lucas.

3. COL. JOSEPH BELT [2] (*John* [1]) of Prince George's County, was born in 1680, and died 26 June, 1761. In a deposition, made in 1715, his age is given as 35 years (Chancery, Lib. P. C., fol. 277). By the terms of his father's will, he was left the reversion of the dwelling plantation, after his mother's death, and a part of Belt's Posterity in Baltimore County. Shortly before her second marriage, his mother assigned to him her life interest in the dwelling plantation. 12 April, 1701, Elizabeth Belt of Anne Arundel County, widow, conveys to her second son, Joseph Belt of Prince George's County, all her interest in a tract called "Friend's Choice," left by John Belt, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, to his wife Elizabeth and, after her death, to his second son, Joseph Belt (P. G. Co., Lib. A., fo. 369). Belt's Posterity was later sold by Joseph Belt and his brother Benjamin. 21 Sept., 1745, Joseph Belt and Margery his wife and Benjamin Belt, all of Prince George's County, convey to Stephen Onion of Baltimore County, Belt's Posterity, 300 acres, at the head of Gunpowder River in Baltimore County, bequeathed by John Belt late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, in his will dated 13 May, 1697, to his sons the aforesaid Joseph and Benjamin (Balto. Co., Lib. T. B. No. D, fol. 334). Col. Joseph Belt was the Presiding Justice of Prince George's County Court from 1726 to 1728 (Com. Book), and represented the county in the Assembly from 1725 to 1737 (MS. House Journals). He is styled "Lieutenant-Colonel" in the House Journals from 1725 to 1727, while from 1728 to 1737 he is called "Colonel," implying that about 1727 or 1728 he attained the rank of Colonel commanding the County Militia. Col. Belt was twice married. His first wife was Esther daugh-

ter of Col. Ninian Beall, who appoints his "son-in-law Joseph Belt" one of the executors of his will; his second wife, who survived him and died in 1783, was Margery widow of Thomas Sprigg, Jr., and daughter of John Wight. 30 June, 1737, Joseph Belt and Margery his wife, administratrix of Mr. Thomas Sprigg, late of Prince George's County, Gent., rendered an additional account of the said deceased's estate (Accounts, Lib. 15, fol. 341). The *Maryland Gazette* of 2 July, 1761, has the following obituary: "Friday Night last [26 June] Died, at his Plantation in Prince George's County, aged 86 years, Colonel Joseph Belt, whose Death is supposed to be occasioned by Grief for the Death of his Son a few Weeks before." The age of Col. Belt is erroneously stated; it was 81 years not 86. Col. Joseph Belt and Esther (Beall) his first wife had issue, as recorded in the registers of Queen Anne Parish, Prince George's County:

i. JOHN BELT,[3] b. 13 March, 1707; mar., 4 March, 1727/8, Margaret Queen.
ii. ANNE BELT, b. 1708/9; d. 1762; mar. 1°, 1724, Thomas Clagett, 2°, Ignatius Perry.
iii RACHEL BELT, b. 13 Dec., 1711; mar., 11 July, 1727, Osborn Sprigg.
6. iv. JOSEPH BELT, b. 19 Dec., 1717; d. 6 May, 1761.
7. v. TOBIAS BELT, b. 20 Aug., 1720; d. 1785.
vi. MARY BELT, b. 24 Dec., 1722; mar. 1°. Edward Sprigg, 2°. Thomas Pindle.
8. vii. JEREMIAH BELT, b. 4 March, 1724; d. 1784.
viii. JAMES BELT, b. 23 July, 1726.

By his second wife, Margery, Col. Joseph Belt had:

i. HUMPHREY BELT.
ii. MARGERY BELT, mar. 1°. . . . Lyles, 2°. . . . Perry.

4. BENJAMIN BELT [2] (*John* [1]) was born in 1682. Depositions made by him, and recorded in Prince George's County, give his age as 66 years in 1748 (Lib. E. E., fol. 713), and 73 years in 1755 (Lib. N. N., fol. 411), while, according to similar depositions, recorded in Anne Arundel County, he was 56 years old in 1738 (Lib. I. B. No. 1, fol. 116), and 83 in 1765 (*ibid.*, fol. 646). By his father's will he inherited 200 acres, part of Belt's Posterity in Baltimore County, the remaining 100 acres falling to his brother Joseph. In 1745 the two brothers sold their respective portions of this tract to Stephen Onion, and the deed whereby this land was conveyed has already been cited.

Benjamin Belt lived to an advanced age, dying in 1773. His will, dated 19 June, 1772, and proved 28 May, 1773, is recorded both in Prince George's County and at Annapolis. His wife, whose name was Elizabeth, was living in 1724, but who she was is unknown. She did not join her husband in his deed to Stephen Onion, in 1745, and was most probably dead at that time. From the fact that Benjamin Belt had a son named Middleton Belt, later a distinctive name in this branch of the family, it seems likely that Mrs. Elizabeth Belt may have been a Middleton, but a careful investigation of the records fails to elicit proof of the fact. Benjamin Belt and Elizabeth his wife had issue:—

9. i. Col. Joseph Belt,[3] b. 1716; d. 16 June, 1793.
ii. Middleton Belt, d. unmarried in 1745.
10. iii. Benjamin Belt, d. 1775.
iv. Sophia Belt, mar. ——— Beall.
v. Esther Belt, mar. John Watkins of Allhallows Parish, A. A. Co.
vi. Anne Belt, mar. Basil Brashears.
vii. Elizabeth Belt, mar. Basil Waring.

5. John Belt [3] (*John*,[2] *John* [1]) of Baltimore County, was a member of the Society of Friends and an Elder in the Church. He was born in 1703 and died 1 December, 1788, aged 85 years, according to the Friends' Records. The births of three children of John and Lucy Belt are entered in the same records. The will of John Belt of Baltimore County, dated 24 Sept., 1788, was proved 17 Feb'y, 1789, and is recorded in Baltimore (Lib. 4, fol. 350).
John Belt and Lucy his wife had issue:

i. John Belt.[4]
ii. Nathan Belt.
iii. Joseph Belt, b. 10 June, 1750.
iv. Sarah Belt, mar. . . . Randall.
v. Lucy Belt, b. 25 November, 1744.
vi. Mary Belt, b. 30 June, 1747.

6. Joseph Belt [3] (*Joseph*,[2] *John* [1]) of Prince George's County, was born 19 December, 1717, and died 6 June, 1761. The *Maryland Gazette* of 11 June, 1761, has the following obituary: "On Wednesday Evening last [6 June], Died, at his House near Upper Marlborough, aged a little above 40 Years, after a long Indisposition, Mr. Joseph Belt junior, a Gentleman who was deservedly esteemed by a numerous Acquaintance." The will of Joseph Belt Jr., dated 19 April, 1759, and proved 26 August, 1761, is re-

corded both in Prince George's County, and at Annapolis. He married Anne daughter of Thomas Sprigg and Margery (Wight) his wife, and had issue:

i. Thomas Belt[4]
ii. Joseph Belt.
iii. Charles Belt.
iv. William Belt.
v. Elizabeth Belt.
vi. Anne Belt.
vii. Mary Belt.

7. Tobias Belt[3] (*Joseph*,[2] *John*[1]) was born 20 August, 1720, and died in 1785. His will, dated 13 November, 1774, was proved 17 May, 1785. He married Mary (d. 1795) daughter of George Gordon of Prince George's County. They had issue:

i. Horatio Belt.
ii. Joshua Belt.
iii. Levin Belt.
iv. Lloyd Belt.
v. Forbes Belt.
vi. Lucy Belt, mar. . . . Addison.
vii. Dryden Belt, mar. . . . Tyler.
viii. Elizabeth Belt, mar. John Macgill.
ix. Rachel Belt.

8. Jeremiah Belt[3] (*Joseph*,[2] *John*[1]) of Prince George's County was born 4 March, 1724, and died in the latter part (probably December) of 1785. His will bears no date, but was proved 18 January, 1785 (Pr. Geo. Co., Lib. T. No. 1, fol. 202). He married, 21 June, 1746, Mary (b. 15 Dec., 1723) daughter of Thomas Sprigg, of Prince George's County, and Margery (Wight) his wife. Their issue:

i. Thomas Sprigg Belt.
ii. Fielding Belt.
iii. John Sprigg Belt.
iv. Tobias Belt.
v. Mary Belt.
vi. Margery Belt.

9. Col. Joseph Belt,[3] (*Benjamin*,[2] *John*[1]) was born in Prince George's County in 1716, and died in Montgomery County 16 June, 1793, aged 77 years, according to family record. In agreement with this, there is of record in Prince George's County a deposition wherein "Joseph Belt son of Benjamin" states his age as 18 years in 1734 (Lib. T, fol. 364). He is mentioned in his father's will as "my son Joseph Belt," and receives a nominal bequest. He does not

appear as party to any deed in Prince George's County, and it is possible that he lived for some time abroad. His son Middleton certainly married in England. The Montgomery County records contain a deed, dated 25 April, 1780, whereby John Murdock of Montgomery County "out of love and affection" conveys to Joseph Belt of said County and Esther his wife, for the term of both their lives, 200 acres part of "Friendship," on the East Side of the main road from Georgetown to Frederick, and adjoining the land of Patrick Beall (Lib. A, fol. 538). According to the late William Murdock of Georgetown, D. C., a daughter of Col. Joseph Belt was the wife of his grandfather Col. John Murdock, and this statement would seem to be borne out by the above deed. The "inventory of the personal estate of Joseph Belt, late of Montgomery County deceased," was filed at Rockville 12 August, 1793, and amounted to £309. 12s. 03d. Middleton Belt (erroneously written "Beall" in the record) was his administrator (Montgomery Co., Wills, Lib. C, fol. 208). Col. Joseph Belt married, in or before 1739, Esther daughter of William Smith, Esq., of Prince George's County and Jane his first wife, daughter of Archibald Edmonston. She was born, according to family record, in 1722 and died 12 July, 1796, aged 74 years. Her father, William Smith, mentions his "son-in-law Joseph Belt son of Benjamin Belt" in his will. Col. Joseph Belt and Esther his wife had issue:

11. i. Capt. Middleton Belt, b. 1747; d. 5 January, 1807.
ii. Esther Belt, b. 1744; d. 21 March, 1814; mar. Dr. Walter Smith (b. 1744; d. 1796) of Georgetown, D. C., and had issue:
iii. Ann Belt, b. 1751; said to have married Col. John Murdock of Montgomery Co.

10. Benjamin Belt [3] (*Benjamin,*[2] *John* [1]) of Prince George's County died in 1775. His will, dated 11 April, 1775, was proved 28 June following (P. G. Co., T, No. 1, fol. 25). His wife's name was Ruth, and they had issue:

i. Benjamin Belt. [4]
ii. Thomas Belt.
iii. Middleton Belt.
iv. Elizabeth Belt, mar. . . . Nixon.
v. Esther Belt.
vi. Rachel Belt.

11. Capt. Middleton Belt [4] (*Joseph,*[3] *Benjamin,*[2] *John* [1]) was born in 1747, and died in Montgomery County, Md.,

15 January, 1807, aged 60 years according to family record. He was married, 25 March, 1763, at St. John's Church, Surrey, England, to Mary Ann Dyer. Middleton Belt was but 16 years old at the time, and tradition says that the youthful couple eloped and were married, but were afterwards obliged by their parents to return to school and finish their education. The family record shows, by the way, that they had no issue for eight years after their marriage. Mary Ann (Dyer) Belt, widow of Capt. Middleton Belt, died in Georgetown, D. C., 18 December, 1830, aged 85 years. Capt. Middleton Belt and Mary Ann (Dyer) his wife had issue:

i. Anna Maria Belt,[5] b. at Bristol England, 24 Nov., 1771; d. at Chilicothe, Ohio, April, 1808; mar. ——— McCormick.
ii. Middleton Belt, b. in Fairfax County, Va., 24 April, 1777; mar. 29 Dec., 1796, William Smith of Prince George's County, Md.
iii. Mary Ann Belt, b. in Fairfax Co., Va., 29 March, 1779.
iv. Clarissa Belt, b. in Montgomery Co., Md., 10 Nov., 1781.
v. Middleton Belt (son), b. in Georgetown, D. C., 13 Sept., 1785.
vi. William Dyer Belt, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 26 Feb'y, 1788.
vii. James Hanrick Belt, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 31 January, 1792.

## NOTES.

Lloyd Family. Mrs. Edward Shippen kindly sends the following interesting details, in reference to the article on the Lloyd family, which appeared in the *Magazine,* VII, 420-430. On the authority of his grandson, the late Mr. H. L. D. Ward of the British Museum, Richard Bennett Lloyd (cf. p. 429) was Captain in the Coldstream Guards, and married Joanna, daughter of Sir John Leigh, of North Court, Isle of Wight, and Amelie, his wife. In 1784, Capt. Lloyd and his wife visited America, and in the same year their daughter Amelie was born at Annapolis. The family returned to England in 1787 and, in 1817, the daughter married Rev. John Gifford Ward, Rector of Chelmsford, Essex, later (1825-1845) of St. James', Westminster, and Dean of Lincoln, 1845-1860.

Mrs. Shippen also calls attention to a possible misprint on p. 421. The will of the first Edward Lloyd was dated, in her copy, 11 March, not 11 May. She further points out that,

according to their epitaphs in the old graveyard at Wye House, Elizabeth and Mary Lloyd, daughters of Col. Philemon, were twins, born in November, 1678. Elizabeth died 18 May, 1694, and Mary died 20 September, 1690.

Dabridgecourt. A note on the Dabridgecourt pedigree, published in the *Topographer and Genealogist,* i, 197-207, cites (p. 206) the will of Mary Dabridgecourt of Putney, dated 1683, and proved 1684. She mentions her nephew Zanchet Dabridgecourt, whom she names as her executor. Barbara Wells and Bridget Persall, daughters of her late brother, Sir Thomas Dabridgecourt. John Dabridgecourt (their brother) then living in Maryland, and under 16 years of age. Her niece Elisabeth Dabridgecourt. Her cousin Elisabeth, relict of Dr. Shirley. Mrs. Salmon, relict of her cousin Salmon, and her cousin Payne Fisher. She requests the minister of Putney to preach a sermon from the text, "The virgins follow the Lamb"; and desires this "posy" to be put on mourning rings for her nieces.

Testatrix was buried at Putney, 21 May, 1684.

Utye–Collett. A note in the *Magazine* (i, 191) refers to a power of attorney given, 30 Nov. 1660, by Nathaniel Utye, of Baltimore County, to his "loving unkle" Mr. Richard Collett, and inquires in what way Richard Collett could be the uncle of Nathaniel Utye. The solution of the puzzle is furnished by a correspondent in England. Susan Collett, sister of Richard, married Rev. Joshua Mapletoft, of Lincolnshire, and had a son, Rev. John Mapletoft, and a daughter, Mary, born in August 1629. Mary Mapletoft was twice married and doubtless came to Virginia with her first husband, Lawrence Ward, who was living in Nansamond County, Va., in 1655 (Md. Archives, x, 414) and died not long afterward. Her second husband, to whom she was married before 1660, was Nathaniel Utye of Spesutia Island, Baltimore County, Md. 6 Nov. 1662, Mary Utye, relict and devisee of Lawrence Ward deceased, resigned certain patents to the Proprietary (Prov. Court, Lib. B. B., fol. 131). Her tragic death is recorded in the books of the Provincial Court (Lib. F. F., fol. 78) which state that Mrs. Mary Utye, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Utye of Spesutia, Baltimore County, was stabbed with a knife, 30 Sept. 1665, by negro Jacob, a slave belonging

to her and her husband, and died of the wound 4 October following. As she was the niece of Richard Collett, it becomes evident how her husband, Nathaniel Utye, addresses him as "uncle."

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

*Meeting of March 10th,* 1913.—The regular meeting for the month of March was held at the home of the Society tonight at 8.30 p. m.

President Warfield, upon taking the chair, made the following statement to the Society:

"Before proceeding with the regular order of business, I desire to thank the members of the Maryland Historical Society for the great honor they have conferred by electing me President of this ancient and famous organization. To be selected to occupy officially a chair heretofore filled by such cultured and eminent men as General John Spear Smith, Mr. Brantz Mayer, Honorable John H. B. Latrobe, Dr. John G. Morris, Honorable S. Teackle Wallis, Judge Albert Ritchie and my esteemed friend Mr. Mendes Cohen, who has served this Society so acceptably and with such distinguished ability for thirty-one years, twenty-one as Corresponding Secretary and nine years as President, is truly a great distinction, second to no honor that has been bestowed upon me.

"I must confess that I am abashed and filled with misgivings when I contemplate the high standard of service which has been set by my predecessors, and I fully realize how poorly equipped I am to undertake the duties of this exacting position. While I cannot hope to measure up to the standard set, I will do my best and strive to merit your approval.

"My zeal in the patriotic work of this Society is born of thirty-four years of active interest as a member. I can very

properly be classed with the oldest members, as there are only thirteen who antedate me in membership. I was elected in 1879, and I remember the feeling of pride I experienced when I received a notice from Dr. E. A. Dalrymple, Corresponding Secretary, of my election. My certificate of membership is one of my most cherished mementos.

"I shall not tonight refer to the many interesting incidents associated with the history of this Society, or dwell upon the work it has done in collecting, publishing and preserving early records and information pertaining to the history of Maryland. I think it well, however, at this time, to recall the names of the patriotic and cultured citizens who organized this Society.

"On January 24th, 1844, General John Spear Smith, Robert Gilmor, Sr., Charles F. Mayer, Bernard U. Campbell, John L. Carey, William A. Talbott, Fielding Lucas, Jr., John J. Donaldson, Robert Carey Long, Sebastian F. Streeter, John H. B. Latrobe, Dr. James Hall, J. Morrison Harris, John P. Kennedy, George Wm. Brown, Dr. Joshua I. Cohen, Dr. Stephen Collins, Frederick Wm. Brune, Jr., Captain Robert Leslie and Brantz Mayer, met and completed the organization of the Society, adopting its by-laws, which had been prepared by Mr. Mayer in consultation with Honorable John P. Kennedy. The first officers, elected on February 1st, 1844, were General John Spear Smith, President; John V. L. McMahon—the Historian of Maryland—Vice-President; Brantz Mayer, Corresponding Secretary; Sebastian F. Streeter, Recording Secretary; and Stephen Collins, Librarian. Literary taste in Baltimore was given an immediate stimulus by the establishment of this Society. The first record of membership, published in 1844, shows there was hardly a gentleman in professional or mercantile life, noted for cultivation, who did not become an active member.

"In 1845 the movement was inaugurated for the building of a home for the Society, and a plan founded on public subscriptions as a free gift was adopted. An appeal signed by leading citizens was issued and it at once engaged public attention and

aroused interest. Twenty wealthy men subscribed $500 each and another gave $1000. With this substantial beginning of $11,000, the Committee on Subscriptions, notwithstanding the fact that there were the usual number of doubting Thomases, who publicly ridiculed the idea that a community like Baltimore would devote $40,000 or $50,000 to a project which promised no pecuniary return, was not discouraged by such doubts and derision, but went resolutely ahead, purchased the lot and erected this splendid building. It was furnished and fully equipped at a cost of $45,000. When it was dedicated October 23rd, 1848, the members proudly boasted that there was not a cent of indebtedness. What a monument to the culture and public spirit of the 218 citizens of Baltimore who so generously donated this money in sums ranging from $25 up to $1000! Its location was then in the very heart of the social centre of Baltimore, where resided the leading citizens of education and refinement, men of letters and learning in professional and mercantile life. It was at that time an ideal location for the home of such a Society, which stands for the best traditions of the State.

"Time has wrought great changes in the physical and social environment of this home, and has made it undesirable and inconvenient. This has become so generally recognized that it is now necessary for us to consider the question of a new home to be located in a more congenial and accessible section of the city. It is a sacred trust devolving upon us, to care for these valuable historic records, relics and works of art, contained in this building, which are in serious danger of being destroyed by fire. We should at once adopt some plan to secure a building with fireproof protection. I think the plan adopted in 1844 would be a good one, *i. e.,* the selection of a committee composed of prominent members of this Society to take charge of a movement to raise the money, secure a site and erect the necessary buildings and vaults, also with power to sell this building.

"As Mr. Brantz Mayer so well said in 1867: 'The history

of Maryland is a thing to be proud of. Our Society has done much, as I have shown, in the two decades of its existence. Its possessions are large; its edifice belongs to it in perpetuity; its purposes are generous and intellectual; its members distinguished for their character and culture. We can hardly overestimate the worth of local institutions, which, in late years, have done so much in rescuing our perishable records. They show us what we may be by disclosing what we have been; they brighten the dim memories of the statesmen and soldiers who strove to found a true republic; they cherish a love of country without which patriotism degenerates into politics; and while each of them strengthens and polishes its separate link, unitedly they guard the endless chain of national union. It is an honor to belong to a society of such purposes and responsibilities. Let its existence and objects be fully displayed, and men will seek the distinction of membership, instead of requiring solicitation if not importunity.'

"Let us tonight, ladies and gentlemen, dedicate ourselves to the patriotic work of preserving the precious historical data contained in this building and gathered by this Society. Let us, if needs be, make personal sacrifices that we may have a home adequate for their protection, second to none in the country, because the history and record of Maryland for high citizenship and patriotism are second to no State in the Union."

Upon the conclusion of President Warfield's remarks, the Recording Secretary was directed to record them in full in the minutes of the Society.

A communication was read from Mr. George Forbes suggesting that the Society protest against the contemplated erection of any building whatever within St. Ann's Churchyard, Annapolis, Maryland. After some discussion a motion expressing disapproval of the proposed plan was lost. Some of those who voted in the negative, explained their views by stating that it was thought unwise for the Society to attempt to express any opinion in the matter.

The following were nominated for active membership:

| | |
|---|---|
| Emmett B. Faison. | W. Bladen Lowndes. |
| Mary Mead Dean. | Carville D. Benson. |
| Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett. | Harry E. Karr. |
| George Ross Veasey. | John Hubner. |
| Mrs. George L. Radcliffe. | Louis F. Young. |
| George Warfield. | John S. Armstrong. |

Hon. Frank O. Smith, M. C.

The following were elected to active membership:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. James D. Iglehart. | Paul Gibson Burton. |
| Daniel Willard. | Douglas Gordon Carroll. |
| Henry Francis Sturdy. | William Buckner McGroarty. |

Oliver H. Bruce, Jr.

The following amendment to Section 3, Article 3 of the Constitution which had been proposed by Mr. Lytle at the regular meeting held last month was unanimously adopted. The amendment read as follows:

> "That Section 3 of Article 3 of the Constitution of this Society be amended by inserting the words: "and the Ex-Presidents," after the words, "The seven elected officers," in the first line of said section, so that the said article will read as follows:
>
> "3. The seven elected officers and the Ex-Presidents, together with one of the Trustees of the Athenæum, and one from each of the seven committees enumerated in Section 2 of this Article, shall together form the Council or Governing Board of the Society."

The following resolution proposed by Mr. Duvall was adopted:

[The amended resolution will be found in the April "Proceedings," p. 211.]

Dr. John M. Vincent, Professor of European History, Johns Hopkins University, then read extracts from an account written by John Ulrich Buechler, of his trip across the Atlantic in 1816, and his landing as an immigrant at the Port of Baltimore, and of his various experiences in Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania and in other sections of the country. After Mr. Buechler's return to Switzerland, he wrote a book describing his trip. A copy of this book was found by Dr. Vincent in a book store in Switzerland. Mr. Buechler seems to have been a man much above the average in ability and education of the immigrants of those days, and his account of what he had seen indicated that he had an unusually observant mind. Dr. Vincent supplemented the text of the book by a number of remarks based upon information gathered from historical sources dealing with the same period.

When Dr. Vincent concluded, the Society expressed its appreciation of the pleasure afforded it, giving him a vote of thanks.

*Meeting of April* 14, 1913.—The regular monthly meeting for the month of April was held at the home of the Society to-night at 8.30 p. m., with President Warfield in the chair.

Minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

The following were nominated for active membership:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Walter B. Swindell. | Mrs. Geo. W. Ijams. |
| Geo. Upshur Pope. | George A. Solter. |
| Miss Mary E. Foy. | Thomas C. Corner. |

The following were elected to active membership:

| | |
|---|---|
| Emmett B. Faison. | W. Bladen Lowndes. |
| Mary Mead Dean. | Carville D. Benson. |
| Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett. | Harry E. Karr. |
| George Ross Veazey. | John Hubner. |
| Mrs. George L. Radcliffe. | Louis F. Young. |
| George Warfield. | John S. Armstrong. |

Hon. Frank O. Smith, M. C.

The following report of the Committee on Publications was then submitted.

"The Committee on Publications reports that the editor of the Archives, before proceeding to print the 33d volume containing the Assembly Proceedings, 1717-1720, had thought it advisable to compare the manuscript which had been prepared from the contemporary copies of the Proceedings contained among the Archives belonging to the State, with the duplicate originals in the Society's collection of Calvert Papers, which were made for the information of the Lord Proprietary.

"The comparison disclosed so many errors and omissions in the copy which had been used, that it was determined to revise and correct the manuscript throughout. This has involved considerable delay, but the work is now in a forward condition, and part of it set in type.

"The publication of the volume will, however, in consequence of this revision, be unavoidably delayed until somewhat later in the year than usual."

Under the head of necrology, the following losses in the membership of the Society were announced:

John Philemon Smith, Sharpsburg, Md., died sometime during the year 1912.
Rev. Robert A. Eden died in England, April 30, 1912.
Henry Clay Wagner died April 4, 1913.
William Clapham Pennington died April 12, 1913.

On the announcement of the death of Mr. William Clapham Pennington, a member of the Society since 1885, Mr. Cohen remarked, that whilst the Society has not of late felt the influence of Mr. Pennington's activity in its behalf, yet he always maintained a strong interest in its work. His name will be found among the 75 contributors to the special sustaining fund, for which appeal was made in May last.

Mr. Cohen spoke of his acquaintance with Mr. Pennington,

going back to boyhood days. Mr. Pennington was, he said, the last of a group of boys of which he was easily the leader.

Mr. Trippe referred to his life-long friendship with Mr. Pennington. He referred to his cheerful disposition, his unusual ability, and his value to the Society and to the community at large.

Mr. Cohen also spoke of the long service of Mr. Wagner in the Maryland Historical Society. "During the many years," Mr. Cohen said, "Mr. Wagner was a member and was long connected with the Library Committee, and was always active in promoting the interests of the Society in every possible way."

Resolutions were then offered and passed voicing the profound regret which the deaths of Mr. Wagner and Mr. Pennington had aroused, and expressing appreciation of their services as members of the Society during many years.

Mr. Richard M. Duvall presented the following amended resolutions:

The Maryland Historical Society having been reminded on several occasions by its former President, Mr. Mendes Cohen, and more recently by its present incumbent, the Hon. Edwin Warfield, of the urgent need of a more convenient site whereon to erect a modern fire-proof building in which to place and preserve the invaluable Archives, records, paintings, library and historic mementoes of the present, and of the ancient past, belonging to the Society or of which it has been made the custodian; and having likewise had brought to its attention the necessity for an endowment fund, to enable the Society to prosecute the great work for which it was founded sixty-nine years ago.

Therefore be it *Resolved,* that it is the sense of this Society that the time has come when the present location and building now occupied by it, are no longer convenient, adequate and desirable for its purposes, and that its welfare and best interests demand its removal to another and more desirable site.

*Resolved* further, that the President appoint a Committee—

consisting of himself, the former President, the Vice-Presidents, the Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary, the Trustees of the Athenæum, the Standing Committees, and of such other members of the Society as he may think proper, so that such Committee shall number not less than one hundred in all, whereof twenty-five shall be a quorum—to devise ways and means, and adopt such plans as in their judgment may be best adapted to increase the endowment fund of this Society to such an amount as will enable it to prosecute its work more efficiently; and, in addition to secure such further sums as may be needed in the judgment of the committee to purchase or acquire an eligibly and conveniently located site within the City of Baltimore, and to improve the same by either remodeling such building or buildings as may be thereon, or by erecting thereupon such modern fire-proof or other buildings as they may deem best to adequately meet the needs of this Society.

*Resolved* further, that said Committee, so appointed, is hereby authorized and directed to proceed as soon as in its judgment it may be proper and expedient, to purchase or otherwise acquire such a site, and for such sum or price as said Committee may deem proper, and to erect thereon such improvements or buildings (fire-proof or otherwise) as it may think proper, and best adapted to the needs of this Society.

*Resolved* further, that the said Committee and the Trustees of the Athenæum are hereby authorized and directed to sell and convey the lot of ground and the building now occupied and used by this Society at St. Paul and Saratoga Streets, whenever they may deem it expedient, at such price and upon such terms as they may see fit to accept.

*And Resolved* further that said Committee so appointed shall have full power and authority to appoint such sub-committees and agents as it may deem necessary to accomplish the object of these resolutions, and to do and perform all other acts and things necessary in the premises.

Mr. Spencer emphasized the desirability, in his opinion, of

the Society creating a status of life membership, and in pursuance with his ideas on the subject, offered the following as amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws.

That Section I of Article 2, of the Constitution of this Society be amended, by inserting the word "life," after the words "consist of" in the first line of said Section, so that the said Article will read, as follows:

> "The Society shall consist of life, active, associate, corresponding and honorary members."

That a new Section, to be known as Section I[a], be added to said Article 2, as follows:

> "A life member shall be one who, by the contribution of one hundred dollars to the Endowment Fund, shall be entitled to all the privileges of an active member, and be thenceforth exempt from the payment of annual dues."

That Section I of Article 5, of the Constitution of this Society be amended, by inserting the word "life," after the words "candidates for," in the second line of said Section, so that the said Article will read, as follows:

> "At any stated meeting of the Society a ballot may be held for those candidates for life, active, associate or corresponding membership, whose names have been entered in the nomination book by an active member of the Society or by his written authority, and have been, by the Recording Secretary, announced at a previous meeting."

### Amendment to the By-Laws.

That a new paragraph be added to Article II of the By-Laws of this Society, as follows:

> "It shall be the duty of the Committee on Membership

to get all persons, whom they may think desirable, to become life or active members of the Society."

A general discussion followed in regard to the plans for securing an endowment fund and the building of a new home for the Society.

President Warfield urged the formation of a large committee, somewhat similar to the ones other Historical Societies had created when engaged in similar efforts. He added that these names, and the list of subscribers for such a fund, would long be cherished in Baltimore City as a roll of honor.

The inquiry was made as to whether all on this Committee would have the authority to sell the present building, as authorized by Mr. Duvall's resolution. Mr. Duvall expressed the opinion that the Committee would have full authority, or at any rate the matter could be taken up and considered carefully when the question should come up for determination.

The address of the evening was then offered by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, entitled, "Reminiscences of Dr. Jacob Hall." Dr. Pleasants touched upon some of the phases of the work of Dr. Hall, emphasizing especially his work as President of Asbury or Cokesbury College, the first Methodist College in the United States. Dr. Pleasants suggested that the selection of Dr. Hall as President of a Methodist College was an unusual tribute to his reputation, because of the fact that he had been and remained throughout his life, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

*Meeting of May 12th*, 1913.—The regular meeting for the month of May was held at the home of the Society tonight at 8.30 p. m.

The following were nominated for active membership:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. M. Vickery. | Murray Lloyd Goldsborough. |
| James S. Woodside. | B. Howell Griswold, Jr. |

The following were elected to active membership:

Mrs. Walter B. Swindell. Mrs. George W. Ijams.
George Upshur Pope. George A. Solter.
Thomas C. Corner.

Miss Mary E. Foy was elected to associate membership.

Under necrology the death of the following members was reported: Mrs. William Skipwith Hull, May 5, 1913; Mr. John E. Toole, April 14, 1913.

The proposed amendments creating status of life membership which had been offered by Mr. Richard H. Spencer at the last meeting were read by the Corresponding Secretary. The President therefore announced that the proposed amendments had been duly considered by the Council and that they were now properly before the Society for action. Mr. Harris suggested, that in view of Mr. Spencer's statement that he was ready to offer amendments making further changes in the provisions as to membership, the action on the amendments now under consideration be postponed so that the changes suggested in regard to membership in the Society be considered together. Mr. Spencer concurred in this view, whereupon Mr. Harris made a formal motion to that effect, seconded by Mr. Clayton C. Hall, which was passed. In compliance with the provision in the motion calling for reference of the matter to a committee of seven, who should report their recommendations, President Warfield appointed the following as the members of that Committee: Mr. Richard H. Spencer, Col. Andrew C. Trippe, Col. Clinton L. Riggs, Messrs. Mendes Cohen, W. Hall Harris, Clayton C. Hall, and Major Wm. M. Pegram.

The amendment to Article (2) of the By-Laws proposed by Mr. Spencer at the last meeting was returned by the Council with suggested changes so as to read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Committee on Membership to increase the membership of the Society."

Upon motion made and carried the proposed change in the By-Laws was adopted.

President Warfield then explained at length the plans for issuing a statement to the Citizens of Maryland, signed by certain members of the Society, urging consideration of the movement to secure a new home and endowment for the Society. The proposed statement was then read and discussed. President Warfield announced that it would be issued as soon as desired signatures were obtained.

Dr. George C. Keidel then gave a very interesting paper on "The Colonial History of Catonsville." A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Keidel by the Society, after which the Society adjourned.

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# CONTENTS.


PAGE

JACOB HALL, SURGEON AND EDUCATOR, 1747-1812. J. HALL PLEASANTS, M. D., - - - - - - - - - - - - 217

LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER. (*Continued from p.* 186), - 235

LAND NOTES, 1634-1655. (*Continued from p.* 192), - - - - - 257

VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS. (*Continued from p.* 168), - - - - - - - - - - - - - 270

PLAN OF FORT MCHENRY, - - - - - - - - - - - 286

HALL FAMILY OF CALVERT COUNTY. *Christopher Johnston,* - - 291

BLADEN FAMILY. *Christopher Johnston,* - - - - - - - 302

NOTES, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 304



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MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. VIII. SEPTEMBER, 1913. No. 3.

# JACOB HALL, SURGEON AND EDUCATOR, 1747-1812.

J. HALL PLEASANTS, M. D.

Read before the Maryland Historical Society, April 14, 1913.

Jacob Hall was the eldest son and apparently the fourth child of Jacob and Mary (Parry) Hall. He was born at his father's plantation, Tacony, Philadelphia County, on the Delaware River, November 21, 1747, and was baptized at Trinity Church, Oxford, December 15th of the same year. The family was of English descent. Jacob Hall's great-grandfather, Jacob Hall, who was probably originally a Quaker, emigrated from Macclesfield, Chester, to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1684/5, and a few years later moved to Philadelphia County, where he became a justice. There is some reason to believe that he was a follower of Keith and joined the established church, of which his children are known to have been members at the time of Keith's defection from Quakerism. His second son, Joseph Hall, married Rebecca Rutter, daughter of Thomas Rutter. One of the younger sons of this couple, Jacob Hall, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Mary Parry, daughter of John and Hannah (Armitage) Parry of Haverford, Pennsylvania, and for several years was county judge or justice of Philadelphia County.

We know nothing of the childhood of Dr. Jacob Hall, the subject of this sketch. His career as a scholar shows that he must have attended good schools and it is even possible that he may have received some of his education under his uncle the Rev. Samuel Finley, afterwards President of Princeton, who married his father's sister Sarah Hall and at one time conducted a school at Nottingham, Cecil County, Maryland. Dr. Benjamin Rush, the "signer," also a nephew of Mrs. Finley, is known to have attended this school and the great intimacy which always existed between Dr. Rush and Dr. Hall is very suggestive of a school friendship. Jacob Hall's mother died when he was fourteen years old. It is stated in an old family memorandum that his father, after he had lost his property through securityships for a brother, "was solicitous of giving his sons classical educations as he was by misfortune deprived of an expectation of leaving them patrimonies which might afford even a competence."

Jacob Hall entered college in 1767 and in 1770 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania, the same institution which just twenty years later was also to confer upon him the higher degree of Master of Arts. The records of the University of Pennsylvania show that he was also a tutor there in the year 1770 and 1771. There is good reason to believe that after his graduation in 1770, and before he went to Edinburgh the following year, Jacob Hall studied medicine under his cousin Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was the most prominent American physician of his day. His numerous letters to Dr. Rush would seem to indicate this. Whether he served as assistant in the latter's office, as was the usual custom of the time, or whether he merely attended Rush's lectures at the University of Pennsylvania has not been determined. He does not appear to have taken a degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, but the medical school records of that period are so defective that we have no means of certainly judging whether he attended lectures or not. He probably went directly from here to the University of Edinburgh for

in the autumn of 1771 we find him at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh under the celebrated Dr. Cullen. Edinburgh was then the great medical center of Europe and Cullen was the most brilliant star in its medical firmament. A number of American students, including Benjamin Rush, went to Edinburgh to study medicine. Unfortunately we know very little of Jacob Hall's career at Edinburgh. In the Surgeon General's Library at Washington there are four volumes of manuscript notes entitled "Clinical Cases and Reports taken at the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh from Dr. Cullen." The dates covered by these notes range from November 28, 1771, to February 10, 1774. These volumes do not bear their author's name on the title page, but on the fly leaf the name of "Rich$^{d}$. W. Hall" is found and they are catalogued in the library under this name. "Rich$^{d}$. W. Hall" was Richard Wilmot Hall, the eldest son of Dr. Jacob Hall, who was born in 1785, and afterwards held for many years the chair of obstetrics at the University of Maryland. These "Clinical Cases and Reports" are in the handwriting of Dr. Jacob Hall, and, to quote a note on the fly leaf by the librarian, are "beautifully written in manuscript." The bindings are of the late eighteenth century style and in half calf. From the medical standpoint the reports of the cases are remarkable for their clearness and accuracy in the description of symptoms, physical signs and treatment. That Dr. Hall was on terms of friendship with his celebrated teacher is indicated by a letter from Dr. Rush written several years later, congratulating Hall on the birth of his first son. In this letter Rush prophesies a medical career for the youngster and adds that "he shall go to Edin$^{r}$. where he shall pay his respects to the great father and Oracle of physic in his own name & in the name of his father." There is no record of Jacob Hall having taken his degree at the University of Edinburgh, although family tradition asserts that he did. The Registrar of the University of Edinburgh writes that the university records for this period are incomplete, so that there is no proof that this tradition is untrue. It seems quite pos-

sible, however, that the events leading up to the Revolution induced Dr. Hall to return home before receiving his degree. His Edinburgh notes indicate a residence there at least as late as February 10, 1774. Jacob Hall was a warm supporter of the colonies and doubtless returned to America at this time so that he would be in a position to take part in the crisis which he saw approaching.

On his return to the colonies the unsettled condition of affairs apparently prevented his settling down and establishing a practice. He turns up quite unexpectedly in Virginia as a tutor in the family of Thomas Nelson, who later became General of the Virginia line and afterwards Governor of the state. An interesting letter undated, but apparently written about September, 1775, from Yorktown, Va., to his sister Hannah Nice, wife of George Nice of Nicetown, near Philadelphia, shows the reasons which had forced him to accept this position: "I have been going to and fro in the Earth ever since I left home," he writes, "not seeking whom but what I might devour, that is endeavoring to get Bread w$^{ch}$ is as much as can fall to the Lot of any man in this Iron Age for Peace he cannot have. I am now living with Col$^{o}$. Tom Nelson, one of the Delegates of the Congress, a gentleman of the first Fortune and Interest in this Colony. He allows 10£ a piece for each of his 5 sons, with the liberty of taking in 4 or 5 more, gives me my Board and Accomodations, a Servant to wait on me, and makes a Compliment of their Board to the Boys in my Favor—I have the benefit of his Library which is a fine collection, make no doubt I shall live as Comfortably as these troublesome times will admit—" The rest of the letter is filled with family gossip and he concludes with the inquiry: "Have you had any late accounts of our hon$^{d}$ aged Father since he removed to the Mountains to spend the Remainder of his Days?" He apologizes for not having previously sent a letter by "Parson Hall —but as we live some distance apart he could not get it before he entered on his Journey." It seems probable that Jacob Hall secured this position as tutor in Nelson's family through

" Parson Hall," who is the Rev. Thomas Hall, the son of Jacob Hall's uncle John Hall of Philadelphia. The Rev. Thomas Hall was a most interesting character. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Pennsylvania in 1770. He appears to have taken orders in England and to have returned to America in 1774, just before the Revolution to take charge of a parish in Virginia thought to have been Lower Brandon. Before the close of the Revolution he left Virginia as the tutor to a young Virginian of position to travel abroad. He was accused of Tory sympathies, which he denied, but he never returned to America. Afterwards he became chaplain to the British colony at Leghorn and remained there until his death. His letters describing conditions in Italy during the Napoleonic wars are most interesting and are well worthy of publication. He was a well known art collector and dilettante. The Rev. Thomas Hall had a large acquaintance in Virginia and it seems more than probable that Dr. Jacob Hall became a tutor in Nelson's family through his cousin the parson.

How long Jacob Hall remained with the Nelsons we do not know. We next hear of him in active service in the Revolutionary army as surgeon. He served as surgeon's mate from June 16 to October 1, 1778, in Colonel Gamaliel Bradford's 14th Massachusetts Regiment, resigning to become surgeon of the 3rd New Hampshire Regiment, in which he served from October 1, 1778 to April 5, 1780, when he resigned and left the army. It seems probable that he served in the Revolution even prior to his enrollment June 16, 1778, in the Massachusetts Regiment. Dr. Cordell in the *Medical Annals of Maryland* states that he was present at the battles of Germantown and Monmouth and served with Sullivan against the Indians in 1779. In recognition of his Revolutionary services he was elected a member of the Cincinnati Society of Maryland July 6th, 1784, and his claim is now represented by his great- grandson Richard Wilmot Hall of New Orleans in the Maryland Society.

Immediately after resigning as surgeon in the Revolutionary Army, April 5, 1780, Dr. Jacob Hall moved to Harford County, Maryland, and began the practice of medicine near where Deer Creek enters the Susquehanna. We can only conjecture as to the reason why he selected this neighborhood. The Halls of Mt. Welcome, Cecil County, just across the river, were near connections by marriage, Dr. Elisha Hall of Mt. Welcome having married Ruth Hall, the sister of Jacob Hall's father. We have a rather amusing letter from Jacob Hall to Dr. Rush, dated April 25th, 1780, describing his experiences in his new field. He writes: "I meet with a kind reception and great hospitality but at first sight was almost discouraged with the bloom of Health that was painted on the Faces of the people." He made his headquarters at the house of Skipwith Coale "a Quaker with Whiggish principles," who had a farm on Deer Creek at its junction with the Susquehanna,—he to "feed my Horse and myself for 30£ a Year in the Old Way." He adds that if his medical credentials are called for "Dr. Rush's will be the only side Arms, for as Brown [1] mentions my having served in the Army I am advised except on particular occasions to conceal his certificate as a Weapon that might militate against me." This was of course in deference to the sentiments of a community made up largely of prosperous but war-hating Quakers, at whom he cannot avoid another gentle dig—"All the Families I have seen so far, are either Quakers or Quakeretts, very wealthy, & of course miserably afraid of Death; so that they do not act like Country people in general, introduce the Doctor at one door while Death meets him at y^e^ other."

Jacob Hall at once identified himself with neighborhood affairs. He was elected a vestryman of St. George's Episcopal Church, near Spesutia, September 3, 1781. Just how long he remained at Mr. Skipwith Coale's house we do not know,

[1] This was probably Dr. William Brown of Virginia, Surgeon and Director General of Hospitals of the Revolutionary Army.

but that he continued to live in the immediate neighborhood is shown by his correspondence as late as 1784.

Dr. Hall's marriage to Mary Wilmot took place May 20, 1784. She was the daughter of Richard Wilmot, a prosperous planter and the owner of "Christopher's Camp," a large plantation about six miles southeast of Belair, between Fountain Green and Creswell. Richard Wilmot was of the well known Baltimore County family of that name. His wife was Mary Gittings, the daughter of Thomas Gittings, the founder of the Baltimore County family of Gittings. In a letter to his brother Parry Hall of Philadelphia, dated June 4, 1784, announcing his marriage, Dr. Hall described his wedding and his great regret that none of his family were able to be present. After his marriage he probably moved, as letters dated the following year are written from "Woodstock," which was doubtless the name of his home or plantation, as it has not been possible to identify this with any settlement in Harford County where it certainly was, as letters of this time were addressed to him simply at "Harford." His oldest son, Richard Wilmot Hall, was born at "Woodstock," October 20, 1785, and the letters announcing this event to his brother Parry and to Dr. Benjamin Rush, together with the latter's reply congratulating him, are worth reading.

From the time of his settlement in Harford County, five years before, Dr. Hall seems to have been in active practice and many letters on professional subjects to Dr. Rush are in existence. About this time Dr. Hall sends his first medical apprentice, Thomas Rogers, into the world and consigns him to Dr. Rush with the request that he give the finishing touches to his medical education. We know less of Dr. Hall's life for the next two or three years as no correspondence has been found covering this period. Some time before the autumn of 1788 he appears to have moved to Abingdon on the Bush River, for he was practising medicine there when he was elected President of Cokesbury College in that year.

Through the influence of numerous evangelistic missionaries,

Maryland had become the center of Methodism in America. It was the earnest desire of Bishop Coke, the celebrated Methodist divine that a Methodist institution of higher learning be founded in America, and Abingdon, Maryland, was finally selected as the site. A review of the events leading up to the foundation of Cokesbury College, the first Methodist College in the world, the life of which extended from 1784-1796 need not be entered into here. Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, in his *History of Education in Maryland,* has given a graphic picture of the trials and struggles of this institution to which the reader is referred for more detailed information. The name Cokesbury was compounded from the names of Bishop Coke and Asbury to whom the establishment of the college was due. Maryland was the center of Methodism in America at that time. The beautiful situation of Abingdon and its location on the direct stage line between Baltimore and Philadelphia were factors in determining its selection. Bishop Asbury laid the corner stone of the college June 5, 1785. The building which was of brick cost about $40,000, which at that time was considered a large sum to have been raised by popular subscription, and it is described as being in "dimensions and style of architecture fully equal if not superior to anything of the kind in the country." In 1786 a faculty was selected and the Rev. Mr. Heath, the master of a school in Kidderminster, England, was brought over as President. He was inaugurated December 8, 1787, by Bishop Asbury. The curriculum of the College shows that the classical aspects of education were emphasized and that the discipline was rigid and severe. President Heath was connected with the college for less than a year. Dissatisfaction with his qualifications as a classical scholar led to his resignation. The other members of the faculty resigned and a reorganization of the College took place.

Dr. Jacob Hall was asked to become President and accepted, and an entirely new faculty of five members was selected. Although the line between the Methodist Church and the Episcopal Church was not as sharply drawn then as at the present

time, the selection of an active Episcopalian as the head of a Methodist College must be regarded as a decided compliment to Dr. Hall's personal and scholastic qualifications.

In managing the affairs of Cokesbury, Dr. Hall had a difficult rôle. The college was supported very largely by voluntary subscription, the tuition and board having been fixed at the low figure of $78.66 a year, while many of the students were admitted free. Almost from the first the College was sadly in need of funds, which necessitated constant appeals on the part of Coke and Asbury for money. At first these appeals were fairly successful, but as time went on subscriptions came in more and more slowly. The general management of the affairs of the College was in the hands of a board of trustees, made up of clergymen and laymen, while later the details of the business administration was entrusted to a committee of "five respectable friends, entitled a committee of safety, who were to meet at the College once in very fortnight." The financial straits of the College at this time seems to have taken up much of Asbury's time. Subscriptions came in slowly, and in October, 1793, the College was £1,200 in debt. For reasons to be mentioned later, Dr. Hall, after having served six years as President resigned October 17, 1794. The trustees then decided to apply for a charter and this was granted by the legislature December 26, 1794. Thus, after an existence of over seven years, was formally incorporated Cokesbury College, the first Methodist college in the world. Its management was to be in the hands of fifteen trustees and governors. The president was not to be restricted to any religious denomination. The charter in many respects was similar to that of Washington College and made provision as to the general educational scope of the work to be carried on, for the granting of degrees and similar matters. During the year following the resignation of Dr. Hall and the granting of the charter the financial troubles of the College became so serious that it was found necessary to abandon the college department and Cokesbury became practically an English free school. Finally, after an existence of about eight

years came the end. The College was totally destroyed by fire December 4, 1795. This fire was probably of incendiary origin as a previous attempt had been made to burn the building seven years before. A reward of a thousand pounds was offered by the Governor for the discovery of the culprit but accomplished nothing. The old college bell, which had been cast in England was found among the ruins and placed by the villagers in the church at Abingdon. When the Woman's College, now Goucher College, was founded several years ago, the old bell was removed there. It hangs in the college hall and desecrated by an electrical attachment now calls the students to their recitations. This is briefly the history of Cokesbury College. The College was never rebuilt. The following year Bishop Coke and others who had been interested in Cokesbury established in Baltimore the Baltimore Academy, which was opened May 2, 1796, and in one sense may possibly be considered the successor of Cokesbury.

Jacob Hall's connection with Cokesbury and his career there as its President cannot be fully described for lack of very definite data in regard to this period of his life. His selection as President was made when Bishop Asbury was visiting the College, September 15, 16, and 17, 1788. The Rev. William Hamilton writing in the *Methodist Review* for 1859, declares that Dr. Hall was chosen on account of his good reputation and general scholarship and especially for his knowledge in Greek and Latin, and also because he was a native of the state (which is not true). He adds that he was favorably known and that his selection caused an increase in the number of students. As stated before, the selection of an active Episcopalian as the head of the first Methodist College can only be taken as a signal compliment to Dr. Hall's qualifications as a scholar and a man. It is interesting to note that he never wavered in his loyalty to the Episcopal Church during his presidency of Cokesbury. He remained an active member of St. George's Episcopal Church near Abingdon where he was vestryman, and in 1791 was a delegate to the Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Maryland. Bishop Coke had the highest

opinion of Dr. Hall. Referring to his visit to Cokesbury May 8, 1789, he writes in his Journal—"During my stay at the College, I had several long conversations with Dr. Hall, our president, and am satisfied beyond a doubt, that he is both the Scholar, the Philosopher, and the Gentleman; he truly fears God, and pays a most exact and delicate attention to all the rules of the institution. Our classic tutor is very promising; he is not yet the polished scholar like the President."

Again at the time of a visit made November 16, 17 and 18, 1792, he writes, "Dr. Hall, our President, and three tutors do honor to the Institution. We have now upwards of seventy students." Doubtless with the desire to render himself still better qualified for the responsible position which he now occupied, Dr. Hall again became a college student and in 1790 his alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania, conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts, just twenty years after it had given him his Bachelor's degree. This second degree was conferred for work actually done and was not merely an honorary degree. How he managed to take the time from his duties at Cokesbury to secure his Master's degree we are not told, but this may have been done between the sessions at Cokesbury. Although the financial affairs of the College seemed from the first to have been in the hands of the trustees, they gave Dr. Hall no little concern. Writing to Benjamin Rush, May 12, 1794, he deplores the unsatisfactory condition of affairs at Cokesbury. Referring to his failure to visit his family in Philadelphia, he writes, "but the critical state of our College, I am persuaded, will be sufficient apology for my *seeming* neglect. The want of an ample and permanent fund, w$^{ch}$ at first was supplied by charitable donations,—the large arrearages long due by some of the employers—the want of men of Learning & influence to patronize the Institution—the restraint laid upon the Youth by our discipline, so repugnant to human nature and the customs of the world—these and other concurring circumstances have reduced our number from 80 to 40—exciting serious apprehensions for the fate of Cokesbury —unless Bishop Asbury will consent to have it incorporated

upon liberal principles, and 'cursed with public money,'—and then perhaps it might become an object of Legislative bounty."

It is not surprising that the rigid discipline of the school discouraged pupils and met with Dr. Hall's disapproval. The boys were obliged to get up at 5 o'clock winter and summer, for early rising we read in a prospectus, "is of admirable use either for preserving a good or improving a bad constitution." In prohibiting in all its forms anything which the world calls play, one rule reads, "let the rule be observed with the strictest nicety, for those who play when they are young will play when they are old." The long hours devoted to study and religious training, although perhaps not much more exacting than in other colleges of the period, seem harsh to modern ears. "I pray you do not adopt any of the modern innovations," writes Wesley at the time the school was founded, in regard to educational methods. We infer from the letters of Asbury and Coke that Dr. Hall lived up to the rigid discipline required of him, although we have seen from his letters that it did not meet with his approval. In the Rush MSS. is found Jacob Hall's resignation as President of Cokesbury College, dated October 17, 1794, addressed to the Rev. Francis Asbury, the bishops and the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in conference assembled at Baltimore.

"Rev$^{d}$. Gentlemen,

With regret I come forward to interrupt you w$^{th}$ the business of Cokesbury College—You are sensible, that in the infant state of the school, when deserted by my Predecessor, after the most pressing solicitations I flew to its relief and brought it into life, when almost strangled in Birth—that with unremitting vigilance, anxiety & care, I have since watched over it for good—and lived a poor, frugal, sober and laborious life of six years & upwards in its service—as a friend & votary of Learning & Religion, I have always admired its institution, and endeavored to promote its prosperity & Reputation, and have only to lament my want of abilities to have rendered it more im-

portant services. The expense & labor of acquiring a liberal education, the enhanced prices of y^e^ necessaries of Life, the value of my time, the duty I owe to my Family, and the respect I ought to pay to the station I have filled, forbid me to accept of £120—yet, I trust I shall retain a grateful sense of your attachment, and of the honor conferred by my appointment, to so arduous & interesting an employment—If my conduct for the time I have presided in this House, receives your approbation, I expect to obtain an *honorable* and *public Testimonial* of my employers—And, this I think essential, as the fall of Cokesbury has raised a rumor in the earth, and excited the curiosity of the public mind to investigate the causes of her Declension—The Credentials of the Bishop & Conference will supersede the necessity of giving to the world a narrative of facts in vindication of my Character—And, as I am now about to return to the private path of Life, I hereby relinquish my charge of Cokesbury College—praying Almighty God to take *it* & *you* into his holy care and Keeping!

Octob. 17th, 1794. J. Hall.

This is to certify whom it may concern, that we the employers of Doct^r^ Jacob Hall, late president of Cokesbury College, find no cause of complaint, either respecting his moral character as a christian, his abilities as a teacher, or his attentions to the students when present.[2]—And hereby declare our satisfaction for the services rendered to the College for six years past.

Signed in behalf of the Conference

Baltimore, Otob. 23d, 1794. Francis Asbury.

Attest—Nelson Reed
Joshua Wells
Lem^l^. Green
Rich^d^. Whatcoat

[2] To which I take the liberty of adding the following explanatory note. In his Contract with the College the Doc^r^ reserved the practice of Medicine ; w^ch^, though it obliged him sometimes to be absent, was extremely convenient and beneficial to students.

One does not have to read far between the lines to see that Dr. Hall had been criticised, apparently unjustly, for not devoting all his time to the affairs of the College and for continuing to practice medicine in the neighborhood. Bishop Asbury's statement or certificate, as just quoted, would seem to entirely justify his course. Writing to Rush, December 1, 1794, in regard to his recent resignation, he refers to his "having in a great measure lost an establishment in the practice of medicine by my engagement with the College," and a determination to "commence a course of private education at my house at Abingdon." We learn from Dr. Steiner's paper that after the burning of Cokesbury College, which took place just a year after his resignation as President, Dr. Hall continued to give lectures on philosophical subjects at Abingdon.

In the letter just referred to Dr. Hall outlined his scheme to start a private school at Abingdon. He was beginning the education of his own sons and, as he expressed it, wished to add a "dozen Lads of genius and agreeable manners" to this little nucleus. There is no question but that Dr. Hall continued to practice medicine at Abingdon for the next three or four years, although whether he carried out his plan to establish a school there along the lines indicated in his letter is not certainly known.

Dr. Hall's father-in-law, Richard Wilmot, died at his plantation, Christopher's Camp, May 27, 1797. Soon after this Jacob Hall moved from Abingdon to Christopher's Camp. Writing to Dr. Rush from here, April 23, 1798, he again announces his determination to open a school and after outlining his plans and the proposed curriculum, declares that he is now ready to receive the Rush boys as pupils. The school thus established seems to have been highly successful, for Dr. Hall in his subsequent correspondence with Rush is ever protesting against requests that are constantly being made that he admit pupils in excess of the limit which he had determined upon. The prospectus of the school is of interest as showing the kind of work which was expected of a school boy at this time. English,

French, Latin, Greek, arithmetic, geography, algebra, Euclid, trigonometry, surveying, navigation, conic sections and natural philosophy, are among the subjects mentioned. The annual tuition for board, education, lodging, washing, mending, medicine, firewood and candles was 60 pounds a year. Eight hours were to be devoted to study and four hours to recreation in the garden or on the farm; the day to begin and end with the Bible and prayers. Sunday, as was customary, was largely devoted to religious exercises. Exclusive of his three sons, the number of pupils was to be limited to twelve. The sons of a number of prominent men were educated at Christopher's Camp. Dr. Rush's sons, James and Richard Rush, and his nephews, the Montgomery boys, received their education here. There is an interesting correspondence preserved between Timothy Pickering and Jacob Hall in the Massachusetts Historical Society. Pickering, who had been Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General under Washington and who later served successively as Postmaster-General, Secretary of War, Secretary of State and Senator from Massachusetts, was dismissed by President Adams in 1800 as Secretary of State owing to political differences. His sons, William and George Pickering, were pupils of Dr. Hall in 1799 and 1800. Timothy Pickering's letter, dated May 20, 1800, withdrawing his sons on account of the reverses in his fortunes, cannot fail to incite sympathy for the deposed politician and is worth reading.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1800.

Dear Sir,

You will have seen that I am no longer a public officer. No special reason for my removal has been assigned; nor have I enquired for any. It will do me no harm, tho' it occasions a temporary embarassment. Having expended my salary as it became due, I have nothing on hand. This obliges me to withdraw my sons from your school. . . . .

I shall set off to-morrow morning for the country to find a residence for my family. I shall aim to fix them at Nazareth

(63 miles from this city) where there is a school. There I shall leave them, & proceed to the woods, where I have new lands (near to actual settlements) and commence an improvement. By the sale of some lots, I hope in the course of a year to procure a little *money,* and *labour* for improving my own.—This would be a dreary prospect to many; but to me it has no terrors. If I had done this eight years ago, when I came into office, I should now have a capital farm, some lots improving for my children, and others sold to settlers whose periodical payments would have made me comfortable. At present, all my land is unproductive—it is a source of expense by taxes. Nevertheless, I do not repent having been in office. In three different stations which I have held in the last eight years, I have acquired some knowledge, and much useful experience; and with a great deal of labour and vexation—*by evil report and good report*—I hope I have done some good. In every change of situation, thro' life, I have found it not more my duty than my disposition—*in whatever state I was, therewith to be content.*

I sincerely wish you success and satisfaction in your useful occupation; and affectionately bid you farewell.

Timothy Pickering.

Doctor Jacob Hall.

For several years Dr. Hall continued his school at Christopher's Camp. He seems to have finally given it up about the time that the education of his youngest son, Thomas Parry Hall, was completed. After this he appears to have devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession and the farming of his plantation. His letters indicate that he was a scientific farmer, in fact agriculture was one of the subjects taught at the school.

Jacob Hall had four children by his wife Mary Wilmot. His eldest son, Richard Wilmot Hall, previously referred to, who was born October 20, 1785, was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1806 and after practising in Harford County for a short time moved to Baltimore. He

served with distinction as surgeon in the war of 1812 and afterwards became professor of Obstetrics and Dean of the University of Maryland. He was the author and translator of numerous medical works. A second son, William Wilmot Hall, born January 30, 1787, also graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and served as surgeon in the war of 1812. Owing to bad health he was forced to give up medicine, and reading law became a member of the Baltimore bar. The youngest son, Thomas Parry Hall, born December 21, 1789, graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1815. He served as surgeon in the war of 1812, practised medicine in Baltimore for awhile and later reëntered the army. He died in 1825. One daughter, Mary Hall, born October 10, 1793, married John Pemberton Pleasants of Baltimore. Jacob Hall's two eldest sons and his only daughter have left numerous descendants.

Dr. Hall had one brother, Parry Hall, who was a publisher and printer in Philadelphia. He also had three sisters, the eldest Hannah, who became the wife of George Nice of Nicetown, near Philadelphia, Susanna, who married Enoch Holme of Holmesburg, and Margaret, who became a Mrs. Morgan.

Dr. Jacob Hall died May 7, 1812, in the 66th year of his age and was buried at "Christopher's Camp." He was survived by his widow, who soon after the death of her husband appears to have moved to Baltimore and to have lived with her eldest son during the remainder of her life.

Dr. Hall's career as a physician gives evidence of ability and shows the influence of his Edinburgh training. His career as surgeon in the Revolution has received the highest praise. He contributed occasionally to the medical literature of his day. A paper on "The effects of electricity on obstruction in the biliary duct" was published by him in the *Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia,* 1793. It is interesting to note that in this paper some of the clinical observations were based upon experiments on himself while suffering from an attack of gall stones. Dr. Rush and Dr. Hall exchanged

many letters on medical questions. Up to the time of his connection with Cokesbury College he had a large practice in Harford County. That this practice suffered considerably as a result of his entrance into the field of education, there can be no question, as we learn it directly from his own pen.

But measured by the influence which he exerted, Dr. Hall is to be remembered rather as an educator than as a physician. We have had testimony from various sources in regard to his attainments as a classical scholar. He handled English clearly and gracefully. The few lines in verse from his pen which have been preserved are rather above the average of a period when nearly every one dabbled in poetry. He also appears to have been especially interested in scientific subjects or natural philosophy as such studies were called at the time. His lectures on natural philosophy at Abingdon attracted a wider audience than the students at Cokesbury, as they were attended by many of the gentlemen of the county. At the period at which Dr. Hall taught, higher education in the United States received comparatively little attention. Even the best colleges of the day were scarcely as advanced as our modern high schools. There were comparatively few men who were sufficiently well educated to teach the higher branches. Reading between the lines it can be readily seen that Jacob Hall was more or less forced into educational paths against his will, because he possessed in a high degree the qualifications for this work at a time when there was a scarcity of scholars and when a demand for better work was just beginning to be felt. That he yielded to these demands to the detriment of his career as a physician is very evident, and that he lived to regret it we know. The failure of Cokesbury College to flourish cannot possibly be attributed to him. Its troubles were largely financial. It was apparently never intended that the institution should be on a paying basis as it was from the first understood that a large proportion of the students were to be poor boys enjoying free tuition. Its financial affairs were almost entirely in the hands of the bishops of the Methodist Church, who finally were un-

able to raise the funds necessary for its support. That Dr. Hall largely increased the number of students has already been shown, but this increase in numbers seems only to have added to the financial difficulties. His work at Cokesbury received high praise from sources where criticism was most likely to have been encountered. In reviewing Dr. Jacob Hall's career we should certainly award to him a very honorable and definite place among the eighteenth century pioneers of higher education in the United States.

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## LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 186.)

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To Revd Dr Smith
Provost of the College in Philadelphia.

Feb 14th, 1774.

My dear Dr Smith:

Mr Braithwaite happening to call on me in his way to your Place, I hastily seize, the occasion to tender you my most cordial thanks for your very obliging Civilities to me which I take much shame to myself for having this long delayed to offer. The extreme mortification I have endured from an Act of our Legislature must plead my Excuse. If you have or truly heard the Particulars of this Act I think you will when I tell you many of our Brethren here a pleased with it. Our friend Montgomery who is a sensible and well disposed young man but unused to the bye aims and schemes of Politicians is amongst those who have been persuaded to think well of it. I will not teize you with a tedious detail of an Affair which is but as it were collaterally interesting to you. Suffice it to say, that in giving us a Modus, in Lieu of a Payment in Land our Church has a Prospect of

suffering all the Evils which a similar Regulation entails on that of your Native Country. In many of our Parishes it is inadequate to a decent Support even now and in a few years by the natural decrease in the Value of Money, and the certain encreasing Expensiveness of Living it will necessarily become still more so. Added to this that by thus being subjected to new-modellings and Reformation it ceases to be an Establishment which, to me, seems to imply something fixed and permanent. I speak not of the Violence done to public Faith by such an Act. Relying on the Sacredness of that we come hither, at no little Cost, to see ourselves despoiled of all it promised us. In short in every View of the Matter, it strikes me as a Scheme equally impolitic and unjust. Writing to me to induce me to acquiesce under it, Mr mery spoke of a Promise which some of the leading Men in our ouse, had made to have it altered in the approaching Session. As ca to one of these Men, and likely, I should imagine, to pay no regard to your Judgment on such a Question, may I be permitted to entreat you to give Him a Letter on the Subject? The cause of a suffering Church is, in some sort, the cause of every Church-man; I too well know your zeal in her Cause, to doubt your Readiness to lend a helping Hand when there is a Prospect of your being serviceable. And tho,' as a publick Man, I have been forced, and sometimes with Warmth, to oppose this Gentleman, Yet, in the Main, I take him to be good-natured and friendly; as if I mistake not, easily influenced by you. Should such an Expedient appear as plausible to you as it does to me, I know you will adopt it, without farther Intercessions of Mine. I have therefore only to add that what you do you must do quickly.

The hospitable attention shown to me by all the Brotherhood with your requests that I should express my Gratitude to each of Them individually; and when I can do it without subjecting my self to an Imputation of Impertinence, I will not fail to obey the Dictates of my Heart. Meanwhile, I request the favour of you affectionately to remember me to Them all.

Let me not be too troublesome, not presuming on the Indulgence I have already met with trespass too far on your time else would I entreat to be remember'd amongst your friends and to permitted in the Distresses and Difficulties so attendant on a Sec Lot in Life like mine, still, as now, to implore your assistance .

I beg Mrs. Smith's acceptance of my most Affec and grateful comp'ts and that you will believe me to be with warmest sentiments of Esteem my dear Dr.

Your very faithful and Aff't Br'o And Serv't

Jona'n Boucher.

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Prince George's County, Maryland.
May the 4th 1775.

To Rev. Dr Smith

My very good Sir:—

I have, I own and with shame, been a most sad, careless, and unworthy Fellow towards you; and, tho' not quite so bad as I beileve you think me, yet however, too ask your future Indulgence. Will you believe me? Inconsistent with this declaration as my Conduct has been, I do assure you to get acquainted with you, was amongst the foremost of the Motives that brought me to Philadelphia. That (and entirely thro' my own Fault) I have so little enjoy'd when gain'd, what for Years I had been longing for, would be tedious to you to have accounted for: suffice it to say, that I have been plagu'd, vex'd, abus'd and injur'd in the Extreme, insomuch that all my whole Time and Powers have been employ'd, just to keep my Head above Water. I will not however unnecessarily give you Pain by the Recital of private Distresses, which you cannot relieve; when I thought you could, I hesitated not to ask your friendly Interposition, which you, with all the earnestness of Enlarged Humanity immediately indulged me in. It was not till lately that I learned You never had rec'd the Letter, in which, in the fullness of my Heart I thanked you for this kindness, and at

the same Time gave you a pretty full History of the Failure of all my Hopes and Wishes that Way. That I wrote to you, and very soon after, I am quite certain: and, I think, I gave the Letter to Montgomery to forward to you. He acknowledges his remembering to have seen such a Letter. Acquit me then, if you can, and forgive what is past, permitting me to presume (it will be a comfort for me to think that I may) that it will not be disagreeable to you to find me a better Boy for the Time to come: I mean that you will indulgently, give me Leave to write to You. I can write Letters no otherwise. *Quicquid in Buccam venevit.*

For the Church in Maryland I take it to have received its Death's Blow—and, without a total Revolution in American Politics, I dare not rely that we shall have anything like an Establishment in Seven Years more. You know we had, and at a very considerable Cost, instituted a Tryal which we supposed (being told so by our Counsel) would assuredly determine the Validity or Invalidity of the Contested Act. It was to have been tried last Court: when, behold, our own Lawyers, largely feed by us, refused to try it. Alledging that it was *unpopular,* and that they wou'd not incur the popular Odium. Thus were all our Hopes blasted and we are now left to the Mercy of a People we have encouraged to give offence to, by standing out and if we be not very orderly and submissive, I see not but that they may when they please, resolve not to pay us any thing at all. I have scarce received wherewithal to buy me a Coat to my Back for three Years Services.

I write to you now, however, more immediately, with the View of drawing from you some acc't of the sad Convulsions which are about to rend in Pieces this once happy Country. Many of my Friends, and what is more, true Friends to our Excellent Constitution with myself, have often express'd some wonder that You, who are on the Spot and within the Vortex of Intelligence, well inclin'd and well qualified as we know You be for such an Undertaking, when the whole World around You is in flames, stand by as an unconcerned looker-on. It was

not so, that Dr. Smith, in Days of Yore, ere his warm and manly Benevolence was (and for aught I know, illy) exchanged for this cold and cautious worldly wisdom, would have regulated his Conduck. Let me be honest, and at once Confess to you the sum of my offending towards You exceeding hurt as I was by what with more Spirit than Sense, I called a mean Discretion—a Word, ere long I verily believe I shall learn to hate. I had actually drawn up a very keen Phillipic against You with a View towards Publication; which was to have forc'd you as the American Patriots wou'd word it, *a decisive* Part in the present Broils. Honor, Justice, and Gratitude, however, prevailed and at their Justification, I found no Reluctance to have my Writ suppress'd. In Confidence, that if it were right that I shou'd succeed, I should stand a much better Chance by an Open and ingenuous Attack on You in this Way.

Will you then, My dear Sir, submit to be persuaded by me, who think not to prevail by my much Speaking, to step forth? I know not that even You can do any Good; but, I think, however, You should try. You did at the setting out, and had the Instructions, You concurr'd in giving to Y'r Deputies been attended to as they deserved. Mischief had been prevented! something certainly shou'd be try'd—the Members in Congress are doubtless unequal to the great Business they have undertaken, and see You not, how fast under their Auspices We are running into all the horrors of Confusion, Misrule and Civil War? At such Interval it were Godlike to calm the Storm; and, tho' that may exceed human Powers, yet You owe it methinks to your own Character, to Your Country, to Your God, to make an Essay towards it and may God bless your Endeavors!

If, as I have been a pretty attentive observer of Men and Manners, hitherwards I can either in this or any thing else be made Useful to You, for God's Sake Command me. Were I not, as Shakespeare says, *a Fellow of no Mark nor Likelihood,* something even I wou'd certainly have done; but I have so bad

a Name, and am Moreover so sure to be found out, and of course to be maul'd by Committees. I am not asham'd to own to you, I have been deterr'd thro' Fear. Indeed, I know neither a Press nor Printer, but tolerably impartial, save Rivington's—and He is proscribed. By the bye let me not forget to enquire of You, if You know what gave Rise to a Rumour confidently Circulated here, that Chandler and Cooper are both proscribed. I hope in God that this too is one of the Stories I have now learn'd to call a *Putnamite*. Collecting all I know from a Casual News-Paper when I can pick one up, which happens but rarely, or the Information (still less to be depended on) of the Patriots around me, You will do me a Signal Favour by telling me what are your Sentiments, and the Sentiments of the Calm, Cool, and Considerate Men you converse with in the present extraordinary State of Affairs. To me They seem most alarming. I was in Virginia yesterday, where in my Conscience, I think they are even madder than in New England. What can all this mean if not as even yet I cannot help suspecting, that they hope to carry their Point by blustering and looking big? Surely the Americans have most wofully mismanaged their Cause; and, as Things are now carried on it is not easy to say to which side a real Friend to Liberty, Order and good Government would incline. For my Part I equally dread a Victory on either Side.

Begging to be most affectionately remembered to your truly hospitable and friendly Lady, together with her amiable Little Ones, I remain, my dear Sir,

Your much obliged and very faithful Friend and Servant,

Jona'n Boucher.

May the 4th 1775:

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Robt Eden to Lord Dartmouth.

Annapolis, 27th August, 1775.

My Lord,

Many other Gentlemen of property, Character, and Family are leaving America, and I shou'd be unjust to a particular

Friend of mine, were I to omit mentioning and recommending to your Lordship the Rev. Mr. Boucher, who is driven from his parish and possessions here, and goes home in the Choptank Frigate from Patowmack in about ten days. He has ever been a firm supporter of the Church as well as of the Government and being particularly connected with me, can communicate to Your Lordship the Principal occurences in this province for some time past; and knows very well every thing relative to all the great Men in Virginia. He is a very sensible and intelligent Man, meriting the Patronage of Government to which he is steadily attached and Your Lordship will find his Abilities very usefull. I have wrote in his favour to my Brother in Law the Bp. of Bangor (John Moore later Archbishop of Canterbury, 1783-1805). And shall when he goes make him Bearer of nearly a duplicate of this, with what Occurrences I may have to add, and he will have the honour of waiting on Your Lordship therewith.

Mr Lloyd Delaney the Bearer of this, is a Man of understanding.

I have the honour to Subscribe myself

Your Lordship's obedient and humble Servant,

Robt. Eden.

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Annapolis, 9th Sept. 1775.

Sir Robert Eden to Earl of Dartmouth.

This will be delivered to your Lordship by my particular Friend the Rev'd Mr Boucher, whom I took the liberty of mentioning in the most favourable terms in my last. Should that, by any accident, which I scarce apprehend, being in a very good ship, never arrive, Mr Boucher, from having long been occasionally a confidential Secretary to me as well as from his own knowledge of American affairs in general and those of Virg'a and Mary'd in particular, is exceeding able to give your Lordship the fullest Information to any Questions you may propose.

And should your Lordship have Occasion to employ him, you will find him a Man of ability, and willing to do His Majesty any Service. Leaving a comfortable estate and a good living to avoid persecution here, I hope that from the different Recommendations he carries with him, he may procure at home some Church Preferment equal to his merit. . . . . Boucher can communicate some Inducements I had to come away some time ago and my doubts thereon, which yet remain.

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London, Oct'r 31st, 1775.

To Rev. Mr James.

My very dear Sir,

Were this Letter from almost any other of your Acquaintances than myself, whose Fate & Fortune you have long ago so often found strange and extraordinary, it could not, I imagine, but surprise you to see it dated as above. For, it cannot well be more than a month or two since you would receive a Letter from me, in Maryland, which, I imagine, spoke not of any Expectation I then had, that my next would be from hence. So, however, you see, it has happened: and were it not that I am unwilling to teize you with a tedious Detail of the countless Insults Indignities & Injuries I have long suffered in America, solely on account of my Loyalty (which yet did not officiously nor with any interested Views, seek to be noticed, well contented, could that only have been allow'd me, to have remain'd obscurely quiet) extraordinary & desperate as the step I have taken is, tho' you might pity, I think you could not well blame me. How have I trembled for the Fate of the Letter, cautionsly obscure as it was, which I last wrote you by a Capt'n Rothery bound to Whitehaven. For one not a thousandth part so exceptionable, villanously intercepted, a very worthy Friend of mine, just afterwards, besides a Sentence of perpetual Banishment, was fin'd £500 sterl'g. I hope in God you have neither answer'd mine, nor of late wrote to me at all on any political Questions. Believe Me, Mr James, I have not for six months past, dar'd

to venture out of my own House unarm'd—no, not even to my Church. And I am persuaded it is owing to this my Precaution that I am now here to write you this Letter. Let me mention a single Instance or two from which you will judge how Loyalists, who have any Character, have lately liv'd in Maryland. A good while ago, I remember not exactly when, a solemn Fast was ordained by our Provincial Convention. As this was quite novel, and artful, withal, as tending under so plausible a Pretence to gradually inure the People to be obedient to their Ordinances, I thought it my Duty, as far as I durst, to discountenance it, and so left the duty of the Day to my Curate, who, being a Native gave them such a Sermon as they wish'd for. Pleas'd as they were, I could not escape Censure; it was soon surmis'd that I stay'd out of the Way on Purpose; and that, in short, tho' I had kept my Mouth as it were with a Bridle, I disapprov'd of the Appointment. It was not long ere another Fast was proclaim'd by the Congress: when to avoid, if possible still more Blame, I drew up a Sermon for the Occasion recommend'g Purity of Life, &c., &c., as the only sure means of deriv'g Success to any Cause, cautiously dwelling on Generals, with a modest & most humble Vindica'n of myself. Thus prepar'd, I went in someth'g like Spirits to my Church. The Curate was there also, with a Discourse ready, at the Request of some of the Leaders, in Defence of Resistance, &c., mean'g th'r Resistance. Interrogated by a Committee, I frankly own'd that tho' an Advocate for the Doctrine of Resistance in gen'l, I thought it exceedingly unsuitable to meddle with it on that occasion & indeed impossible for any one to discuss within the Compass of a Sermon, & that, therefore mine spoke not of it. On this, I was peremptorily forbid to enter my own Pulpit, which rousing my Indigna'n so as almost to lose Sight of Discretion, I as peremptorily declar'd I would do, tho' most vehemently threatened with horrid Imprecations &c., by two hundred Men around Me, under Arms, & in Shirts, that if I did, I never should come out alive. They, as You will suppose, prevail'd: but, I firmly believe, as did many

others, that I owed it to my Pistols that I got off with my Life, as well as without the Disgrace of being drum'd away by the Rogue's March, which was just beginning to be put into Execution when I laid Hold of one of their Head-men, a vile Scoundrel, & swore in my turn, that if every Violence & Indignity to my Person was not instantly foreborne, I would that Moment blow his Brains out. Thus I escap'd & gain'd some little Popularity, withal, by it. Most unluckily, however, ere long, a kind of Association, Test, or solemn League & Covenant was issued by our Convention, requiring every Man (the Gov'r alone & his Household excepted) solemnly to testify his *Approba'n of the Opposi'n by Arms,* &c. If you have seen this Paper, which has been, I find, printed in the News-Papers here, I cannot persuade myself that You will expect any further Reasons from Me for my abrupt Departure from Maryland.

True, my good Friend, it is hard for a Man, *cujus octavum trepidavit Aetas,*—Claudere Lustrum, to be forc'd from a decent & comfortable Home, to be turn'd adrift, once more, into the wide World, with a sad Prospect before Him, moreover, of losing all the little Earnings of a whole wearisome Life. Nothing cou'd have been worse, but the other only Alternative left me the making Shipwreck of my Conscience. What is now to become of me, I know not: I trust, however, in a merciful Providence, that I shall not be left quite destitute & forlorn. It is true, I have brought with me sundry Letters of Recommenda'n from the Gov'r, sufficiently earnest & warm, to Men of the first Note here; but there are either so many Expectants in the same Way, or, by having liv'd so long in the Woods & Wilds of America, I am become, as Shakespeare says, a *Fellow of so little Mark & Likelihood* as to find myself in Danger of being overlook'd in the Crowd. But, I must not be impatient nor desponding: rather, let me trust, as I said before, in the Goodness of my God, that either an Accommodation will take Place, so as that I may go back to the little Home I have left where, alas! owing to the exceeding Contrariety of Sentim't between my Neighb'rs & myself, I fear, I have but a poor

Prospect of Comfort, or else, that I may have the good Fortune to be put into a Way of earning a Livelihood here.

I have not, I believe, yet told you that my poor, good little Soul of a Wife *would* & *did* accompany Me hither. Perhaps it had been more for our Interest for Her to have remain'd behind. But what a Nature must mine have been to have withstood her Plea, when, with Creusa, she said:

> " Si perituras abis & nos rape in omnia tecum
> Quo Res cunque cadent, uniam & commune Periclum
> Una Salus ambobus erit."

We had a dreadfully rough & tempestuous Passage, indeed, I believe, a very dangerous one; having been on the Coast of France, in a perilous Situa'n, in y^e^ very hard Gale of y^e^ 20^th^ Inst. of w'c you must have read, in w'c so many Vessels perish'd. The Rev'd M^r^ Addison too (my Wife's Uncle) & his youngest Son fled with us.

> " Ille meum comitatus Iter, Maria omnia mecum
> Atque omnes Pelagique Minas, Colique ferebat
> Invalidus, vires ultra, Sortemque senecto."

Poor old Man! it has, indeed, prov'd almost too much for Him, being, at this Moment, confin'd to his Bed, as his poor Niece also is, God, in his Mercy, relieve them & spare them to me. There wants but a Visita'n like that to complete my Misfortunes. Let me not alarm you: I do not think them dangerously, tho' painfully, ill. The ceaseless Fatigues of the Voyage, Change of Climate, & perhaps some want of due Caution in the Inns, as we came from Dover hither, are more than suff't to acc't for th'r pres't Illness. At Sea (a dreadful situa'n to be sick in) I had the ill Luck to be taken w'th a bilious Fever, w'c confin'd me to my Bed for three Weeks, & f'm w'c even yet (tho' the stoutest of our Corps) I am but imperfectly recovered.

But we shall all be well by & bye.

Surely, I shall now hear from you soon & often: still, I

have a thousand things to say, & to talk to you about. I heard of your being well, yesterday, by Mr Gale. God continue it. Let me be remembered, if possible, with the warm Gratitude & Love my Heart feels, to Mrs. James, & her little ones. Can I be useful to them, or you, here? Probably, I am moor'd here for the Winter.

Direct for me at Mrs. Brooks' in Queen Square, Westminster, London.

Y'r faithful & most aff't Fr'd

Jona'n Boucher.

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[From Jonathan Boucher. To possibly William Knox, (Under Sec'y of State), the original letter being found in the Collection of Lord George Germain, Viscount Sackville, then acting as Secretary of State for American affairs. The Collection is now in possession of Mrs. Stopford Sackville].

November the 27th 1775

Sir,

They are easily satisfied, who can be contented to ascribe the present Disorders in America either to the Stamp Act, or the Duty on Tea. These, perhaps indeed, first fairly brought Them to Light, but, in Fact the seeds of Them are co-æval with the Colonies Themselves. There is a Principle of Revolt in all Colonies; and in Those of G. Britain, which may be said to have been planted in Imperfection, more than in any others. The main Point our Ancestors seem to have attended to was the getting Them settled at all. It does not appear ever to have occurr'd to Them, that, in Process of Time, such Bulky Adjuncts of the Empire must, of Necessity, wrestle with us for Pre-eminence; & of course, in forming their Governments, no Precautions were taken to prevent it. Unfortunately, a similar System has too much prevail'd thro' all our later Colony-Administration. Their Improvement & Aggrandisement have

been chiefly aim'd at. For This We have strain'd every Sinew; never reflecting, that every Accession of Strength & opulence to Them, whilst govern'd as they have hitherto been, was, in Effect, advancing them still nearer to Independency.

Civil Broils are the luxuriant offspring of the best-formed Governments, as Hurricanes are of the finest Climates. If Great Britain will have Colonies, she must have them with their disadvantages, as well as Advantages; nor should she murmur that they are not to be kept without Trouble. It was in the ordinary Course of human Affairs, that a Contest like the present shou'd happen: a thousand Things may now be mentioned, that might have protracted; but I will not believe, that any could have prevented it. We may grieve, that it has fallen out in our Day, but, to Posterity, it must be matter of rejoicing: A century hence, who will say what the issue of such a Dispute might have been?

The subduing the present refractory & rebellious Spirits in America, I consider but as a secondary Thing, either in Point of Difficulty or Importance: to new-model their Governments, & so to regulate Them as (still leaving them all the Rights of Englishmen, which They are entitled to) to present the Return of the Evils We now Lament, if that indeed be within the Reach of human Wisdom & human Power—"hoc Opus, hic Labor!" It must be a truly patriotic Administration, that shall have the Hardiness to attempt it. Yet, unless it be done, were it not better, at once, to decline all farther Contention, & adopt D^r^ Tucker's Plan? By new-modelling their Governments, I mean not any violent Alterations; but some Pith & Energy shou'd be given to the executive Parts of Them: in most of Them, for a long Time they have scarce had any: They never had enough. It is in civil, as in religious Institutions; The Mind of Man is not to be satisfied with Abstract Excellence alone. Externals, as they are called, are of Moment in both. Now, Nothing is so naked, or, in Scripture Phrase, so wholly *without form & Comeleiness,* as, in general, the Governments in America are. And, if I mistake not, it is this

chiefly that has given, in that Country, such Confidence & Advantage to a republican Spirit (every where so fostered by Dissenters) that has long been busy in undermining the Constitution both here & there. One wou'd hope, the approaching Conjuncture may be favourable to the remedying of these defects. Whether the Colonists defeat themselves, or are defeated (one of which, I think, there is little Hazard in declaring must be the Case) there, probably, as in the last Century here, will be a rapid Turn of the Tide. This should be watch'd, and, as Shakespeare says, *taken at the Flood.* Easier & shorter Means will, undoubtedly, be proposed; but true Patriotism is to be satisfied only with a radical & perfect Cure; persuaded that every temporary Expedient will but skin over the Sore, leaving it to break out afresh with still more fatal Malignity.

I am aware of the Ridicule the Pedant incurr'd who lectur'd on the Art of War in the Presence of Hannibal: and it is but too probable,, that any opinions of mine may deserve the same Censure. Yet if, amidst a multitude of frivolous observations, I have the good Fortune to hit on One that may be serviceable, I shall not be sorry that I got the better of that false Shame, which would have suppress'd it.

There are, & men too of respectable Judgments, who think it had been well, if a Soldier had never set his foot in America, as a Party in this Quarrel. They are of Opinion that to have left this poor deluded People to the natural Operation of their own mad Resolves, would have been not only the cheapest, but the most effectual, Way carrying on War against Them. But, it may be, the Temper of the Nation would not have bore with so Fabian a Plan. Be this as it may—a War is now commenced; & must be prosecuted & with Vigour. One knows not here, to whom the Choice of the Scene of Action may be left; if to the King's Generals I hope it will appear to them, as it does to me, to be not only morally just, but politically expedient that the N. England Governments alone shou'd feel the Miserys of a Country that is the Seat of War. It is, indeed, absolutely necessary that, if possible, these Ringleaders of all

the Mischief shou'd have a *sound Drubbing:* and, without entering into a Detail of my Reasons, I am not afraid to assert that one good Victory over Them, in the Present Temper & Situation of America, wou'd go nigh to decide the Quarrel. Let it be remember'd, too, that there is infinitely less Difficulty in gaining a Victory, than in turning it to any good Account, when gain'd. In every View, this War differs from every other: the Object of it is to bring a numerous & unruly People to a right Sense of their Duty & their Interest; but Victories alone, however necessary, will never do This. There seem to be but two Ways of effecting it: They are first to be convinc'd of the Folly of an opposition by Arms, by a Defeat of their northern Army; &, next, by a rigorous Enforcement of the Commercial Opposition, to be convinc'd how impossible it is for them to subsist without an Intercourse with G. Britain. Neither of these can be very difficult: the Dissensions that are said already to have taken Place in the Rebel Army, (& which (from my Knowledge of the Characters of the Men who command it) I think cannot but encrease), the Wrangling about their Pay, the Impossibility of clothing Them, their Diffidence in their Leaders & Directors, who have so often promised Them Success, which has never happened, the Despondency of Spirit natural to raw Men, who are to be kept in Spirits only by a succession of successful Service, all together, I should imagine, wou'd be insuperable Difficulties to the engaging Them in the Service again, after Christmas; till which Time only they enlisted. If They should be so embarrassed, our Generals will have Intelligence of it, & should be enabled to avail Themselves of it. You see, I consider a decisive Action against Washington, as a *sine qua non* in this War: everything I know, or can hear, of America proves the Necessity of it. It is not for Me to ascertain the Number of Troops that may be necessary for this: all I can say is, there should be enough to ensure Victory. If, after This, any considerable Number can be spared, good Service, wou'd seem, might be done by Divisions elsewhere. If you can bear with the Tediousness of the Disquisition, I

will, if you please take a short View of the present State of all the Colonies from New York downwards, giving my Opinion, as we go along, what Effect any military Operations are likely to have in Them.

New York, the City, I mean, is peculiarly fitted both by its Situation & the Sentiments of the People, to be made a Place of Arms. Not less than 10,000 Men shou'd be sent thither. If, they embarque in the Winter, They may expect a tempestuous Passage; &, of course, will require Rest & Refreshment after Landing. They are more sure of These in New York than any where else. Armed Vessels can go up to Albany, &, with infinite Ease, cut off all Communication between the Northern & Southern Governments. This will be a most essential Service. If possessed of the Passes, they may go still farther back in Batteaus, should it be found necessary. And, possess'd of so large an Extent of Country, all on the Banks of a fine River, no Doubt, They will be well supply'd with Provisions. But the Interruption of all Intercourse between the united Colonies is an Advantage that can hardly be purchased too dear. And, it is most certainly practicable. The King's Troops too will find more Friends & assistance in that Government, than in any other: in Truth, I cannot but think, They have some Reason to complain of the Neglect of Government. They have long solicited Protection, which, had it been granted, I am confident a respectable Number of Loyalists wou'd have declar'd Themselves. There is no saying what a happy Effect This would have had all over America: I fear, it is now too late, for This. The Men of chief Note have, in general, been driven away, both from thence & every where else. Yet, the latest Advices still speak honourably of the Zeal of large Numbers: & 'twere a Pity so good a Spirit shou'd not be cherished. If there be one, among the confederated Colonies, that could yet, without Force be brought back to Allegiance, it is New York: at any Rate, the Strength of Government shou'd first be try'd there. Their Example wou'd have more Force than better Motives in determining others;

as, to try elsewhere, & fail, might defeat the Attempt everywhere. Five thousand Men, stationed in New York, so supported as, I am confident, They would there be, & with the Assistance of the armed Vessels on the River, I consider as fully sufficient to resist every military Effort of every Government to the Southward of it.

It is difficult to speak of the prevailing Sentiments of the People of Pennsylvania. They seem desirous to serve two Masters, valuing themselves on this, that they have so very dexterously managed Matters as equally to have avoided the Imputation of Toryism, & any ouvert Act of Treason. Were They really in Earnest, They, doubtless, have Men to spare: but you will judge of their Eagerness for War, by this, that, maugre all the Ordinances of their Lords, They have not yet rais'd a single Minute Man. And, I think I am pretty positive, that none will be rais'd either there or in the more Southern Governments. I foresee little Good that can be done by any military Exertions there: unless Recruits & Provisions were to be drawn from Them, and They will be more easily got in the adjoining Provinces. They shou'd, however, be well watch'd & kept in constant Fear by the Navy: not that I think it wou'd answer any good Purpose to destroy Philadelphia, which They affect to dread; tho' it might, notwithstanding their Booms & one gunn'd Gondolas, easily be laid under Contribution which it deserves.

In the Aggregate of American Strength, the two Carolinas, Virginia & Maryland cannot fairly be reckon'd as making any Part: it is well, if They are equal to their own internal Enemy. How far it may be prudent to keep their Fears perpetually awake, either by Apprehensions of having their Slaves armed against Them, or their savage Neighbours let loose on their Frontiers, Circumstances must determine: the actually embodying them is, however, an Expedient which, were Humanity out of the Question, sound Policy wou'd reprobate. They resemble the Elephants in the Armies of old: they may, it is true, exceedingly annoy your Enemy, but you have

no Security that, even in the Moment of Victory, They will not turn on yourselves. About fifteen years ago, by order of Government, the Men able to bear Arms in Maryland were numbered, & amounted to 15,000. I cannot, from Memory, say how many there may be in Virginia, & the Carolinas; but, having liv'd fifteen Years & upwards in the two former Provinces, I think I may venture, with some Authority, to promise You, that, unless sought for in their Woods & Fastnesses, They never will seek regular Troops in a hostile Way. I mean not, by this, to reflect on their Courage; thinking, with Them, that it is as little their Interest, as their Inclination, to come to Blows. As to their Arming, & all their boasted Pomp of War; I look upon it as a mere Bravoe, intended only to alarm & intimidate England. At any Rate, however, it would be ill Policy to carry War amongst them: for, in the first Place, they never will come to an Engagement, but, in their own Way, in Woods & behind Trees; & shou'd They be defeated again & again, the only Consequence will be, that They will retreat out of Reach: & return to inflict Vengeance on any such as, under Protection of the Soldiery, may have avow'd their Loyalty, whenever that Protection shall be withdrawn. These Colonies, beyond all Question, are most easily to be subdued by Embargos on their Trade, the Distress this will bring on Them will exceed Those of any others, & They are the least able to bear Them. I dread to think what will become of my own poor Slaves, next Winter. But, besides the Slaves the two Tobacco Colonies have, in their very Bowels, another Enemy, not a little to be dreaded: I mean their white Servants. The Case of this Class of Men is singular. They are decoyed from hence by romantic Promises, &, on their landing in America, are sold for their Passages; and for three, four or five years, are, to all Intents & Purposes, Slaves. It appears to me to be worth while to send Troops thither, if for no other Purpose than the enlisting of these Men whom, I cannot but think peculiarly fit for the American Service. They will bring with Them an ill Humour & Prejudice against the

Country which it will not be unuseful to have propagated amongst those with whom they may be incorporated; They have some Knowledge of the country, the Manners, & Mode of living of the People; &, above all, They have been seasoned to the Climate. How many of Them may be had, which is a very necessary Enquiry, I am almost afraid to guess, confident of this only, that there is not one in ten, who will not enlist if He can. A Gentleman of Baltimore, not addicted to random Declarations, is positive, that five hundred may be got in that Town, & its Environs: it is certain, the richest Harvest of Them may be gleaned there, at Elk-Ridge, the Iron Works & Annapolis. If, haply, this should be thought an object deserving Attention, I shall hardly need to say, that it will require some Address & Management: as, in this & every Thing else, the Commander may lay it to his Account to meet with every Difficulty which a peculiar Shrewdness & Subtlety can throw in his Way. Parties should be detached, at one & the same Time, in armed Vessels to the various Towns at the Heads of the Rivers in Pennsylvania, Maryland & Virginia: with Instructions to have Notice spread, if possible, to the back Settlements, where most of these People have been carried. If any Natives of Consideration enter into the Service, which they should be tempted to do, they may greatly facilitate this measure: for, sanguine as I am in recommending it, it is but fair that I apprise You of the Difficulties that will Attend it. No man, whether Native or Foreigner, Bond or Free, will be permitted to join the Regulars, but by Stealth: this, however, will not prevent their attempting it; Many have already run away from their Masters in Maryland, with the Hope of joining the King's Army in Boston & I doubt not but some have succeeded.

Heretofore, Virginia was distinguished for her firm Attachment both to Church & State: They still profess the same Principles, & many do hold them, however incompatible with their present Practice. The chief Abettors of Violence among Them are young men of Good Parts, but spoil'd by a strange,

imperfect, desultory kind of Education which has crept into Fashion all over America. Some of the northern Academies, which, in my Wrath, I can scarce forbear calling Seminaries of Sedition, led the Way; & like other Plagues, it soon spread. With Respect to the sending of Troops thither, what I have said of Maryland applys equally to Virginia: at present, They can be serviceable only in the Way above-mentioned, & in foraging. All these three Provinces are every where pervious to Shipping; all abound in Grain, Stocks, & Herds, all on the Banks of Rivers, or Islands. It cannot be then, one would think, but that in such a Country, Descents may be made to some Purpose.

North Carolina is, in general, the poorest Country on the Continent, Nova Scotia excepted, & one of the Floridas. With a few very honourable Exceptions, much the same Character may be given of the People, the Bulk of them have been Renegades from the other Colonies. They are just emerging into Notice & Consideration; but have hitherto, I think, distinguished Themselves only by an Insurrection about four Years ago. Early in these Confusions, some of the Counties there made a very gallant stand against Congressional Tyranny; but, for Want of Support, like many others, I imagine, They soon fell off: tho' I was told, I remember, not many Months before I left America, that Thousands would still repair to the royal Standard, could They but see it erected. I fear, the opportunity for this has been suffered to elapse; & a Gentleman, just arrived, from thence, confirms Me in the opinion. In Truth, I know not well how, under the present circumstances, even the most Loyal could declare Themselves. They live dispersed, &, of course, can have no collective Strength; They must therefore fall an easy Prey to the Committees, & the Independent Companies, who, on the first appearance of a Suspicion only of their Defection, as it would be called, wou'd be sure to fall on Them: and, I beg Leave to ask how any Armament cou'd give Assurances of Protection to their Persons, when, perhaps, in a few Weeks, they might be ordered away,

or to their Properties, in the interior Parts of the country. On the whole, tho' persuaded that there are in all these Governments a respectable Number of People, adverse to the Measures now pursuing there, yet, anxious as I am not to misinform or mislead You, I dare not flatter You with the Hope that Many wou'd step forth, in the Cause of the Constitution, even tho' They had Troops there.

Of South Carolina I know nothing from my own Observation, having never been in it. In the Nature of Things, however, it must be weak; but, were it otherwise, shou'd the Plan I spoke of respecting N. York, be adopted, I see not how either They, or any others cou'd possibly furnish Men to the Northern Army: and it will exceed any Ideas I can form even of American Madness, for them to think of forming one in the South.

It fell not within my Province to speak of the Navy; yet, if I guess aright, the War carried on by the Ships, especially in the South, will not be the least efficacious. The Seizures that probably will be made from the Americans Themselves, promise to be well calculated for the Purpose of scouring their Rivers & Creeks; a Service, in which it will be as proper to avoid giving any personal Insults, or offering any personal avoidable Injuries to unarm'd & unoffending Colonists, as it will, to be active, vigilant, firm, & determined.

All depends on the Issue of the first general Action: not to be thoroughly & totally defeated may again have the Effect of a Victory: and so not only tempt the Country at large still to go on with the War, but actually do, what nothing else could, that is, make Soldiers of their Men. But, I augur better things; & God forbid, I should be mistaken! I know Washington well, & can say of him what I can of few of his Compeers, that I believe Him to be an honest Man. In the military Line, it is not possible, his Merit can be considerable: He will, however, attone for many Demerits by the extraordinary Coolness & Caution, which distinguish his Character. With but very little personal Experience, & still less Reading, a thousand Difficulties must daily occur to Him. He should be ply'd

with these; I mean, He should be perplexed & confounded with Stratagems. In a regular Action, He may, by his Steadiness & extreme Care, acquit himself well; but against the Manœuvres of Art, I am satisfied, He is defenceless.

Unwilling to leave any Enquiry unsatisfied, which I cou'd suppose you likely to make, I am sorry to find what a Task I have imposed on You: but, I am not afraid to trust to your Candor to excuse this, as well as its other Demerits, to which, however, I will not add, by teizing You with Apologies.

I am,
with infinite Regard & attention,
Sir,
Your most obedt. & faithful Servant,
Jona'n Boucher.

P. S. I have mentioned 10,000 men as necessary for N. York, only from an Apprehension that Wooster & his trowser'd Ragamuffins might, possibly, muster up Spirits enough to attack a smaller Number, ere They cou'd get any Works erected. When This is done, They may be draughted out on Parties to the South. The considerable Towns should always be fix'd on; & in these, they must instantly publish fair, full & liberal Manifestoes, promising all loyal & good Subjects, a free Press, free Enquiry, & free Trade. To this last especially they should, by all means, be invited; &, if the next Campaign be but tolerably successful, I think, they will not be invited in vain. News-Papers every where greatly bias the Multitude, in America altogether. When the King's Arms shall have acquir'd same Eclat in N. Engld., which I trust will soon be the Case, perhaps N. York will be found to be the best Station for the main Army.

# LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from p. 192.)

1° July. Warᵗ to lay out 500 Acres of land for Mʳ Tho: Hatton at Wicokomico Point where ffr Poesey or Geo: Ackricke shall direct.

[p. 348] 12 Aug. John Courts demandeth 200 Acres of land due to him in respect of the transportacōn of Margaret his nowe wife whose time of service hee bought of Barnaby Jackson and of Joseph Letton his servant in Anno 1649.

Warrant to lay out for John Courts two hundred Acres of land vppon Wicocomico River in John Hatches Neck. Mʳ Richard Browne assigneth over to Thomas dynyard his heires & Assignes One Hundred Acres of land due to him for his owne and his wifes transportacōn into this Province as appeares vppon Record. Witnes his hand this 15ᵗʰ day August 1650.

15° August. Thomas dymard demandeth 50 Acres of land for his time of service pformed in this Province to Mʳ Neale and 100 Acres by Assignemᵗ from Mʳ Richard Browne.

Warᵗ to lay out one hundred and fifty Acres for Thomas dynyard on the west side of Sᵗ Clements Bay.

15° Aug. Warrᵗ to lay for Mʳ Richard Browne one hundred Acres of land on the west side of Sᵗ Clements Bay or on the East side of Wicocomico River.

15° Aug. Sᵉᵗ James Lindsey demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province about three yeares since and fifty Acres for his time of service pformed in this Province to Mʳ Thomas Pursell.

15° Aug. Willm Newgent gent demandeth 200 Acres of land for transporting himself and Henry Moore his servant into this Province about January 1649.

Warrant to lay out 350 Acres to Mr Willm Newgent and Srjeant James Lindsey vpon the north of Patomeck or the south side of Patuxent River.

17° August. Mr ffrancis Brookes demandeth 100 Acres of land due to him for his owne transportacōn about 14 yeares since and 100 more for transporting John King his Man servant at the same tyme and 200 Acres for transporting Tho: Rowney and Wm Snipe 2 other of his menservants about 12 yeares since.

Warrt to lay out for Mr ffrancis Brookes 400 Acres of land vppon or neere Wicocomico River.

17° Aug. Roger Harris demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province this pesent yeare 1650.

Warrt to lay out for Roger Harris 100 Acres of land vppon or neere Wicokomico River.

9° April 1650. Hannah the wife of Hugh Lee of Checacone demandeth 800 Acres of land within this Province being Administratrix of Robert Hewett her former husband for the transportacōn of these persons hereafter named into this Province many yeares hence viz. Robt Hewit & her the said Hanna his then wife Eliz: Phillipps Henry Bellamy Henry Wood Jonas Perkins Eliz: Clothworthy davy Adcrift & Henry Cartwright.

[p. 350] Warrt to lay out eight hundred Acres of land to Hugh Lee & Hanna his wife vppon the westerne shoare of Cheseopeack Bay over against Kent or thereabouts.

These are to certify all men whom it may concerne that Mathew Rhodon of the Isle of Kent in the Province of Maryland Planter hath served his ful tyme of service due by Covennt with Wm Cloberry & Company of London merchants Witnes my hand this 28th of October 1639.

Leo: Calvert.

Hanna the Wife of Hugh Lee of Checakone in Virg maketh oath that Mathew Rhodon her sonne in Lawe did about seaven

yeares since being a ffreeman transport himself into this Province of Maryland and dwelt here for about a yeare with ffrancis Gray where hee made one Cropp And shee further deposeth that shee is very confident the said Rhodon nor any other in his right never tooke vpp any land within this Province.

9° April 1650. Mathewe Rhodan demandeth 100 Acres of land for his owne transportacōn into this Province seaven yeares since and 100 more as servant to Govenor Calvert. Warr to lay out 200 Acres for Mathewe Rhodon on the Westerne shoare of Cheseopeack Bay over agt Kent or thereabouts.

9° April 1650. James Cloughton demandeth 750 Acres of land for the transportacōn of these persons followeing into this Province about 9 or 10 yeares since viz: James Cloughton thelder and Jane his wife. himself theire sonne. Andrewe Barshawe theire Mate Humfry ffulford John Powell Richard Pynner and Nichās Porter Menservants.

James Cloughton the yonger maketh oath that the abouenamed James Cloughton the elder and Jane his wife this deponts ffather & Mother being dead the right of land for transportacōn of the persons aboue named doth as hee conceiveth belong to this depont being theire eldest sonne And that there never was as yet soe farr as this depont ever knewe or heard of any land taken vpp within this Province of Maryland in right of any the said persons. Warrt to lay out for James Cloughton 750 Acres vppon the westerne shoare of Cheseopeack Bay over agt Kent or thereabouts.

9° Apr. Georg Crouch demandeth 200 Acres of land viz: 100 Acres for his owne transportacōn about 10 yeares since 50 Acres in right of his wife who was servant to Richard Howbyn of Kent and 50 Acres more for transportacōn of Mary his daughter since that tyme.

Warrt to lay out 200 Acres of land for Georg Crouch vppon the westerne shoare of Cheseopeack Bay over agt Kent or thereabouts.

18 Aug. ffrancis Vandan demandeth 50 Acres of land due for his time of service pformed to Capt Tho: Cornewalleyes

100 Acres in respect of one W^m^ the Scott a Manservant by him bought of Robert Smith and 50 Acres in right of his wife who was servant to Thomas Greene Esq^r^.

Warrant to lay out 200 Acres for ffrancis Vanenden at the Head of Machams Creeke extending it west towards Pyne hill River on the south side of Patuxent River.

22° Aug. M^r^ Thomas Mathewes demandeth one thousand Acres of land for transportacōn of himself and foure men servants into this Province the fourth yeare after the seating of the Province viz. John Macham, Robert Kedger, Phillipp Spurr and Richard Betham according to his Lopps second Condicōns of Plantacōn. And 100 Acres in right of his wife who transported herself into this Province about seaven yeares since.

22° Aug. M^r^ Richard Willan demandeth 100 Acres of land for his owne transportacōn into this Province about 12 yeares since, and 100 Acres of land more for transporting himself againe into this Province about 4 yeares since in company with Leonard Calvert Esq^r^ the late Governor and as an Assistant to him for the regayning of the Province.

29 Aug. War^t^ to lay out for Owen James 100 Acres of land lyeing betweene the land heretofore M^r^ Westons & the first branch of the Herring Creeke vppon the Path leading to Newtowne.

30 Aug. Tho: Harris demandeth 300 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself his wife and John Hamlington his servant into this Province this p^e^sent yeare.

Warr^t^ to lay out for Thomas Harris 300 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

30 Aug. Edward Bowles demandeth 500 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself his wife and Willm & Joane Bowles his children and John Norman his servant into this Province this p^e^sent yeare.

Warr^t^ to lay out for Edward Bowles 400 Acres of land on Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

9 Sept. Walter Beane demandeth 300 Acres of land viz. 100 Acres by Assignem$^{t}$ from Raphe Beane to him of soe much land for transportacōn of one Raphe Lowe the last yeare 100 Acres for transportacōn of Richard Peirce a Manservant 1649, 100 for transportacōn of his wife 1648.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 300 Acres of land for Walter Beane adioyning to the land lately by himself bought of ffrancis Poesey vppon the west side of Wicokomico River.

9 Sep$^{t}$. John Slingesby demandeth 100 Acres of land for his owne Transportacōn about fower yeares since.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 100 Acres of land for John Slingesby on the west side of Wicokomico River Joyning to Walter Beanes land there bought of ffrancis Poesey.

11 Sept. Nichās Banister demandeth 200 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself and his wife into this Province two yeares since.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 200 Acres of land for Nichās Banister vppon the next Creeke about John Hatches land vppon the west side of Wicokomico River or at Wicokomico Point &c.

11° Sept. Stanhop Roberts demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province about 5 yeares since.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 100 Acres for Stanhop Roberts vpon drapers Necke on the westerne Shoare of the Bay of Cheseopeack betweene Patomeck & Patuxent Rivers.

Be it knowne to all men by these p$^{e}$sents that I M$^{r}$ Beniamin Gill mee my heires Administrators or Assignes doe acknowledg to haue bargained and sould to ffrancis Poesey and John Bolane theire heires Exec$^{rs}$, Adm$^{rs}$ or Assignes one divident or parcell of land to the value of two thousand Acres the w$^{ch}$ land was called by the name of Rakepakobe The w$^{ch}$ divident of land the aforesaid M$^{r}$ Gill did warrant and mainetaine to the aforesaid ffrancis Poesey and John Bolane theire heires or Assignes from any person or persons whatsoever or from all claymes that can anywayes bee p$^{e}$tended in lawe from this p$^{e}$sent twentieth sixth of August 1650 to the end of the World

as Witnes my hand this p^esent twenty sixth of August 1650. Signed and sealed in the p^esence of Beniamin Gill.
Robert Robins, Thomas Harris,
Edward Bowles, his mark.

13° Sept. Warr^t to lay out 200 hundred Acres of land for ffrancis Vanenden at the place where Matapania House was formerly built ioyning vppon Thomas Warr's land there on the South side of Patuxent River.

19 Sept. Joseph Cadle demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province about foure yeares since & 100 more for his owne transport about 8 yeares since.

Warr^t to lay out 300 Acres for Joseph Cadle vppon the norwest side of Bretton Bay vppon the Long Neck there neere vnto the nowe dwelling house of the said Joseph.

19° Sept. Thomas Gerrard Esq^r demandeth 2100 Acres of land for transporting into this Province before the yeare 1648 these men and women servants viz. Jowell Gibbes, Nathaniell Jones, Richard Sabell, Mathias Bryan, James Walker, John Goore, Robert Beard, Cornelius Cannady, Willm Empson, Willm Jones all in one yeare. Anne Knowles and Mary Brasse, being 2000 Acres for 10 menservants and 100 Acres for two women servants according to his Lo^pps third Condicōns of plantacōn.

Warr^t to lay out 2100 Acres of land for M^r Gerrard adioyning to his owne land at Matapania.

19 Sept. Thomas Gerrard demandeth 2000 Acres of land for transporting himself his wife and five children into this Province this p^esent yeare as also M^r Austen Hull eight menservants and foure women servants viz. Justinian, Susan, ffrances, Temprance & Elizabeth his children. John Gouldsmith, John Piper, Humfry Chapman, Geo: Symons, Robert Holmes, Georg Bancks, Tho: Tongue and John Knott menservants. Margarett Armestrong, Susan ffagel, Sara fidell women servants 10 ffebr 1650. Warr^t to lay out for Thomas Gerrard Esq^r 2000 Acres of land vppon Patomeck or Wicokomico Rivers

or some Branch or Creeke thereof not formerly laid out or reserved by the Governors appointm$^{t}$ for any other in some place or places there soe as it bee not lesse then 500 Acres in any one place.

[p. 353] 23° Sept. Luke Gardiner demandeth 500 Acres of land by Assignem$^{t}$ from ffrancis Gray and 100 Acres more for transportacōn of Mary Toogood his servant into this Province about xpmas last.

23° Sept. Guest's land is returned to himself againe.

23° Sept. Willm Johnson demandeth 300 Acres of land by Assignem$^{t}$ from Walter Guest and 100 more for his owne transportacōn into this Province Anno 1646.

23 Sept. Warr$^{t}$ to lay out one thousand Acres of land for Willm Johnson and Luke Gardiner at the Head of Brettons Bay or vpon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke.

24° Sept. John Medley demandeth 450 Acres of land for transportacōn of Lancelott Sleepe fower yeares since. Richard West two yeares since Rowland Mace about seaven yeares since W$^{m}$ Elliott 10 yeares since his servants and 100 Acres in right of his wife for her transportacōn.

Warrant to lay out 300 Acres of land for John Medley vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

24° Sept. John Thimbleby and Willm Browne demand 300 Acres of land viz. 100 Acres for theire service in this Province and 200 Acres for transportacōn of two menservants viz: John Perfitt about seaven yeares since and John Lovy two yeares since in this province.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 300 Acres of land for John Thimbleby and Willm Browne vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

23° Sept. M$^{r}$ Brittane I pray bee very sedulous in getting a warr$^{t}$ for my land 500 Acres, and when you haue it I pray give it to Luke Gardiner to whom I haue sould it, Good Sir faile not.

Sept the 12$^{th}$ 1650. Yo$^{r}$ friend to serve ffrancis Gray.

23° Sept. Richard Bennett demandeth 100 Acres of land due to John Hollis deceased who transported himself into this Province about 9 yeares since and claymeth the same as greatest Cred ditor as appeares by Lrēs of Admracōn granted to him in Virginia of the decedents estate.

Warrant to lay out for Rich: Bennett 100 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

28 Sept. John Ward demands 100 Acres for transporting himself into this Province 3 yeares since warᵗ to lay out 100 Acres for John Ward.

29° Sept. Warrant to lay out 200 Acres for Capᵗ John Price ioyninge vppon the land of his owne plantacōn where hee nowe lives.

29 Sept. Mʳ John Wade Chirurgion demandeth 100 Acres for transporting himself and 50 Acres for transporting Anne Smith his Maidservant into this Province in Anno 1648. Warrant to lay out for Mʳ John Wade 150 Acres vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

1° Oct. Thomas Michell demandeth 300 Acres of land for transporting himself his wife and two Children into this Province in the yeare 1648.

28 Sept. ffrancis Pope demandeth 100 Acres of land for transportacōn of his wife into this Province 1649.

Warrᵗ to lay out 100 Acres vppon a branch of Creeke where Willm Hungerfords land lies on the north side of Patomeck River or elsewhere.

28 Sept. Robert Robins demandeth 400 Acres of land viz. 250 by titles appearing vppon Record and 150 by Assigmᵗ from ffrancis Poesey vppon Record.

Warrᵗ to lay out for Robert Robins 400 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River on the further side of Weare Creeke from Mʳ Neales plantacōn and on the north side of the Island Creeke or elsewhere.

28° Sept. War$^{t}$ to lay out 100 Acres of land for M$^{r}$ Rich Browne vpon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.
[p. 354] Henry Cartwright of Chicakone in Virginia heretofore servant to the above named Robert Hewett deceased, maketh oath that his said Maister did transport all the before named psons into this Province of Maryland or brought them there (as hee hath heard) and that for ought this depon$^{t}$ ever knewe or heard of there was never any land hitherto taken vpp within this Province in any of theire rights.
[p. 366] I Raphe Beane doe assigne all my title & interest of my land due to me by my Servant Raphe Lowe vnto my Brother Walter Beane Witnes my hand this 9$^{th}$ of September 1650.

The marke of Raphe Beane.

ffrancis Poesey by Assignem$^{t}$ vnder his hand dated 7° Sept. 1650 & testified by david Prichard assigneth to Robert Robins 150 Acres of land for w$^{ch}$ hee had a warrant.

Oct. 11$^{th}$ 1650. Jane the wife of Henry Brookes at the request of Willm Lewis saith vpon oath that in a bargaine with her former Husband david Wickliffe made with Cap$^{t}$ Cornewallis there was due to her said Husband 200 Acres of land to be taken vpp within the said Cap$^{t}$ Cornewallies divident The right of which said 200 Acres this depon$^{t}$ saith was given by her said former husband to L$^{t}$ Willm Lewis And further she saith not. Jane Brooke.

Oct. 11$^{th}$ 1650. Richard Cole at the request of Willm Lewis saith that about 12 yeares since in a Bargaine w$^{ch}$ david Wickliffe made with Cap$^{t}$ Thomas Cornewallis there was due from the s$^{d}$ Cap$^{t}$ vnto the said david 200 Acres of land, w$^{ch}$ hee was to take vpp within his divident in S$^{t}$ Inegoes Creeke And further saith not. Rich: Cole.

9° Sept. ffrancis Martin demandeth 700 Acres of land for transporting himself, his wife, Willm Lodow and ffrancis his children, and Tho: Waters & Georg his servants into this Province Anno 1649.

[p. 367] 1° oct. Wm Tarver demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province this pesent yeare.

Warrt to lay out for Willm Tarver 100 Acres of land vppon a Branch on the north side of Thomas Petites Creeke vppon Patomeck River.

10 Oct. Mr Willm Wilkinson clerke demandeth 900 Acres of land for transportacõn of himself, his wife, Mary, Rebecca and Elizabeth Wilkinson his daughters and Elizabeth Budden her daughter, Willm Warren and Robert Cornish 2 menservants and Anne Stevens a woman servant into this Province this pesent yeare 1650.

Warrt to lay out 900 Acres of land for Mr Wilkinson vppon Patuxent River or elswhere within this Province.

10 Oct. Arthur Turnor demandeth 300 Acres of land for transportacõn of himself, his wife and Joseph Edwards his servant into this Province the last yeare.

Warrt to lay out 300 Acres for Arthur Turnor vppon Patuxent River or elswhere within this Province.

28 Sept. Nathaniell Pope demandeth 700 Acres of land for transportacõn of himself, his wife, Samuel Raruth, Thomas Baker, Edward Came, Bartholmew Slaughter and John Steven menservants into this Province before the yeare 1648.

Warrt to lay out for Mr Nathaniell Pope 700 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

28 Sept. Thomas Sturman demandeth 650 Acres of land for transportacõn of himself, his wife, Anne and Elizabeth his daughters, John Sturman his sonne and Georg Watts, and Thomas Simonds his menservants about 10 yeares since and John Sturmans wife about 2 yeares since into this Province.

Warrt to lay out for Thomas Sturman 650 Acres of land vppon Patuxent River or elsewhere within this Province r 1° ffebr. Thomas Pasmore by Assignemt vnder his hand dated ——— assigneth to John Sturman 300 Acres of land for wch hee had a warrant.

10 Oct. John Sturman demandeth 300 Acres of land due to him by Assignem$^{t}$ from Tho. Pasmore.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out for John Sturman 300 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

Knowe ye that wee for & in consideracōn that L$^{t}$ Willm Lewis of our said Province of Maryland gent hath 2000 Acres of land due to him in o$^{r}$ said Province as appears vppon Record doe give grant & enfeoffe vnto the said L$^{t}$ Willm Lewis his heires & Assignes All that parcell of land &c (put Certiff$^{t}$ fol 294)

8 Sept. Luke Gardiner demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province of Virginia in the yeare 1647 and desireth that Sacawaykitt being the Plantacōn w$^{ch}$ was his ffathers may bee granted to him vppon this Title.

12° Oct. M$^{r}$ Willm Nuogent demandeth 100 Acres of land for transportacōn of Henry Moore his servant into this Province in Anno 1649.

16° Sept. Warrant to lay out 100 Acres of land for M$^{r}$ Newgent Joyning vpon the land by him bought lately of W$^{m}$ Assiter in the Mouth of Brettons Bay.

A wart issued to the Surveyor to lay out 200 Acres or some greater or lesser quantity of land at Chingomuxon for M$^{r}$ Tho: Hatton.

16° Sept. M$^{r}$ John Metcalf demands 800 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself & John Robinson his servant into this Province in July last was 15 yeares.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out for Jo: Metcalf 800 Acres of land at Chingomuxon Neck on the north side of Patomeck River.

18 Oct. War$^{t}$ to lay out for Tho: Greene Esq$^{r}$ two thousand five hundred vpon Chinomuxon Creeke in some place there or on this side not formerly taken vpp.

18 Oct. War$^{t}$ to lay out for Tho: Greene esq$^{r}$ 300 Acres betweene Crany Creeke & Plumme point on the west side of S$^{t}$ George River.

Grant of a Manno$^{r}$ To Tho: Mathews gent$^{h}$.

Knowe yee That whereas Thomas Mathews of o$^{r}$ prouince of Maryland gent$^{n}$ hath assigned him ffowre Thousand Acres of Land from Thomas Copley Esq$^{r}$ who transported Ten able men servants at his owne charge into our s$^{d}$ prouince in th$^{e}$ yeare 1633, to plant & inhabite there, doe giue, graunt, enfeoffe & confirme, unto th$^{e}$ s$^{d}$ Thomas Mathews All th$^{t}$ parcell of fforrest Land, lying on th$^{e}$ North side of Patowmeck Ryuer neere vnto a Creeke formerly called Portobacco Creeke, But now S$^{t}$ Thomas Creeke (ut supra Page 293). . . . And wee doe by these p$^{e}$nts will & appoynt th$^{t}$ th$^{e}$ s$^{d}$ recited Parcells of Land, shall from henceforth bee one entire manno$^{r}$ & bee called by th$^{e}$ name of St. Thomas Manno$^{n}$. That hee may haue, hold, use & enioy w$^{th}$ in th$^{e}$ s$^{d}$ Manno$^{r}$ a Cou$^{r}$t Leet, & Cou$^{r}$t Baron, w$^{th}$ all things to th$^{e}$ s$^{d}$ Coe$^{r}$ts, or eyther of them belonging, by th$^{e}$ Law or custome of England. And to his & their owne use to haue & receiue all & singular issues, fines, amercem$^{ts}$, profitts, & perquisitts whatsoeuer, w$^{ch}$ hereafter shall or may arise, or come, by reason of th$^{e}$ s$^{d}$ Cou$^{r}$t$^{s}$, or eyther of them. . . . Gyuen under o$^{r}$ great Seale of o$^{r}$ prouince, this 25 of Octob$^{r}$ in th$^{e}$ 19 yeare of o$^{r}$ Dominion ouer o$^{r}$ s$^{d}$ prouince of Maryland. Anoq. Dni 1649.

vlt Oct. War$^{t}$ to lay out for L$^{t}$ Nicholas Gwither 250 Acres vppon Chingomuxon Creeke in some place here not formerly taken vpp.

October 22° 1650. Laid out for John Hatch planter a parcell of land lyeing on the west side of Wicokomico River on the south side of a Creeke called Hatches Creeke laid out for one hundred Acres more or lesse. Laid out more for John Hatch on the North side of Hatches Creeke in Wicokomico River a parcell of land begining at the Mouth of

the Creeke and running north by the River side and nowe laid out for Two hundred and fifty Acres more or lesse.

Octob. 23. 1650. Laid out for John Courts planter a parcell of Land lyeing on the West side of Wicokomico River begining neere a Marsh called Courts Marsh, conteyning and nowe laid out for two hundred Acres more or lesse.

Octob. 25. 1650. Laid out for ffrancis Pope planter a parcell of land lyeing neere the Head of a marshy Branch of Mr Neales back Creeke called Popes Branch. . . . Conteyning and nowe laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

[p. 375] October 2do 1650. Layd out for Walter Beane Planter a parcell of land lyeing on the West side of Wicokomico River beginning neere the Mouth of a Creeke in the said River called Hatches Creeke, . . . nowe layd out for Seaven hundred Acres more or lesse.

October 22d. 1650. Laid out for John Slingesby planter a parcell of land lyeing neere the head of Poeseyes Creeke . . . laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

Novemb 4th. 1650. Laid out for Joseph Cadle planter a parcell of land lyeing on the north side of Brettones Bay neere a Creeke called Popler Creeke, . . . laid out for two hundred Acres.

October 5th. 1650. Laid out for Owen James planter a parcell of land lyeing neere the first Branch of the Herring Creeke. And bounding on the south side with the land formerly granted to Mr Tho: Weston . . . laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

Novembr 2d 1650. Laid out for Willm Newgent gent a parcell of land lyeing neere the Newtowne called Huggins Necke Beginning at the Head of Lees Creeke . . . laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

Octobr 2$^{do}$. 1650. Laid out for Thomas Warr a parcell of land lyeing on the south side of Patuxent River called Machins Neck . . . laid out for ffower hundred Acres.

Oct 2$^{o}$. 1650. Laid out for ffrancis Van-en-den a parcell of land lyeing on the southside of Patuxent River . . . laid out for Two hundred Acres more or lesse.

[p. 376] October 28$^{th}$. 1650. Laid out for Thomas Hatton gent his Lo$^{pps}$ Secretary of this Province a Tract of Land lyeing on the west side of Wicokomico River. Beginning at Wicokomico Point, followeing the River Northwest and to the Westward of the North . . . laid out for ffive hundred Acres.

October 6$^{th}$. 1650. Laid out for Hugh Hopewell and Thomas White Planters a parcell of land lyeing on the South side of Patuxent River called Hogpen Neck.

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## VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from p. 168.)

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann$^{ll}$ County on Tuesday the 5$^{th}$ day of June Anno Dom. 1733. Present. The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys, Rector, M$^{r}$ Caleb Dorsey, M$^{r}$ Amos Woodward Esq$^{r}$, M$^{r}$ Vachel Denton, M$^{r}$ Ezekiel Gillis, Vestrymen, M$^{r}$ John Smith, Church Warden.

Mess$^{rs}$ Vachel Denton & Ezekiel Gillis being formerly Chosen Vestrymen Appear this day and are Severally Qualified as such by Amos Woodward Esq$^{r}$ as the Law in such Case directs.

M$^{r}$ John Smith being Chosen a Church Warden appears this day and is Qualified as such by M$^{r}$ Woodward as the Law in such Cases directs.

The Register of this Vestry acquainting them that Pursuant

to their directions he has frequently requested Mr Zachr Maccubbin late sheriff of Annll County to settle the Accounts now Lying open between him and the Vestry which Mr Maccubbin not having yet done & it being the proper Season of the year for Disposall of Tobacco, Resolved that the Register again apply to the said Maccubbin for his acct & in case it be not in by the meeting of the next Vestry that this Vestry will take [p. 175] the proper measures to oblige him thereto and that a Copy of this entry be made and delivered to the said Maccubbin.

Mr Peter Porter produces to this Vestry the following account and prays allowance for the same.

1731

| Dr The Vestry of Saint Ann's Parish | Cr | Tob. |
|---|---|---|
| To making a back and floor to the Chapel . . . | | 100 |
| June 5th 1733. To taking care of the Chappel and Cleaning the same from the finishing thereof to this day . . . . . | | 300 |
| June 5th Errors Excepted . . . | | 400 |

℔ Peter Porter.

Which account being Read is allowed and ordered by this Vestry that the Register draw an order on the sheriff of Ann Arundell County payable to the said Portor for the same—which order was drawn & delivered the said Portor accordingly.

This Vestry agree to Give Peter Portor two hundred pounds of Tobacco per annum to take Care of and Clean the Chappel of Ease, which the said Peter agrees to take and being present promises to do the same.

The Vestry adjourns till the third Tuesday of June Instant.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 19th day of June Anno Dom. 1733. Present. The Revd Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Amos Woodward, Esqr, Mr John Lawson, Mr Vachel Denton, Mr Ezekiel Gillis, Vestry-[p. 176] men. Wm Munroe Produces to this Vestry the following account and prays allowance therefore Viz.

| The Vestry of S$^{t}$ Ann's Parish D$^{r}$ | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| 1733 June 12. To washing the Church Linnen . | 1..10..0 |
| For taking up and Laying Twenty Stones in the Church at Different times and finding of Lime . . | 1.. 0..0 |
| W$^{m}$ Munroe . | 2.. 1..0 |

Which Account being read is allowed and ordered that the Register draw an order on John Beale Esq$^{r}$ for the same. Which Order was drawn and delivered to the said Munroe accordingly.

Messrs. Brown and Coulter produce to the Vestry the following account and prays allowance thereof Viz.

The Gentlemen of the Vestry of St. Ann's Ann's Parish D$^{rs}$

| | |
|---|---|
| 1732 Dec. 5$^{th}$. To 9 Ells fine holland by M$^{r}$ Humphreys at 9/ ℔ . . . . . | 4.. 1..– |
| To 2 Ells Ditto for Ditto at 8/6 ℔ . | 0..17..0 |
| | 4..18..0 |

June 19$^{th}$ 1733 Errors Excepted ℔

Brown & Coulter.

Which being read is allowed (the said Linnen being for a Surplus) and ordered that the Register draw an order on Jn$^{o}$ Beale Esq$^{r}$ for the same which order was drawn and Delivered the said Brown & Coulter accordingly.

The Vestry adjourns till the first Tuesday of July next.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann$^{ll}$ County on Tuesday July the 3$^{d}$ 1733. Were present. The Rev$^{d}$ John Humphreys, Rector. M$^{r}$ Caleb Dorsey, M$^{r}$ W$^{m}$ Cumming, M$^{r}$ Vachel Denton, M$^{r}$ Amos Woodward, M$^{r}$ John Lawson, Vestrymen.

[p. 177] M$^{rs}$ Susannah Jobson produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays an allowance thereof Viz.

| | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1732 | The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish Dr | | | |
| | To making a Surplus for the minister . . | 1. | 10. | – |
| | To finding thread for making the same . . | | 6. | |
| | To Washing the same . . . . . | | 3. | |
| | Errors Excepted ℔ me . . | 1. | 19. | – |

Susanna Jobson.

Which being read is allowed and ordered that the Regr draw an order on Mr John Beale payable to the said Susannah Jobson for the same. Which order was delivered the said Susannah accordingly. Ordered that the Regr Draw an order on Mr Mordicai Hamond for three thousand Eight hundred and Seven pounds of Tobacco payable to Mr Zacharia Maccubbin late of Annll County it being the ballance due to the said Zacharia from this Vestry.

The Vestry adjourns till Tuesday next. . . .

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Annll County on Tuesday the second day of April Anno Dom. 1734. Present. The Reverd Mr John Humphrey, Rector, Mr Caleb Dorsey, Mr Amos Woodward, Mr Wm Cumming, Mr Vachel Denton, Mr Ezekiel Gillis, Vestrymen. Ordered that the Regr draw an order on the sheriff of Annll County for two hundred pounds of Tobacco payable to Peter Porter it being due unto him for his taking Care of the Chappel of Ease and Cleaning the same which order was drawn and delivered said Porter accordingly. It is Agreed this day between this Vestry and John Smith of the City of Annapolis Carpenter viz. That the said John Smith do shingle the Church in the City of Annapolis and that he find himself and men provisions during the time he is doing the same.

In Consideration whereof this Vestry agree to pay the said John Smith at the rate of Ten shillings per square for the same. . . .

The Vestry adjourn till Easter Monday next.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Easter Monday being the 15th day of April Anno Domini 1734. Were present The Revd Mr John Humphreys, Mr Caleb Dorsey, Mr Vachel Denton, Mr Ezekiel Gillis, Vestrymen.

Messrs Thomas Worthington and Thomas Jobson are unanimously Chosen Vestrymen in the Room of Mr Dorsey & Mr Lawson and Messrs Stephen Bordley and John Bullen are Chosen Church Wardens for the ensuing year and order'd that they have notice to appear next Vestry day to Qualify themselves accordingly. . . .

Mr Nicholas Maccubbin on behalf of his father Zach. Maccubbin produces the following account and prays allowance for the same.

| 1729. The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish. Dr | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Philemon Lloyd Esqr in the Land office . . . | | | 507 |
| To your order to Wm Munroe . . . . . | | | 800 |
| To ditto to Peter Portor . . . . . | | | 625 |
| To ditto to Mr Philip Hammond . . . . | | | 7000 |
| | | | 8932 |
| To yr order to Wm Ghiselin . . . . | | 1000 | |
| To my Commission on 1537 at 5 ℔ Cent. . . | | 768 | |
| To yr ordr to Mr John Worthington . . . | | 2000 | |
| | | 3768 | |
| To the Insolvencies in 1729 viz: | | | |
| Stephen Mason 4 Taxes at 19 ℔ poll . . | | 76 | |
| Thos. Duck | 1 Ditto . . | 19 | |
| John Clarke | 2 ditto . . | 38 | |
| Saml Murray | 1 Ditto . . | 19 | |
| John Haswell | 2 Ditto . . | 38 | |
| Thos Goodman | 2 ditto . . | 38 | |
| Sarah Barry | 2 ditto . . | 38 | 228 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm Wallis | 1 ditto . . | 19 | |
| Guye Meeke | 4 ditto . . | 76 | |
| Edwd Weeks | 1 ditto . . | 19 | |
| Sarah Wallis | 1 ditto . . | 19 | |
| William Parson | 1 ditto . . | 19 | |
| | | | 190 |
| [p. 184] Ballance due to the Vestry . . | | | 2253 |
| | | | 15371 |

℔ Contra Cr

| | |
|---|---|
| By 809 Taxables at 19 ℔ poll . . . | 15371 |

1730 Ditto Dr

| | |
|---|---|
| To Michael Howard Esqr . . . . | 1200 |
| To Phil. Lloyd Esqr in provll . . . . | 810 |
| To Shers fees . . . . . | 80 |
| To my Comn on 20400 at 5 ℔ Cent. . . | 1020 |
| To yr ordr to Wm Ghiselin . . . . | 1000 |
| To ditto to Edmd Jenings Esqr . . . | 2400 |
| To ditto to Philip Hammond . . . . | 12000 |
| To ditto to Peter Porter . . . . . | 952 |
| | 19462 |

Messrs. Brown and Coulter returns to this Vestry an order formerly drawn by this Vestry on Mr John Beale for four [p. 189] pounds Eighteen shillings payable to them and alledged that the said Beale is Dead and that they have not yet received the same, Thereupon it is ordered that the Regr draw an order on Mr Caleb Dorsey payable to them the said Coulter & Brown for the same sum and that their Receipt shall be a sufficient Discharge to him of so much paid in a part of a Legacy left to this Parish by Mrs Jane Burnal whose Exr the said Dorsey is. Order made & Delivered to Mr Humphreys for the said Brown and Coulter accordingly.

At a meeting of the Rector, Vestry and Church Wardens of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the fifth day of November Anno Domini 1734.

Were Present The Revd Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Thomas Worthington, Mr Vachel Denton, Mr Thomas Jobson, Vestrymen, Mr John Bullen, Mr Griffith Beddoe, Church Wardens.

Ordered that aplication be made to the next County Court for an Assessmt of Ten per poll on the Inhabitants of this Parish to defray the necessary Charges of the Parish Agreeable to the Act of Assembly, &c. . . .

[p. 190] At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Arrunll County on Wednesday the Eleventh day of December Annoq Dom: 1734.

Present The Revd Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Ezekiel Gillis, Mr Vachel Denton, Mr Thomas Jobson, Mr Wm Cumming, Vestrymen.

. . . . Whereas on the Complaint of Joseph Gerrard of the City of Annapolis this Vestry have Room to suspect that a Certain Elizabeth Gerard wife of the said Joseph & a Certain John Ervin of the City of Annapolis do unlawfully Cohabit together Wherefore It is ordered that the Church Wardens or [p. 191] one of them Give notice to the said Elizabeth Gerard & Jno Ervin to appear at the next Vestry to Answer the Premisses aforesaid. . . .

[p. 192] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Easter Monday being the seventh day of April Anno Dom. 1735.

Present The Reverend Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Thos. Worthington, Ezekiel Gillis, Thomas Jobson, Vachel Denton, Vestrymen. G. Beddoe, Church Warden.

Daniel Dulany and Major John Davidge are by Majority of the Parishioners present, Chosen Vestrymen for this Parish in the Room of Messrs Amos Woodward and William Cumming.

Likewise Messrs John Lomax and Simon Douff are Chosen

Church Wardens for the Ensuing year in the room of Messrs John Bullin and Griffith Beddoe and ordered that the Regr give them notice that they appear next Vestry day in order to Qualify themselves in that Station as the Law directs. . . .

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the sixth day of May Anno Dom. 1735.

Present Mr Thomas Worthington, Mr Thomas Jobson, Mr Vachel Denton, Mr John Davidge, Vestrymen.

Major John Davidge being Chosen a Vestryman on Easter [p. 193] Monday last appears this day and is Qualified in that office as the Law directs by Danl Dulany Esqr and takes his place accordingly.

Likewise Mr John Lomas being Chosen a Church Warden at same time appears this day and is Qualified in that office as the Law directs by Mr Davidge and takes his place accordingly. . . .

Danl Dulany Esqr being Chosen a Vestryman at the last meeting appears this day and alledges that his business will not permit him to serve this parish in the Station aforesaid thereupon the Choice of one in his room is referred to the next Vestry day. . . .

Ordered that the Register draw an order on the Sheriff of Annll County for the sum of two hundred pounds of Tobacco payabel to Peter Porter it being due to the said Porter for his Cleaning and taking Care of the Chappel of Ease in this parish the last year and this Vestry agrees to pay the said [p. 194] Peter Porter for the future at the rate of thirty shills per annum.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Annll County on Tuesday the third day of June Anno Dom. 1735.

Present Mr Ezekiel Gillis, Mr Thomas Jobson, Majr John Davidge, Mr Thomas Worthington, Vestrymen.

Mr Symon Duff being some time ago Chosen a Church Warden appears this day and is Qualified in that Station by Majr Davidge as the Law directs.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann[ll] County on Tuesday the Eighth day of July Anno 1735. Present The Rev[d] M[r] John Humphreys, Rector, M[r] Vachel Denton, M[r] Tho[s] Jobson, Maj[r] John Davidge, Vestrymen.

This Vestry having the Quantity of five thousand pounds of Tobacco to be Disposed off, and this day being appointed for the [p. 196] Sale thereof, & M[r] Onorio Rozalina bidding nineteen shillings per hundred for the same which being more than any other person bidd, it is ordered that the Register Give him an order on the Sheriff for the same, which order was drawn and Delivered the said Rozalina Accordingly.

At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann[ll] County on Monday the 17th day of Nov[r] Anno Dom. 1735. . . .

At the req[t] of the Honble. Benj[n] Tasker Esq[r] the following assignment is recorded Viz.

I Hereby assign unto M[r] Benj[n] Tasker & to his assigns for [p. 197] a Valuable Consideration by me received the one half part of my pew I am now Possessed of in the Gallary of the Church in St. Ann's Parish. Witness my hand & Seal this 5[th] day of November 1735.

Witness Present Rob[t] Gordon. [Seal]

Cha. Browne.

At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Easter Monday the 26[th] Day of April Anno Dom. 1736. Present The Rev[d] M[r] John Humphreys, Rector, M[r] Denton, [p. 199] M[r] Worthington, M[r] Jobson, M[r] Gillis, Vestrymen.

W[m] Ghiselin, Reg[r].

Who proceed to the Choosing of three Vestrymen in the room of M[r] Denton & M[r] Gillis whose time is out & M[r] Dulany who would not qualify as also Church Wardens who thereupon make Choice of M[r] Michael Macnemara. M[r] Richard Tootell & M[r] Benj[n] Gaither, Vestrymen & M[r] Richard Dorsey & M[r] Thomas Gough, Church Warens & ordered that they have notice thereof to appear next Vestry Day to be qualifyed.

Ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ draw an order on the Sher. for 1000 lbs. Tob$^{o}$ payable to himself being due to him for his years Sallary ending 7$^{th}$ February last and that the Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Jn$^{o}$ Humphrys be requested to sign the same which was done accordingly.

M$^{rs}$ Jobson produced the following Account Viz.

The Vestry of S$^{t}$ Ann's Parish D$^{r}$.

| | |
|---|---|
| To mending the new surpluss . . . . | 00.. 8..0 |
| To D$^{o}$ the old one . . . . . | 0.. 2..0 |
| April 26$^{th}$ 1736 . . . . | 0..10..0 |

Errors Excepted by me
Sus$^{n}$ Jobson.

Which being read is allowed & Creditt to be given her for it in her account for sitting in one of the Assembly Pews. Ordered that the Reg$^{r}$ draw an Order on the Sher. for what is due to W$^{m}$ Munroe w$^{ch}$ was done accordingly for five hun$^{d}$ p$^{ds}$ tob$^{o}$.

[p. 200] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the first Day of June Anno Dom. 1736. Present The Rev$^{d}$ Jn$^{o}$ Humphreys, Rector, Thomas Worthington, Thomas Jobson, Maj$^{r}$ Jn$^{o}$ Davidge, Vestrymen.
W$^{m}$ Ghiselin, Reg$^{r}$.

M$^{r}$ R$^{d}$ Tootell being chosen vestryman last Easter Monday appears this Day & is qualified in that office as the Law directs by Maj$^{r}$ Jn$^{o}$ Davidge & takes his place accordingly. Likewise Mess$^{rs}$ Rich$^{d}$ Dorsey & Thomas Gough being chosen Church Wardens at the same time appear this Day & are qualifyed in that office as the Law directs by Maj$^{r}$ Jn$^{o}$ Davidge & take their places accordingly. The Ballance of the Vestry's Tobacco being exposed to Sale to the highest Bidder it is accordingly sold to M$^{r}$ Nich$^{s}$ Hammond at 20/ 4$^{d}$ ℔ Cent. being more than any other person would give.

The Question being put where the addition to the Church should be its Carried by the Majority of the Vestrymen Present that it be where the vestry rooms & Proposed that the s$^{d}$

Addition be 20 feet Long & 18 feet wide in the Clear with a window each side of the same Dimensions with the other windows of the Church with a Door at the End & a window over it for the Gallery the wall to be two Bricks thick and that the wall be Equal with the wall of the Church & to joyn rooff & cornish therewith & to be plaistered & arched the inside & that Mr Creagh lay a Charge of the Building before the next Vestry & that he have a Copy of this proposall which was Done accordingly. . . .

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the sixth day of July Anno Dom. 1736.

Present The Revd Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Thomas Worthington, Mr Thos Jobson, Mr Richard Tootell, Mr Michl Macnemara, Mr Benjn Gaither, Vestrymen.

Messrs Michl Macnemara & Benjn Gaither being Chosen Vestrymen of this Parish on Easter Monday last appear this day and are qualified in that Office by Capt. Wm Rogers Agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such Cases made and provided and take their places accordingly. Ordered that the Regr draw an order on Nichs McCubbin late sheriff of Ann Arundell Conuty payable to Mary Monroe (it being due to her for her last years Sallary as Sexton) for six hundred pounds of Tobacco ending the twelfth Inst. wch was done accordingly.

Ordered that the Regr draw an order on Nichs McCubbin late sheriff for four thousand six hundred twenty-five and a half pounds of Tobacco payable to Mr Nicholas Hammond which is the ballance due to this Vestry from the said McCubbin. And it is further Ordered that the Regr sign the said McCubbins book at the foot of the Accouunt settled this day by the said Vestry.

Which was done and the said order drawn accordingly.

Ordered that the Regr draw an order on Mr Vachel Denton for the sum of thirty shillings Currt money payable to Peter

Portor it being due to him for taking Care and Cleaning the Chappel of Ease last year. Order drawn and delivered him accordingly.

[p. 203] This Vestry appoints to meet on Thursday the fifteenth Inst$^{t}$ in order to agree about making the addition to the Church.

Thursday July 15 1735. The Vestry meet according to adjournm$^{t}$. Present The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys, Rector, M$^{r}$ Thomas Jobson, M$^{r}$ Tho$^{s}$ Worthington, Maj$^{r}$ John Davidge, M$^{r}$ Richard Tootell, M$^{r}$ Benj$^{n}$ Gaither, Vestrymen, Richard Dorsey, Thos. Gough, Church Wardens.

Whereupon the Vestry proceed to take the affair of making the addition to the Church into their Consideration, but upon Inspection find they cannot at this time do any thing therein for want of some Accounts being settled in order to know what money they have in bank to Carry work on Therefore referr a further Consideration thereof to the next Vestry day.

Ordered that M$^{r}$ Vachel Denton lay his Account with this Vestry before them at the next Vestry day.

Ordered that the Church Wardens apply to the several persons who have sit in the Assembly pews from the year 1727 to this day and receive the money due from them for their Sitting therein at the rate of two shillings & six pence per year for each person and to lay an account thereof before the next Vestry.

Ordered that the Register draw an order on the Several persons who are Indebted to this Vestry payable to the Church Wardens who are hereby Impowered to receive the money due from the said persons and that when they have received it they are hereby ordered to pay it to M$^{r}$ Vachel Denton for the use [p. 204] of this Vestry, which order was drawn accordingly & delivered said Church Wardens. . . .

Att a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Easter Monday the 11$^{th}$ Day of April Anno Dom. 1737. Present The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Hmphreys, Rector, M$^{r}$ Thomas

Worthington, Mr Thomas Jobson, Mr Benjn Gaither, Mr Richard Tootell, Majr John Davidge, Vestrymen.

Wm Ghiselin, Regr.

Messrs Charles Griffin & Jno Lomas are Chosen Vestrymen in the room of Messrs Thomas Worthington, & Thomas Jobson & Messrs James Haddock Waring & Robert Davidge, Church Wardens in the room of Messrs Richard Dorsey & Thomas Gough, which said Vestrymen & Church Wardens appear & are Qualified as the Law directs by Majr Jno Davidge.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Monday the 7th Day of November, Anno Dom. 1737. Present Majr John Davidge, Mr Richard Tootell, Mr Charles Griffith, Mr John Lomas, Vestrymen.

Who proceed to the Electing of a Church Warden in the [p. 212] Room of Mr James Haddock Waring who is removed out of the parish and thereupon nominate & appoint John Ramsey to be Church Warden & ordered that Register acquaint the said Ramsey with such their Election. Ordered that the Register require payment of Mr Nicholas Hammond of the money that is due to them or that he give good security for the payment thereof by the first Tuesday in December next or that they will prosecute him for the same. . . .

[p. 214] At a meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 7th Day of February Anno Dom. 1737. Were Present The Revd Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr John Davidge, Mr Michael Macnemara, Mr Richd Tootell, Vestrymen. John Ramsey, Church Warden. . . .

Ordered that the Register give notice that the Vestry intend to repair the Church in Annapolis and make an addition to the sd Church this spring and that if any person or persons will undertake the doing thereof they are desired to meet the next Vestry on the first Tuesday in March next when they will be ready to treat about the same.

Likewise ordered that a Marble Font with wooden Frame & Top with Pullys & weights to Lift it off & on the Bason to

be 18 Inches Deep & two foot Diameter be sent for for the use of the Church in Annapolis, as also a Prayer Book for the use of the same Church of about 30/ sterling Price and that the old Prayer Book now belonging to the s$^{d}$ Church be sent home & repaired in Every thing it wants and that M$^{r}$ Denton be requested to send for the same and that this Vestry will satisfye him therefore.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the second Day of May Anno Dom. 1738. Present Maj$^{r}$ John Davidge, M$^{r}$ Rich$^{d}$ Tootell, M$^{r}$ Mich$^{ll}$ Macnemara, M$^{r}$ John Lomas, M$^{r}$ Chas. Griffith, Vestrymen.

Ordered that the Register procure M$^{r}$ Dorsey & M$^{r}$ Gough late Church Wardens to assign the note drawn upon M$^{r}$ Nicholas Hammond payable to them for the sum of 47..0..6 Curr. to this Vestry & that after such assignment made the said Regist$^{r}$ [p. 217] Employ M$^{r}$ Dulany to prosecute the said note or order in case M$^{r}$ Nicholas Hammonds Letter by the Vestry receed this Day from him be not Comlpyed with by the 25$^{th}$ of this instant.

Easter Monday last proving so rainy that this Vestry Could not meet according to the Act of Assembly to Elect Vestrymen & Church Wardens as therein is appointed and thereupon the said Vestry proceed to the Eelction of a Vestrymen in the room of the said Maj$^{r}$ Davidge whose time is Expired who nominate & appoint M$^{r}$ John Bullen Vestryman in his room and ordered that the Register acquaint M$^{r}$ Bullen thereof in order to appear next Vestry to be qualifyed. The said Vestry likewise proceed to the Election of two Church Wardens in the room of Messrs. John Ramsay & Robert Davidge who now go out thereupon nominate & Choose Mess$^{rs}$ Thomas Lusby & W$^{m}$ Wilkins to be Church Wardens for the ensuing year. Whereupon the said Will$^{m}$ Wilkins appears & is qualifyed in that Station as the Law prescribed by Maj$^{r}$ John Davidge & It is ordered that the Register acquaint the said Thomas Lusby with such their appointment in order to be qualifyed next Vestry Day. . . .

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday the sixth Day of June Anno Dom. 1738. Present Mr Richard [p. 218] Tootell, Mr Michael Macnemara, Mr John Bullen, Vestrymen, Wm Wilkins, Church Warden. Mr John Bullen being appointed a Vestryman and Thomas Lusby a Church Warden at the last Vestry Day appear this Day & are Each of them Qualified in their respective Stations as the Law directs by Mr Macnemara, Mayor of the City of Annapolis.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday the 4th Day of July 1738. Present Mr Richard Tootell, Mr Benjn Gaither, Mr John Bullen, Vestrymen. Thomas Lusby, Wm Wilkins, Church Wardens.

Ordered that Mr William Wilkins one of the Church Wardens receive the money which this Vestry obtained Judgment agt Mr. Nicholas Hammond at last June Court & the Cost accruing thereon from him & that upon the said Hammonds paying the said Debt and Cost to the said Wilkins the said Wilkins receipt [p. 220] shall be his sufficient Discharge from this Vestry and that if the said Hammond delays payment upon the said Wilkins Demand the afd Debt & Cost that the said Wilkins immediately apply to Mr Dulany to take out an Execution on the said Judgment against the said Hammond.

Ordered that the Regr draw an order on Mr Denton payable to Peter Porter for 3 lbs Current money being so much due unto him for his Cleaning & taking Care of the Chappell of Ease for 2 years last past which order was Drawn accordingly.

Ordered that Mary Munroe be allowed 5 lb Current money for her last years Sallary as sexton & washer of the Church linnen Ending the 12th of this instant & that the Regr draw an order on Mr Denton for the same which order was drawn accordingly, and further it was ordered that the said Mary Munroe be allowed the same sum for the like services yearly for the future.

At a Meeting of the Rector, Vestrymen & Church Wardens of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 13th Day of February 1738.

Present The Rev$^{d}$ Mr. John Humphreys, Rector, M$^{r}$ Richard Tootell, M$^{r}$ John Lomas, M$^{r}$ Charles Griffith, Vestrymen.

M$^{r}$ Thomas Gough produces the following Account, Viz.

1738. Vestry of Saint Anne's Church, D$^{rs}$.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To recording the Certificate of Church Circle | . | 0.. 8..6 |
| To recording three Lots N$^{o}$ 59, 60, 61 at 3/6 ℔ | . | 0..10..6 |
| | | 0..14..0 |

Tho. Gough Cl. Mayors Court.

Which being read is allowed & ordered that the Register give him an order on the Sheriff for the same which was Done accordingly.

At a meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Ann$^{ll}$ County on Easter Monday the 23$^{d}$ Day of April Anno 1738. Were Present The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys, Rector, M$^{r}$ Rich$^{d}$ Tootell, M$^{r}$ John Bullen, M$^{r}$ Charles Griffith, M$^{r}$ Benj$^{n}$ Gaither, Vestrymen, M$^{r}$ Tho$^{s}$ Lusby, Church Warden.

The Vestry proceed to make Choice of Two Vestrymen in the Room of Messrs. Michael Macnemara & Richard Tootell who go out & accordingly make Choice of Richard Warfield, son [p. 223] of John, & John Ramsey, Vestrymen & also make Choice of Doctor Charles Carroll & Mr. John Brice, Church Wardens, agreeable to the Act of Assembly, &c., and ordered that the Register give notice to the said Vestrymen and Church Wardens to appear next Vestry Day in order to qualifye themselves as the Law directs.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the first Day of May Anno Dom. 1739. Present The Rev$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Humphreys, Rector, M$^{r}$ John Lomas, M$^{r}$ Charles Griffith, M$^{r}$ John Bullen, M$^{r}$ John Ramsay, Vestrymen. Doctor Charles Carroll, Mr. John Brice, Church Wardens. M$^{r}$ John Ramsay being Chosen

a Vestryman on last Easter Monday appears this day and is qualified by Mr William Rogers, one of the Justices of Annll County Agreeable to the Act of Assembly, &c., and takes his place. Doctor Charles Carroll and Mr John Brice being likewise Chosen Church Wardens at same time appear and are qualifyed in same manner as above by same person and take their places accordingly.

Thomas King is appointed sexton of this Parish in the Room of William Munroe deced and the Vestry agree to allow him the same Sallary as the said Munroe had. Ordered that the Register draw an Order on Mr Vachel Denton for the ballance due from him to this Vestry being fifty pound, thirteen shillings [p. 224] & a penny half penny as appears by his Account filed as alsoe for the money due from Mr Zachr Maccubbin the Sheriff of this County to this Vestry payable to Mr Simon Duff agreeable to the Agreement made with said Duff in part of pay for the Addition to the Church.

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## PLAN OF FORT McHENRY.

[From the Society's Collections.]

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His Excellency Thomas Sim Lee
Governor of the State of Maryland

Sir,

I hasten to cōmunicate to Your Excellency the plan of the fortifications to be erected for the defense of the harbour of Baltimore, &c., I am going to submit to your judgment in writing, as I cañot have the honour to do it personaly my reasons for altering in some places the old plan & for adding some Works which I consider as indispensable.

The point of Land represented in my plan is in the Patapsco near ten miles from the Chesapeak bay; the river up to it

affords water enough for any Vessel drawing, no more than 16 or 17 feet to come up as near the harbour of Baltimore as would be necessary in order to lay it under contribution. No spot could be better calculated to prevent that misfortune than that on which the old works are placed as it comands intirely the Road to the Basin & more especialy the neck over which a chain can be thrown to intercept the navigation to the harbour.

The works can be divided in three; the lower Battery A. B. C. the upper battery D. E. F. & the Star redoubt G. The lower battery is undoubtedly the most essential work of all, it is nearly on a level with the water and affords the possibility of directing its defense in such a manner as to pursue with a constant fire the Vessels which should attempt to sail to the Basin; the ancient works were very judiciously constructed as to the direction of their fire though there are some defects to be corrected.

1°. any Vessel which should pass the point can fire its whole broadside in the rear of the lower battery first, & after that in the rear of the higher so that if there was an attempt made by two or three Frigates, the first Vessel of even light metal, that should pass, would silence effectualy the whole fire which might otherwise destroy the others. I therefore drew the epaulement 1. 2. 3. to the northeast of the battery which not only prevents its being enfiladed but likewise affords an excellent fire across, directed against the stern of a Vessel sailing to town & against the head of that which would come out of the Point.

2°. the Salliant angle B is intirely destroy'd, the ground being undermined altogether by the water for the space of eleven Perches and one half so that there is no possibility of making the old work serve without the addition of a very expensive dam. I therefore brought back the angle B in the point making 5. 6. parallel to B. 4 & 4, 5 parallel to B. C.— by that mode the same fire is preserved & there is enough of ground for the Platforms & for a sufficient Slope from the outside of the battery to the water, including a Berme to prevent the ground from falling down. The comunication from the higher to the lower works, was from D to H but the people of

Baltimore finding a kind of red Okee in that Spot have destroid the whole ground together with a Spot prepared for a powder magazine; I propose therefore to slope down the whole of that ground by which the lower battery will be comanded in some measure by the Star redoubt which now could not fire a single bullet into it, the lower battery can with ease mount 20 guns of heavy caliber, instead of 14 which were mounted before. I should therefore advise to take Six down from the upper battery, where five pieces in battery towards the river and three en barbette on the line D. E. would be quite sufficient.

That upper battery had the same fault than the lower one, viz. that its rear is completely open from the river & from the land side. In general two hundred men landing on the western side of the Point might with ease in the present state of things penetrate wherever they should think proper & spike the guns; the only & the cheapest method I could contrive to secure the whole of the works is to continue the epaulement of 4 in the point 5, to which adding the redans 6. 7 you obtain a cross fire on your rear & a good deffence against the land side, together with a Shelter for the barracks which I would place in K. the ditch running before the breastwork 4. 5. 6. 7 would drain the ground & comunicate by the guard house L. with that of the Star fort. Your Excellency will see that the face E. flanks the river likewise.

The Star fort never was finish'd intirely & the ditches are partly filled with the Earth of the breastworks, that redoubt is of a very bad defense; all the fires being oblique and all the intrant angles indefensible; the only method by which it is possible to mend those faults is to construct the two bastions 8 and 9. The battery which can be erected on the last will prevent a landing from the Western side of the Point, all the intrant angles but one will be perfectly covered by a fire at right angle & in fact it will afford a good defense of the whole place; a Powder Magazine can be constructed in the terreplain of the Bastion 9, under the batteries of its face towards the land side. The small hill T. serves as an epaulement to the right

of the lower battery & is too low to afford a Shelter to the enemy from the fire of the upper works. Your Excellency will see by the map which I join to my plan what course a Vessel is obliged to follow in order to pass the neck of the river—there are two reefs marked with dotted lines the other dotted line indicates the chanel & its depth. A Small redoubt ought to be constructed on the opposite shore just sufficient to secure the chain in case one should be used. I would have it slightly constructed in order to prevent the enemy from making use of it against the lower battery; for the same reason, I should advise to mount only two or three very short four pounders en barbette just to keep the boats of. There is a passage a. b. in the map which can be left open (where in the last war a frigate passed with ease). I shall only beg leave now to enter in some particulars concerning the expences. It is evident that the Sum allowed by Government is intirely insufficient even to put the old works in repair without any addition of new ones, in case it is necessary to pay the workmen at the rate of even half a dollar a day. But the militia seems much inclined to give all possible assistance & in that case the sum before mentioned would supply the platforms, barracks and powder magazine, as likewise a furnace for heating balls in the lower battery where it could be placed close by the Spring, mark'd in my plan (a Spring which affords constant water & ought to be clean'd) the facing of the bastion which is to contain the powder Magazine will require 1280 feet of strong timber at a shilling a foot. The ditch must at least at that side where it is not defended by the flanks of the bastions be palissaded & the breastwork freezed which will require about 1200 palissades. The platforms alone for twenty-eight pieces will come to 1400 dollars including the facing of the embrasures. As for the mounting of cannon I just received a letter of General Knox giving me power to follow my judgment on that head. He refers me to General Williams for several objects. However that gentleman informed me when I delivered to him the letter which you did me the honour to send me, that his bad state of health would

force him to go in the country and decline any object which could render his presence necessary. I therefore must beg your Excellency to recomend me to some other person here.

The Guns of the lower battery can be mounted on Garrison carriages but it will be necessary to have some on travelling carriages in the upper works besides some on sliding frames for red hot shot. I hope you will have the goodness to excuse the bad English of this letter, the hurry in which I write and my quality of a foreigner will be my apology. I should likewise be must obliged to your Excellency if you would have the Kindness to return me the plans which I have the honour to submit to your judgment, as I could not have time to draw a copy for the Superintendent of the works. Which done I would send you again the Original. I wish likewise to Know if your ancient plans of the fortifications here are in your possession still a great deal of trouble in that case should be avoided.

I have the honour to be most respectfully

Your Excellency's

Most humble Obedient Servant,

J. J. Ulrich Rivardi.

Baltimore the 13 of April 1794.

P. S. There is a Gentleman here named Francois Gardy who has been employed in the practical part of fortification in France. I think that with some compensation he could be persuaded to assist us very essentialy. I mention this to your Excellency because M^r^ Boutiller who was to superintend the execution has not agreed with the Minister of War. I shall write to him myself on that Subject.

[Other data concerning Fort McHenry may be found in earlier volumes of the *Magazine,* viz., in Gen'l Craighill's "Baltimore and Its Defences, Past and Present," I, 28; Col. John Foncier to James McHenry, v, 182 and J. J. Ulrich Rivardi to Gov. Stone, v, 291.]

# HALL FAMILY OF CALVERT COUNTY.

Christopher Johnston.

1. Richard Hall [1] entered rights in the Maryland Land Office, 26 August 1663, for himself, Elizabeth his wife, and other persons (L. O., Lib. 5, fol. 416). He probably arrived in the Province not long before, and may have come from Virginia, but though this is sometimes asserted, there seems to be no positive evidence for or against the statement. He settled in Calvert County and was elected, 12 December 1665, one of the four representatives of his County in the Provincial Assembly (Md. Archives, ii, 8). He sat in the Assembly from 10 April 1666 until 1670 (Archives, ii, 10. 153; Lib. C. D., 401), and again from 1674 until 1685 (Archives, ii, 345; vii, 4.6. 113. 266. 526; xiii, 21). He was Delegate for the assessment of the Public Levy in 1678 (Lib. C. D., 182) and, in November 1683, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for laying out towns and ports in Calvert County (Archives, vii, 611). Richard Hall was a prominent member of the Society of Friends; his name frequently appears on their records; and he was on the Committee of Cliffs Meeting in 1684 (Meeting Minutes, p. 13). He died in 1688. The following is a brief abstract of his will. Richard Hall of Calvert County; will dated 17 Sept. 1687, proved 28 August 1688 (Annapolis, Lib. 6, fol. 13):—1°. To my son Elisha Hall, 750 acres, part of Hall's Hills (1000 acres) where my dwelling house and plantation are. 2°. To my son Joseph Hall, 250 acres, being the remainder of Hall's Hills, and 150 acres adjoining called "The Defence"; also two negroes. 3°. To my son Benjamin Hall, 100 acres called Micham, also 100 acres on the South side thereof. 4°. To my son Aaron Hall, 200 acres called Spittle; also Additional Spittle adjoining Thacham, lately given to my son-in-law John Smith. 5°. To my daughter Rachel, now wife of Walter Smith, 300 acres called Aldermason. 6°. To my daughter Elizabeth Hall, 300 acres part of "The Hope,"

in Cecil County. 7°. To my daughter Sarah Hall, 100 acres, being the residue of "The Hope," and 200 acres adjoining. 8°. Various bequests of real & personal property to testator's children already named, to his wife Elizabeth, and to his daughter Lucia "now wife to John Smith." 9°. Testator's wife Elizabeth is constituted executrix, and his friends William Richardson, Edward Talbott, and Samuel Chew are appointed overseers. 10°. Testator's children are to be brought up as Friends, and the sum of £2 is left "to the stock of my friends (called Quakers) on the Western shore of Maryland." Richard Hall and Elizabeth his wife had issue as follows, the dates of birth being derived from family record:

2. i. ELISHA HALL,[2] b. 8 July 1663; d. 6 Feb'y 1716/7.
3. ii. JOSEPH HALL, b. 1665; d. 1705.
4. iii. BENJAMIN HALL, b. 1667; d. 1721.
iv. AARON HALL, b. 1669; mar. Mary ....; d. s. p. 1704.
v. RACHEL HALL, b. 1671; d. 28 Oct. 1730; mar., 1686, Col. Walter Smith (d. 1711) of Calvert County.
vi. ELIZABETH HALL, b. 1673; d. 1743; mar. 1°. Richard Evans (d. 1702), 2°. Dr. James Kingsbury (d. 1725).
vii. LUCIA HALL, b. 1675; mar. John Smith.
viii. SARAH HALL, b. 1677; mar. .... Bradley and had a son, Robert Bradley (b. 1700) of Prince George's Co.

2. ELISHA HALL [2] (*Richard* [1]) was born 8 July 1663, and died 6 February 1716/7, according to a family Bible in possession of Mr. Wm. Coleman Hall of Hall's, Lycoming County, Penna. This agrees with a deposition, wherein Elisha gives his age as 51 years in 1714 (Chancery, P. L., 233), and with the date of probate of his will, 8 February 1716/7. Like his father, he represented Calvert County in the Provincial Assembly, serving from 1698 to 1704 (Md. Archives, xxii, 3. 20. 191. 342; xxiv, 17. 128. 233. 356. 360). He married, 28 September 1688, Sarah widow of Jonas Wingfield, and daughter and coheir of Richard Hooper (d. 1673), son of Henry (d. 1676) and Sarah Hooper of Calvert County. 21 July 1688, administration is granted to Sarah, widow of Jonas Wingfield, late of Calvert County, deceased, on the estate of her said husband (Test. Proc. xiv, 84) and, 6 Oct. 1688, the administration bond of Sarah, administratrix of Jonas Wingfield, in the sum of 4000 lb. tobacco, is filed, with Elisha Hall and John Holloway as sureties (*ibid.*, 100). Mrs. Sarah Wingfield is, however, soon cited in regard to another matter. 5 November 1688,

command was given to the sheriff of Calvert County to cite and summon Sarah Whinfell and Ellinor Hooper, daughters and coheirs of Richard Hooper, deceased, and Richard Ladd executor of Francis Swinfen deceased, to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the bond of administration on the estate of William Chaplin deceased should not be assigned to William Chaplin, &c. Then came Elisha Hall in person, and by consent of Anthony Underwood, procurator of the complainants, day is given to the defendants until next January Court (*ibid.*, 118). 26 June 1693, citation to Elisha Hall of Calvert County and Sarah his wife, administratrix of Jonas Winfield deceased (*ibid.*, xv, 38). The will of Elisha Hall is dated 7 May 1716, and was proved 8 February 1716/7 (Annapolis, Lib. 14, fol. 317). In it he names his wife Sarah, his sons Richard and Elihu, his daughter Sarah "now wife of Samuel Harrison," and his grand-daughter Mary Hall, daughter of Richard. A bequest of £5 is "to be put into the stock of my friends called Quakers," for charitable purposes. Sarah, wife of Elisha Hall, survived her husband and died in October 1739. Her will dated 2 October 1739, was proved 26 October 1739 (Annapolis, Lib. 23, fol. 121). She mentions her son Elihu Hall, her daughter Sarah Harrison, the five children of her son Richard Hall lately deceased, and her grandsons John and Jonah Winfield. Her two children, Elihu Hall and Sarah Harrison are appointed executors.

Elisha Hall and Sarah his wife had issue:—

5. i. Richard Hall,[3] b. 8 July 1690; d. 7 August 1739.
   ii. Elizabeth Hall, b. 8 Dec. 1691; mar. 1708, Richard Harrison, Jr.
6. iii. Elihu Hall, b. 28 February 1692; d. 1753.
   iv. Sarah Hall, b. 28 July 1694; d. 1741; mar., 1711, Samuel Harrison of A. A. Co.

3. Joseph Hall[2] (*Richard*[1]) of Calvert County was born, according to family record, in 1665, and died in 1705. His will, dated 14 September 1705, and proved 7 November following (Annapolis, Lib. 3, fol. 652), mentions his wife Ann, his son Joseph Hall, and "the child my wife now goes with." Testator's wife, Ann, is appointed executrix. Joseph Hall's widow, Ann, married secondly Rev. Thomas Cockshutt, Rector of All Saints Parish, Calvert County. 20 Nov. 1710, Calvert County: Thomas Cockshutt, who

married Ann Hall widow and executrix of Joseph Hall, rendered an additional account (Test. Proc., xxi, 299). 28 July 1731, Thomas Lingan and Martha his wife against Ann Cockshutt, administratrix of Thomas Cockshutt, late of Calvert County, Clerk, deceased. The said Thomas Cockshutt died in 1722 leaving a widow Ann, and children Thomas, Martha (wife of Thomas Lingan), Elizabeth, and Ann.

Joseph Hall and Ann his wife had a son:—

i. Joseph Hall,[3] mar., 1722, Sarah, dau. of John Smith of Calvert County, and widow of William Richardson.

4. Benjamin Hall [2] (*Richard* [1]), of Prince George's County, was born in 1667 (family record) and died in 1721. Although brought up as a Friend, he later became a Roman Catholic and died in that faith. He married Mary, daughter of Maj. Thomas Brooke and widow of Capt. James Bowling of St. Mary's County. Capt. Bowling, in his will, dated 7 May 1692, and proved 10 October 1693 (Annapolis, Lib. 2, fol. 272) constitutes his wife, Mary, his executrix and the residuary legatee of his personal estate, and appoints his "honored father-in-law" Col. Henry Darnall overseer. Col. Darnall had married Eleanor (Hatton) the widow of Maj. Thomas Brooke and was thus the stepfather of Mrs. Mary Bowling (See *Maga.*, i, 71). The will of Benjamin Hall, to be cited presently, refers to testator's "brother-in-law" Mr. Henry Darnall, whose father, Col. Henry Darnall, died some ten years previously. Henry Witham, of Prince George's County, having "intermarried with the relict and widow of Mr. Benjamin Hall of the County aforesaid deceased," they object to deceased's will, and prefer to take "what the law allows" (Annapolis, Lib. 16, fol. 527). The will of Benjamin Hall, of Prince George's County, is dated 4 September 1720, and was proved 29 March 1721 (Annapolis, Lib. 16, fol. 354). In it he mentions his wife Mary Hall, his minor son Francis Hall, his nephews Richard and Elisha Hall, sons of his brother Elisha Hall, and Joseph Hall, son of his brother Joseph. His brothers-in-law Mr. Henry Darnall, Mr. Clement Brooke, Mr. William Digges, and Mr. Clement Hill are to manage his son's estate. A bequest of £5 is left to the priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Testator's wife, Mary, is appointed executrix.

Benjamin Hall and Mary (Brooke) his wife had a son:—

7. i. FRANCIS HALL,[3] b. about 1696; d. 1785.

5. RICHARD HALL[3] (*Elisha*,[2] *Richard*[1]) of Calvert County was born, according to family record, 8 July 1690, and died 7 August 1739. He married, 4 September 1712, Mary widow of Aquila Johns and daughter of Henry Hosier (Friends' Records). The will of Richard Hall, dated the day of his death, 7 August 1739, was proved 19 December following (Annapolis, Lib. 22, fol. 113). In it he names his sons Elisha and Richard (both under 18), his brother Elihu, his wife Mary, his eldest daughter Mary Hopkins, his second daughter Mary Hance, and his third daughter Elizabeth Hopkins. Testator's wife Mary is appointed executrix. The will of Mary Hall of Calvert County, widow of Richard Hall, is dated 28 January 1762, and was proved 4 June following (Annapolis, Lib. 31, fol. 1000). She mentions her son Richard Hall, who is appointed residuary legatee and executor, her daughter Sarah, widow of John Hance, her grand-son Gerard Hopkins (son of Philip Hopkins), and her grand-daughter Rebecca Hance (daughter of John Hance).

Richard Hall and Mary (Hosier) his wife had issue:—

i. ELISHA HALL.[4]
ii. RICHARD HALL, living 1762.
iii. MARY HALL, mar., 1736, Philip Hopkins.
iv. SARAH HALL, mar., 1735, John Hance (d. Dec. 1761).
v. ELIZABETH HALL, mar., 1730, Gerard Hopkins.

6. ELIHU HALL[3] (*Elisha*,[2] *Richard*[1]) was born 28 February 1692 (family record) and died in 1753. He married first, in 1720, Elizabeth daughter of Philip Coale, but she appears to have died soon, leaving no issue (Friends' Records). His second wife, married in 1722, was Elizabeth widow of John Chew, and daughter of Richard Harrison of Calvert County, and Elizabeth his wife (d. 1693) daughter of Thomas and Alice Smith of Calvert County. Richard Harrison, in his will dated 10 Sept. 1713, and proved 15 Feb'y 1716/7 (Annap's, Lib. 14, fol. 142), mentions, among others, "my daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Chew." Her husband, John Chew, died in 1718, and his widow, Elizabeth, filed her bond as his administratrix 4 November of that year, with Wm. Holland and Samuel Chew as her

sureties, in the sum of £3000 sterling (Test. Proc., xxiii, 257). 14 June 1722, Elihu Hall and Elizabeth Chew declared, in Meeting, their intention of marriage, and doubtless the wedding soon followed (Friends' Records). To complete the identification we have the following: 16 October 1733, Additional Account of Elihu Hall of Anne Arundel County, Gent., and Elizabeth his wife administratrix of John Chew late of Anne Arundel County, merchant, deceased (Accounts, xii, 60). Soon after this, Elihu Hall removed to Cecil County, as is proved by the following: 27 October 1736, 2nd Additional account of Elihu Hall of Cecil County, Gent., and Elizabeth his wife administratrix of John Chew, late of Anne Arundel County, merchant, deceased (Accounts, xv, 207). The will of Elihu Hall of Cecil County is dated 13 December 1752, and was proved 13 June 1753 (Annap's, xxviii, 548). He mentions his daughter Sarah wife of Andrew Bay, his daughter Elizabeth Hall, and his sons Elisha and Elihu Hall who are constituted executors. The probate clause states that the will was proved "in the presence of the heir at law Elisha Hall," &c. Testator's wife is not mentioned in the will and was doubtless dead at the time it was made.

Elihu Hall and Elizabeth (Harrison) his (second) wife had issue:—

8. i. Dr. Elisha Hall,[4] b. 1723; d. 1757.
9. ii. Col. Elihu Hall, b. 1724; d. 1790.
iii. Sarah Hall, mar. Andrew Bay of So. Carolina.
iv. Elizabeth Hall.

7. Francis Hall [3] (*Benjamin,*[2] *Richard* [1]), of Prince George's County, was probably born about 1696, and died in 1785. He married, in 1718, Dorothy Lowe (b. 1704, and d. 1803 aged 99 years) daughter of Col. Henry Lowe of St. Mary's County and Susanna Maria his wife, daughter of Richard Bennett, Jr. (See *Maga.*, i, 74; ii, 181. 281). Col. Henry Lowe was a nephew of Jane Lowe who married first Henry Sewall (d. 1665) Secretary of Maryland, and, secondly Charles, Third Lord Baltimore. The will of Francis Hall, dated 22 August 1782, was proved 19 Sept. 1785, and is recorded in Prince George's County. Francis Hall and Dorothy (Lowe) his wife had issue:—

i. Benjamin Hall,[4] b. 1719; d. 1803; mar. Eleanor, dau. of William and Anne (Addison) Murdock.

ii. Richard Bennett Hall, d. 1805; mar. Margaret Magruder.
iii. Francis Hall of Queen Anne Co., b. 1732; d. 13 Feb'y 1798; m. 1°. Martha Neale, 2°. Anne Hawkins.
iv. Susanna Hall, mar. .... Darnall.
v. Eleanor Hall, mar .... Digges.
vi. Henrietta Hall, mar. John Waring.

8. Dr. Elisha Hall [4] (*Elihu,*[3] *Elisha,*[2] *Richard* [1]) was born about 1723 and died in 1757 at his brother's place, Mt. Welcome, while on a visit there. He seems to have been the elder son, since the probate clause of his father's will states that the will was proved "in the presence of the heir-at-law Elisha Hall." It is fair to state, however, that a strong and persistent family tradition, advocated by Mr. Wm. Coleman Hall, asserts that the probate clause contains a clerical error, and that the elder son and heir-at-law was Elihu, and not Elisha. The similarity of the names would favor such confusion. Dr. Elisha Hall lived in Winchester, Virginia, and married Ruth Hall, aunt of Dr. Rush of Philadelphia. Their issue:—

i. Elihu Hall,[5] of Winchester, Va., b. 1752; d. 1808. He is said to have married Mary Ball, and to have had two sons and a daughter.
10. ii. Dr. Elisha Hall, of Fredericksburg, Va., b. 1754; d. 1814.
iii. Dr. John Hall, mar Mrs. Eliza Ann Baynard, and had a son, Rev. Baynard Rush Hall, who d. in 1863.
iv. Richard Hall, mar. Sophie Wilmot of Christopher's Camp, Harford Co., Md., and had a) Julia Lee Hall, b) Richard W. Hall, c) William W. Hall.

9. Col. Elihu Hall [4] (*Elihu,*[3] *Elisha,*[2] *Richard* [1]) of Mt. Welcome, Cecil County, Md., was born in or about 1724 and died, according to family record, in January 1790. He lived at Mt. Welcome, an estate of 2000 acres extending from the Susquehanna to the Octoraro, and there exercised an open-handed hospitality according well with the name of the place. Only four rooms of the original mansion are now standing. It stood on an elevation near the Susquehanna, and was a mansion of such importance as to be located on a map of Pennsylvania, made a few years after the running of Mason and Dixon's Line (Johnston's *Cecil County,* p. 480). Elihu Hall was appointed, 6 June 1776, Major of the Susquehanna Battalion of Militia (ibid., p. 482), and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the same Battalion, 9 September 1778 (Md. Archives, xxi, 196). He was one of the Justices of Cecil County from 1756 till 1771 (Commission Book), and was appointed, 4 June 1777,

Judge of the Orphans' Court for the same County (Archives, xvi, 274). Col. Hall married, 16 June 1757, Catherine (b. 19 Aug. 1736) daughter of John Orrick and Susanna his wife, daughter of Col. Thomas Hammond of Baltimore County. They had issue:—

11. i. Maj. Elihu Hall,[5] b. 9 August 1758.
12. ii. John Hall, b. 6 May 1760; d. 1826.
13. iii. James Hall, b. 12 March 1762; d. 1793.
14. iv. Dr. Elisha John Hall, b. 19 May 1764; d. March 1835.
v. Susan Hall, b. 4 February 1766; d. July 1852; mar. Maj. Robert Lyon (b. 1754, d. 29 Jan'y 1842) of Baltimore Co., Md.
15. vi. Charles Hall, b. 2 Nov. 1767; d. 1821.
vii. Samuel Chew Hall, b. 28 Jan'y 1769; d. unmarried.
viii. George Whitefield Hall, b. 16 Sept. 1770; d. unmarried.
ix. Elizabeth Harrison Hall, b. 25 May 1772; mar 1°. .... Ogle, 2°. .... Gordon.
16. x. Henry Hall, b. 1 Oct. 1773; d. 25 May 1808.
xi. Catherine Orrick Hall, b. 24 April 1775; mar. .... Churchman.
17. xii. Washington Hall, b. 24 August 1776.
xiii. Julia Reed Hall, b. 9 May 1778; d. unmarried.

10. Dr. Elisha Hall [5] (*Elisha,*[4] *Elihu,*[3] *Elisha* [2]) of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was born in 1754, and died in 1814. He married Caroline Carter and they had issue:

i. Dr. Benjamin Harrison Hall,[6] b. 1781; mar. Lucy Fitzhugh; settled in St. Louis and died there.
ii. Maria Carter Hall, b. 1784; d. 1832; mar. 1°. Dr. Wormley, 2°. Dr. Caldwell.
18. iii. John Byrd Hall, b. 1787; d. 1862; mar. Harriet Stringfellow.
iv. Charles Rush Hall, mar. Louise Crutchfield.
v. Sophia Hall, mar. William Gregory of St. Louis.
vi. Eliza A. Hall.

11. Maj. Elihu Hall [5] (*Elihu,*[4] *Elihu,*[3] *Elisha* [2]) of Cecil County, was born 9 August 1758, and was commissioned, 21 April 1778, as "Elihu Hall Jr.", Major of the Susquehanna Battalion of Militia, in which his father was Lieutenant-Colonel (Archives, xxi, 48). At the time he lacked several months of being twenty years of age. The following year he accepted a commission, dated 1 August 1779, as Lieutenant in the Maryland Line, and served until January 1782 (Archives, xviii, 364. 520). According to family tradition, he was captured and held for some time as a prisoner by the British. While serving on Long Island he became acquainted with Gertrude Covenhoven (later Conover), daughter of Niklaus Covenhoven and

Nitje van Peet his wife and they were married. Their issue:

i. Nicholas Hall.[6]
ii. Susan Hall, mar. .... Morgan.
iii. Sarah Hall, mar. .... Gillesbie.
iv. Ellen Hall, mar. .... Wills.
v. Elihu Hall.
vi. Catherine Hall, b. 1789; d. 1860; mar. Maj. Wm. Richardson of Belair, and had issue.

12. Dr. John Hall [5] (*Elihu,*[4] *Elihu,*[3] *Elisha* [2]) of Harford County, Md., was born 6 May 1760, and died in 1826. He married Sarah Ewing, whose father was Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and they had issue:—

i. James Hall,[6] b. 1781; d. 1868; mar. 1°. Mary Harrison Posey, 2°. Mary Alexander.
ii. John Elihu Hall, b. 1783; d. 1829; Prof. of Law in Univ. of Md.; mar. Fanny M. Chew.
iii. Harrison Hall, b. 1785; d. 1866.
iv. Edward Hall, b. 1791; d. 1814.
v. Catherine Hall, b. 1796; d. 1865.
vi. Alexander H. Hall, mar. Jane Foulk.
vii. Sargent Hall.
viii. Thomas Mifflin Hall.
ix. Charles Hall.
x. Margaret Ann Hall.

13. Dr. James Hall [5] (*Elihu,*[4] *Elihu,*[3] *Elisha* [2]) was born 12 March 1762, and settled in Georgia, where he died in 1793. He married Julia Hartley, daughter of Gen. Hartley of York, Penna., and they had issue:—

i. Catherine Hall,[6] b. 15 May 1788; d. unmarried.
19. ii. Thomas Hartley Hall, b. 1792; d. 1848.
iii. Julia Hall, b. 4 April 1790; d. unmarried 1864.

14. Dr. Elisha John Hall [5] (*Elihu,*[4] *Elihu,*[3] *Elisha* [2]) was born 19 May 1764, and died in March 1835. He married Catherine Smythe, and is buried, with his wife, in St. Thomas' Church Yard, Batimore County, Maryland. Their issue:—

i. Alexander Hall.[6]
ii. Caroline Hall, mar. Matthew Markland.
iii. Catherine Virginia Hall, mar. Otho Wilson.
iv. Edward E. Hall.
v. Adelaide Hall, mar. S. T. Stonestreet.
vi. W. H. Dissasua Hall, mar. 1°. .... Hill, 2°. .... Briscoe.
vii. Elisha J. Hall, mar. Mary Matthews Brooke, dau. of Roger and Mary Brooke.
viii. George D. Hall, m. .... Morgan.
ix. Elizabeth S. Hall, b. 5 June 1822, and now living.
x. James Hall, b. 1825.

15. Charles Hall [5] (*Elihu,*[4] *Elihu,*[3] *Elisha* [2]) of Pennsylvania, was born 2 Nov. 1767, and died in 1821. He married Elizabeth Coleman of Cornwall, Penna., and had issue:—

i. Robert Coleman Hall,[6] b. 1792; d. 1844; mar. Sarah A. Watts.
ii. Charles H. Hall, b. 1798; d. unmarried, 1847.
iii. Ann Caroline Hall, b. 1800; d. unmarried, 1841.
iv. Catherine Orrick Hall, b. 1802; d. 1866; mar. H. M. Blodgett, but had no issue.
v. Margaret C. Hall, b. 1804; d. 1879; mar. Rev. W. Dickenson, D. D., of New York, and had two daughters.
vi. William Coleman Hall, b. 1806; d. unmarried, 1844.
vii. Louisa Hall, b. 1808; d. 1884; mar. F. W. Rawle.
viii. Harriet Hall, b. 1810; d. 1870; mar. W. B. Norris.
ix. James Hall, b. 1812; d. 1882; mar. Mary Johns Craig.
x. Susan E. Hall, b. 1814; d. unmarried, 1895.
xi. Sarah J. Hall, b. 1818; d. 1877; mar. T. F. Potter of Savannah, Ga.

16. Henry Hall [5] (*Elihu,*[4] *Elihu,*[3] *Elisha* [2]) was born 1 October 1773, and died 25 May 1808. He married, 26 April 1800, at Harrisburg, Penna., Esther Maclay (d. 6 Sept. 1819) of that city, and had issue:—

20. i. William Maclay Hall,[6] b. 16 Feb'y 1801; d. 28 Aug. 1851.
ii. Mary Elizabeth Hall, b. 21 Sept. 1802; d. Jan'y 1884; mar. G. W. Harris.
iii. Catherine Julia Hall, b. 14 Aug. 1804; d. 17 July 1832; mar. Garrick Mallory.

17. Washington Hall [5] (*Elihu,*[4] *Elihu,*[3] *Elisha* [2]) was born 24 August 1776. He married Ann Given and had issue:—

i. Edward G. Hall,[6] mar. .... Sands.
ii. Washington Hall, mar. Blanche Bujac.
iii. Samuel Chew Hall.
iv. Charles Norris Hall.
v. Richard Hall, mar. Margaret Mitchell and had a son, Washington Hall, who mar. Ann Lee.
vi. Rebecca Hall, mar. Robert L. Rogers.
vii. Achsah Hall.

18. John Byrd Hall [6] (*Elisha,*[5] *Elisha,*[4] *Elihu* [3]) was born in 1787, and died in 1862. He married Harriet Stringfellow and had issue:—

i. Horace Byrd Hall,[7] d. 1896.
ii. Maria Carter Hall.
iii. Charlotte Hall, mar. Robt. Pleasants Hall of St. Louis.
iv. Julia Hall, mar. Wm. D. Henry of So. Carolina.
v. Albert Hall.

vi. Harriet Hall, mar. John Tevis of Phila.
vii. Robert Carter Hall, mar. 1°. Lucy Baskerville, 2°. Maria Carter Wormley.
viii. Harrison Hall.
ix. Eliza Hall.
x. Charles Hall.
xi. Frank Hall.
xii. John Hall.
xiii. Maria Hall, mar. .... Watkins of Pittsburg, Penna.

19. Thomas Hartley Hall [6] (*James,*[5] *Elihu,*[4] *Elihu* [3]) was born 1792, and died in 1848. He and his family lived in Georgia. He married Harriet E. Harris and had issue:—

i. Ann Hall.[7]
ii. James A. Hall.
iii. William H. Hall of Milledgeville, Ga.
iv. Julia Eleanor Hall.
v. Dr. Charles Henry Hall, b. 1832; d. 1906; mar. Auria Keenan, and left issue.
vi. Thomas H. Hall.

20. William Maclay Hall [6] (*Henry,*[5] *Elihu,*[4] *Elihu,*[3]) of Pittsburg, Penna., was born 16 February 1801, and died 28 August 1851. He married, 7 March 1826, Ellen Campbell Williams and had issue:—

i. Henry Williams Hall,[7] b. 12 Dec. 1826; d. 1833.
ii. William Maclay Hall, b. 3 Nov. 1828; mar., 8 Sept. 1859, Ellen Rowan Cramer and had issue.
iii. George Duffield Hall, b. 19 Feb'y 1831; d. 6 Dec. 1883; mar. 1°. Louisa Augusta Miller, 2°. Lucretia Pope Allen.
iv. Louis Williams Hall, b. 4 July 1833; mar., 25 Nov. 1867, Eliza Cameron Warford.
v. Catherine Julia Hall, b. 10 Nov. 1835; mar., 22 Oct. 1857, Nathaniel Breading Hogg, but had no issue.
vi. Mary Hall, b. 7 May 1838; mar., 25 Jan'y 1865, Francis Jordan; no issue.
vii. Ellen Williams Hall, b. 3 June 1846; mar., 25 April 1872, James Heron Crosman.

Note. For a considerable part of the foregoing genealogy, my thanks are due to Mr. William Coleman Hall, who kindly placed his family papers and his extensive genealogical collections at my disposal. He also read the manuscript of this paper, and made a number of valuable suggestions and additions. At all times Mr. Hall has rendered cheerful assistance, and has contributed most generously the copious material gathered in the course of many years of study.

## BLADEN FAMILY.

In an account of the Bladen family, published in the *Magazine,* v, 297 ff., it is stated that Nathaniel Bladen of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, father of William Bladen of Maryland, was the son of Rev. Doctor Bladen and Sarah his wife, daughter of Henry Second Baron Blayney. This, however, though supported by the authority of Blore's *Rutland* (p. 180), is erroneous, as pointed out by Mr. Richard H. Spencer, who also presents some very convincing evidence in regard to the true pedigree. The license for the marriage of Rev. Thomas Bladen, Dean of Ardsere in Ireland, Bachelor, aged above 50 years, and Hon. Sarah Blayney of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, Spinster (d. 1722) aged above 30, and at her own disposal, was issued 28 July 1691 (Harl. Soc., xxxi, 1888), and since William Bladen was born in 1673, it is evident that he could not have been the son of this marriage, much less the grand-son, and the pedigree must be sought in some other quarter. In my former paper on the Bladen family, cited above, I have stated that, according to Foster's *Visitations of Yorkshire* (p. 330), Robert Bladen, of Hemsworth, married Elizabeth daughter of John Lacy of Cromwellbotham, and Alice his wife, daughter of Martin Birkhead, Queen's Attorney in the North, 1585, and had a son John Bladen; living in 1632. The latter is clearly identical with John Bladen, son and heir of Robert Bladen of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, Gent., who was admitted to Gray's Inn, London, 6 March 1624/5 (Foster's *Admissions to Gray's Inn.* p. 175). In the Fairfax correspondence, edited by George W. Johnson, London, 1848, there are a member of letters written by John Bladen in 1631 to the "Right Honorable, My Very Good Lord, the Lord Fairfax, at Denton," and in one of these letters Bladen mentions his "uncle Birkhead." But John Bladen, also married a Birkhead, probably a more or less distant cousin. The will of Nathaniel Birkhead of East Heage, Parish of South Kirkby, Yorkshire, Esq., is dated 12 Feb'y 1649, and was proved 24 April 1650 (Yorkshire Arch. Assoc., ix, 10-11). In it, he bequeaths "to my grandchild Nathaniel Bladen son of John Bladen deceased, all those my manors of Harden and

Haworth, and lands in Wakefield." It may be well to note here that Nathaniel Bladen was evidently named for his maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Birkhead, and the name of Nathaniel's son, Martin Bladen, doubtless descended to him from his ancestor, Martin Birkhead. The pedigree must therefore run as follows (see Foster's *Visitations of Yorkshire,* p. 330):

1. John Lacy [1] mar. Ann daughter of Sir Richard Tempest and had a son:
2. Richard Lacy [2] mar. Alice Townley. Their son was
3. John Lacy.[3] He married Alice, daughter to Martin Birkhead, the "Queen's Majestie's Attorney in the North, 1585," and had, with perhaps other issue, a daughter
4. Elizabeth Lacy,[4] wife of Robert Bladen of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, living in 1625. Their son
5. John Bladen [5] was admitted to Gray's Inn, London, 6 March 1624/5. He was living in 1632, and died before 1649. He married a daughter of Nathaniel Birkhead of East Heage and had, with perhaps other issue, a son:
6. Nathaniel Bladen,[6] named for his grandfather Nathaniel Birkhead. He married Isabella, daughter of Sir William Fairfax of Steeton, Yorkshire, son of Sir Philip Fairfax and Frances his wife, daughter of Edmund Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave. They had issue:

    i. William Bladen, b. 27 Feb'y 1673; buried 9 August 1718 at Annapolis, Md.
    ii. Martin Bladen, b. 1680; d. 15 Feb'y 1745/6.
    iii. Isabella Bladen.
    iv. Catherine Bladen.
    v. Frances Bladen, mar. William Hammond, Esq.
    vi. Elizabeth Bladen, mar. Edward Hawke, Esq.

It is only fair to state that the credit for these interesting discoveries belongs altogether to Mr. Richard H. Spencer, who called my attention to the matter and furnished me with the memoranda some time since. This note is based, in large measure, on Mr. Spencer's memoranda.

Christopher Johnston.

## NOTES.

The original will of Augustine Herman, a parchment document, signed, is owned by Mr. A. Lewis Smith, of Media, Penna.

---

The Washington County Historical Society will have a Prize Essay contest, the subject being Thomas Kennedy, poet, politician and editor. The regulations concerning the contest may be had from Mr. Harvey S. Bomberger, Boonsboro, Md., the president of the Society.

---

Francesco Ruffini's *Religious Liberty* has been translated into English by Parker Heyes from the Italian and published in the Theological Translation Library. On pages 271 *et seq.* it discusses " the régime of toleration in Maryland " and refers to the Act of 1649 " as the first legislative decree of full religious liberty, at least for Christians, which a legally constituted assembly had ever voted."

---

Charles K. Bolton's *Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America* mentions a number of the early Presbyterian divines who settled or preached in Somerset Co.

---

*The British Invasion of Maryland, 1812–15*, by William M. Marine, edited by Louis Henry Dielman. John H. Saumenig & Co., Baltimore, 1913, pp. 519.

This volume covers the War of 1812 only in so far as it affected this state and makes no pretence to exhaustive historical research. In the appendix the military service of more than eleven thousand persons is given in alphabetical sequence. The volume was published for the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland.

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Vol. VIII DECEMBER, 1913 No. 4

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The interest of this notable historical series is well maintained in the present volume. It contains the Proceedings of the General Assembly for the years 1717, 1718, 1719 and for the April session of 1720, which was the last one held during the administration of Governor Hart. It includes therefore, among other matters of interest, the record of the legislation adopted to ensure the control of Maryland in "the Protestant interest" by depriving Roman Catholics of the right to vote, and of the controversy between Governor Hart and Mr. Charles Carroll.

The attention of members of the Society who do not now receive the Archives is called to the liberal provision made by the Legislature, which permits the Society to furnish to its own members copies of the volumes, as they are published from year to year, at the mere cost of paper, press work and binding. This cost is at present fixed at one dollar, at which price members of the Society may obtain one copy of each volume published during the period of their membership. For additional copies, and for volumes published before they became members, the regular price of three dollars is charged.

The Archives of Maryland, published by authority of the State, present to the reader in printed form the original sources of the history of colonial Maryland. They are of great value to all who are interested in this subject, and are indispensable to those who approach it as students.

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## FORM OF LEGACY.

*"I give and bequeath to The Maryland Historical Society the sum of .....dollars."*

# CONTENTS.


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| TANEY'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH VAN BUREN. *Bernard F. Steiner,* - | 305 |
| AN HISTORICAL IDENTIFICATION. JOHN WILKES BOOTH—WHAT BECAME OF HIM. *William M. Pegram,* - - - - - - - | 327 |
| LAND NOTES, 1634-1655. (*Continued from p.* 270), - - - - | 332 |
| LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER. (*Continued from p.* 256), - | 338 |
| VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS. (*Continued from p.* 286), - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 353 |
| CONFISCATED BRITISH PROPERTY. (*From the Executive Archives.*) - | 369 |
| PROVINCIAL COURT PROCEEDINGS, - - - - - - - - - | 370 |
| GIST FAMILY OF BALTIMORE COUNTY. *Christopher Johnston,* - - | 373 |
| HALL FAMILY, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 381 |
| NOTES, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 383 |
| PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, - - - - - - - - - | 386 |



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The attention of our readers is called to the omission of the index to Vol. 8 from this number. In order to avoid further delay to this already much delayed issue, the index will be sent out with the March number of the Magazine.

MARYLAND

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. VIII. DECEMBER, 1913. No. 4.

# TANEY'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH VAN BUREN.

COMMUNICATED BY

BERNARD C. STEINER.

Among the Van Buren Papers in the Library of Congress are found a number of rather important letters from Chief Justice Taney. The first of these, written from Baltimore, on September 16, 1834, begins with an apology for not having written before and a request for an opinion as to Taney's recently delivered speech. Anxious for Van Buren's opinion as to his "having taken the grounds without any opportunity of conferring with friends and not being in the habit of making political speeches, I was of course desirous of knowing what judicious friends thought of it. I should have sent you a copy, but I did not print any extra ones and took it for granted that you would see it in the Globe. Do not think that I am spoiled by the kind manner in which that speech has been received when I tell you that next week you will see another from me. I should have been very willing to end my political speech-making with the one already published. But our friends at Elkton in Cecil County on the Eastern Shore of this State wished me to meet them at a political dinner and my friends thought that I ought to use the occasion to retaliate upon Mr. Webster for his ungentlemanly attack on me in his speech at Salem. I

ought not however thrown the blame (if there be any blame about it) on the advice of friends, for it is quite possible that they merely intended to sanction what they say I was bent on doing, no matter how I was advised. I have not forgotten the counsel you gave me as to the conduct which it became me to pursue and you know I agreed with you, and determined to conform to it. The attack of Mr. Webster however made a new case and I thought it due to myself and to the public to place him in his true position. When you see the speech, tell me frankly what you think of it. Rely upon it I shall not inflict another speech on my friends and it is a part of the provocation with Mr. Webster that he placed me under the necessity of coming again so soon in the newspapers with another speech which it is most probable will not be received with equal favor with the first one.

I rejoice to hear such good accounts of New York. The march of public opinion is now, however, so decisive that it cannot be mistaken and if I mistake not the signs of the times, the men who have been conspicuous panic makers and who brought so much distress and alarm in the country have sealed their fates. The chief factors of last winter will soon find that their condition is like that of the members of the Harford [sic] convention. They will find that they have committed an outrage, too great ever to be forgiven by an injured people. The election in Maine seems to wound our adversaries deeply. They obviously expected a different result and regard it as the evidence of what awaits them in other places. I regret to say to you (in confidence however) that I do not anticipate very favorable results in Maryland. You know our rotten borough system and the power of money in such a case in a small state and the Bank will spend freely to carry Maryland for no other reason than for the pleasure of beating me in my own State. Besides we have in Frederick vexatious local questions about the division of the county about which some of the parties have become so much heated they are ready to lose sight of everything else. But after all the people are thoroughly

roused and animated and whatever is done will be a spontaneous effort on their part without organization or party discipline. Our friends, however, assure me that we shall carry Baltimore by more than our usual majority.

I have read the address of the Herkimer convention (I mean the convention of our friends). It is an able and powerful paper in which the topics appear to be well chosen and exceedingly well handled. What you say of the communication from Columbia county embarrasses me a little. I have received several communications of that kind from committees appointed for that purpose and which from the form in which they came to me seemed to anticipate an answer. Yet I have not answered any of them. For being intended generally for publication, you will readily perceive the sameness of the topics and opinions would uniformly produce a sameness in the answer and I should appear to be saying over the same things too often. But if I answer one I must answer all. Can I under such circumstances answer the one from Columbia? If I can find a point of distinction I will certainly answer it, as it is your native county. If I cannot, I must rely on you to explain to my friends the reason of the omission.

In the closing paragraph, Taney wrote that Van Buren's letter had been opened by his family and forwarded as Taney was absent from home and "My folks have at home a license to open my letters when I am away." He regretted that he could not meet Van Buren at Saratoga and stated that his family would remain in Washington for the present, as he could not get possession of his Baltimore house until the middle of October. The last sentence is "This is an unconscionable long letter to one who has so many to read and to write as you have."

Taney wrote again from Baltimore on March 25, 1835, marking the letter "private," as he generally did. He returned a vindication which Van Buren had prepared of his instructions to McLane [1] and remarked: "The defence is conclusive, but did

[1] Louis McLane (1786-1857), Secretary of the Treasury, 1831-1833.

any one ever seriously doubt it? The charge was got up not to maintain the honor of the nation but to crush, if possible, a rival." The proposed change in the Post Office Department, by the appointment of Amos Kendall as Postmaster General, was attracting public attention. Taney feared "that it will be badly received by many of our friends and will create some excitement among them. But there have been so many occasions in which measures which appeared to be full of danger, were successfully and triumphantly carried through by the President, that I will not suffer myself to anticipate evil from this. I am satisfied that the department will be ably and faithfully and honestly administered. And those who are really the friends of the President can hardly refuse to give this appointment fair trial before they condemn it.

"Yet I could have wished the change had not been made at the moment when we are approaching elections, which cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence on future events. If the elections of this spring go well, they will give a favorable impulse to public opinion and go far to put down at once the efforts which are making to divide the party. If on the contrary, they should terminate disastrously, it will give confidence to the malcontents and make the struggle for the next President a severe one. Our adversaries, you know, have a particular talent for getting up an excitement to operate on a particular election and will no doubt try their best with this appointment. And our friends are too apt to be startled at first by the noise and clamour of the adversary and to require a little time to recover from the shock. Yet after passing through the panic war, we have a right I think, to count with confidence on the steadiness of the great body of the people and to feel assured that every thing in their hands will go well." In the end of the letter, Taney advised Van Buren to take up his old quarters at Barnum's "when you visit us."

Taney's fears were not realized and on May 12, 1835, he wrote, on the same subject, that he was now convinced of his mistake as to the way that Kendall's appointment as Postmaster

General would be received. "The appointment is popular, decidedly popular, with the great body of the people and even the quiet business men of the opposition are well satisfied with it. I rejoice that the President determined on his appointment and has placed him in a situation to show his real value. He will gain every day upon public confidence and esteem. I congratulate you on the result of the Virginia elections. Yet if I mistake not the signs of the times, there will be deep intrigues and desperate efforts to send the election to Congress. But they will assuredly fail, for the Jackson party are becoming every day more and more united and more and more sensible of the necessity of Union. Will Leigh[1] resign? I think he must, yet do not feel very sure about it. The result in Rhode Island will give them hopes (together with the new combinations they have formed) that they may retain, a majority in the Senate. And I doubt whether Leigh will resign, if his holding on will give them the majority.

"You read of course Colonel Benton's Louisville letter published a short time ago. How remarkably happy he has been in every speech and every published letter, since the commencement of the panic war. I am glad he has determined to bring back the word *expunge* to his resolution. Nothing short of that word ought to be thought of or listened to for a moment. He is right too in urging a more full and continued investigation into the causes of the distress which then prevailed. Our friends ought not to suffer that subject to drop, for the men who took part in making that war upon the country ought to be remembered. I sometimes think of writing the history of the period with names and things at full length and in plain words. I think I could make an interesting book of it and render the public some service by presenting a connected history of that extraordinary contest. Besides I should like to put into a shape that may be read in after times the characters and conduct of the men who figured in that struggle and not

[1] Benjamin Watkins Leigh (1781-1849), Senator from Virginia.

leave the Bank agents and their hired writers to send their own account of it to future generations. What think you of my scheme?

"Our friends here are preparing with becoming spirit for the Convention and from all we hear it will be numerous and imposing. You will remain, I presume, at Washington until it is over. There is a good deal of talk about the Vice-President and I am not sure whether the choice will fall on Johnson [1] or Rives.[2] Everything howevr indicates that there will be much harmony of feeling upon the occasion with the exception of that unfortunate Pennsylvania affair which I fear is growing worse and worse every day. There seems now to be no hope of peace among themselves, but I hope the convention will not suffer their quarrels to find their way into the proceedings of the convention."

The thought of writing an account of the struggle between Jackson and the Bank continued for some time in Taney's mind. After the National Convention had nominated Van Buren for the Presidency, on June 2, 1835, Taney wrote from Baltimore: "Although I have not been among the first to congratulate you on your recent nomination to the first office in the world, yet there is no one who more cordially rejoices in the confident anticipation of your success. And being quite sure that you have no doubt about my feelings on this matter, I should not have troubled you with my written congratulations if I had not desired to write to you on another subject.

"Since I received your letter with the notes inclosed in it, I have thought more seriously of writing the history of the Bank war and have been reflecting on the form it should assume. My object, as I before mentioned, is to send down to posterity a true history of that conflict and of the motives and actions of men who figured in it. It must, I think, always be regarded as one of the most memorable periods of our history and the position it was my fortune to occupy might perhaps make a

[1] Richard Mentor Johnson (1781-1850), Vice-President, 1837-1841.
[2] William Cabell Rives, of Virginia (1793-1868).

book from me an object of some curiosity. I could, moreover, intersperse it with anecdotes, conversations and incidents of private intercourse which would in after times give interest to the work and which would not only foster public attention upon it, but would enable me to do more effectual justice to the parties engaged in the contest. You know when men in bygone days have been engaged in great and hazardous conflicts, we are anxious to follow them in their moments of retirement and read what they said in their private conversations and wish to know how they felt and spoke, when the world was not looking upon them. I think in such a book, I should leave a picture of the President which, in future ages, his countrymen would delight to look upon and which would give a warmer glow to the heart of the patriot. Justice never can be done to him, unless it is known what untiring efforts were made to turn him from his purpose by men in high station and in free and constant and confidential intercourse with him. For example, there are very few beside you and myself who know what unsparing efforts were made to induce him to send in a milk and water and half way veto in 1832, instead of the manly and noble message with which he met the crisis and, according to my present notions, I should begin my history about that time or with that session of Congress.

"You will readily perceive that if such a book were published while the public mind is yet heated with the contest, it would involve me unavoidably in angry controversy and my book would perhaps, in after times, be regarded as one of the partizan publications of the time and of not higher authority.

"My wish is to make a book of a higher character and I am not sure that it would not have more weight, if it were not published until after my death. It certainly could, in that case, be written with more freedom and I should like to write without reserve, because I could by that means be more just to all of whom I spoke and I should moreover have an opportunity of having my statements examined by friends before they were published and I might enrich the work also by anecdotes,

which you and a very few others might give me and be willing to have published in after times but not now.

"Such is the outline of what I propose to do, unless friends should think it objectionable. I do not mean to tax you with a written opinion about it, but I have stated it, to ask you to think about it and, when we meet again, which I hope will be before long, I shall ask leave to tax you with an hour's conversation about the whole matter."

Before the next letter was written from Annapolis on March 7, 1836, Jackson's nomination of Taney for the Supreme Bench had changed the whole aspect of affairs. Taney now wrote to forestall false reports which might reach Van Buren in Washington: "I am to be heard as counsel at the bar of the House of Delegates in support of the claim of Reverdy Johnson to compensation on account of the damages he sustained from the mob in Baltimore, ever since these outrages were committed, Harker, the editor of the Baltimore Republican has been endeavoring to influence the public mind against the sufferers and to apologize for and excuse the mob. And his obvious design has been and still is to make the dispute between the individuals concerned a party question and to induce the Jackson party in this State to enlist themselves as the partizans of Ellicott and Poultney, in what is a mere private controversy, and at the same time to give their sanction to the proceedings of the mob. I cannot comprehend what has led him to take such a course. I have not seen him, since I met him in your room in Baltimore. The trials in the suits between the parties pending in court are to take place in a few weeks. The Trustees claim against Ellicott and Poultney about three or four hundred thousand dollars, which they say has, in some way or other been improperly taken from the Bank. And if the public mind can be inflamed against Johnson and his associates and still more if it can be made a party one, the verdict will be induced for Ellicott and Poultney and the other side will have no chance for a fair hearing. These considerations have excited just dissatisfaction with the course of the paper and have with many

brought upon Mr. John Nelson unpleasant suspicions, as he is much at Harker's [1] office and is the leading counsel for Ellicott and Poultney. But whatever may be the influence that guides the paper, the effect is most mischievous and a mob spirit has been generated and fostered by it which daily threatens the peace of our city and which openly attempts to exercise a sort of Terrorism over everything connected with the Bank of Maryland and the conduct of the mob. The conduct of this paper is more incomprehensible, because John Dyer, who was the Captain of the Mob, and directed all of its operations and who has fled from the State on that account, was the first Vice-President of the Young Men's Whig Committee in the fall of 1834, which put forth a furious address against General Jackson and myself, while not a Jackson man of the least note was in any way concerned in it and one of its intended victims was McElderry,[2] who was rejected by the Senate for his report of the proceedings of the Bank of the United States. He happened to live in a rented house and removed his furniture in time to save it.

"You know how much I owe Mr. Johnson for the promptness with which he, at my request, investigated the affairs of the Union Bank and saved me from the treachery of Ellicott. I did not therefore hesitate to give him my professional aid, as soon as he asked for it, and indeed I was not sorry to have an opportunity of showing to our friends in Baltimore and elsewhere that I did not sanction the disreputable design of influencing by such means a trial in court nor countenance the still more reprehensible scheme of associating the name of the party with any mob for the destruction of property.

"But as soon as it was known that I was engaged as counsel, attempts were made to intimidate me from coming here to perform that duty and, since I have been here, anonymous letters have been written to me threatening to pull down my house, if I dare to argue the case. Do not be surprised, therefore, if

[1] Samuel Harker, editor of the *Baltimore Republican.*
[2] Hugh McElderry.

you hear that my house is assaulted. But it will be repelled in brief space. I write you this long letter, however, to say that the argument is to take place on the 20th inst. and to show you why it would be very agreeable to me, if my friends would postpone acting on (I suppose I may say confirming) my nomination, until this argument is over. The confirmation at this moment by the Senate would look as if my friends had interposed to prevent the argument and might subject me to the unworthy suspicion of having procured the action of the Senate to avoid meeting the responsibility which has been menaced. You will I am sure, see at once that I owe it now to my own character to make the argument."

The fact that the mail was closing caused Taney to close the letter and on the next day he wrote again stating that, if any efforts in Baltimore have been made "to hasten the action of my friends in the Senate," such efforts are "very mistaken ones, if by *real* friends. I shall make my speech on Thursday and may I say to you that as soon after that day as my friends think right, I should be glad to have the matter disposed of finally. For this thing of being half a lawyer and half a Judge is both unpleasant and unprofitable and the delays and doubts which my enemies have kept up so long has been the only serious annoyance they have ever been able to give me. Enough, however, of my own concerns.

"I have seen many of our leading friends, since I have been here. They are very confident of carrying this State for you and Johnson, and my own opinion decidedly concurs with this. Our friends doubt whether the Whigs, all powerful as they are in the legislature, can bring up their party to make the nomination of Harrison by the legislature. Great efforts will, however be made and reluctant as many of them are I yet think they will feel compelled to make the nomination, although I am satisfied they can not hope to carry him in this State. Nobody here seems to know him or disposed to talk about him and many of their party are sorely mortified at his nomination."

Taney sent his congratulations on the termination of the French Controversy. "How splendidly and gloriously General Jackson will terminate his eventful and splendid public life. I trust he will be long spared to enjoy the warm affection of his friends and the gratitude of his countrymen.

I am glad to see that Blair [1] takes ground boldly against the new United States Bank. If I am not much mistaken, our adversaries will find that this charter procured under such circumstances is another false movement on their part and will strengthen and unite more firmly our friends in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. However, I need not trouble you with these matters, of which you have better means of judging than I have,—When I can come to Washington without incurring the suspicion of coming to electioneer with the Senate, I shall take an early day to pay my respects to my friends there and rejoice with you at the many proofs already given of public opinion and the favorable auguries that shew the people everywhere to be sound to the core and rapidly recovering from the delusions under which in some places they have labored. Present my affectionate remembrance to the President."

A letter was sent from Annapolis to Van Buren on the 10th, which is not found and in which Taney stated that for some reason he had changed his mind as to postponement of the action on the nomination. On the 15th Taney wrote Van Buren from Baltimore. He has heard that Judge Glenn [2] of the District Court in Baltimore intends to resign and recommends Upton S. Heath as his successor. Francis Scott Key had written at the suggestion of Mr. Clayton [3] to Messrs. Cuthbert [4] and King,[5] stating that he believed it would be agreeable to Taney to have his confirmation postponed till Thursday, that

[1] Francis P. Blair (1791-1876).
[2] Elias Glenn. Heath was appointed by Van Buren.
[3] John M. Clayton of Delaware.
[4] Alfred Cuthbert, Senator from Georgia.
[5] Probably John P. King, Senator from Georgia.

he might argue the case for Johnson and Glenn before the legislature. This letter disturbed Taney, who now wished the Senate neither to retard nor hasten its action on account of Taney's engagement at Annapolis. "I have already done everything which duty to myself and others required in the case of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Glenn [1] and I had hoped that my friends, as soon as they had the power, would relieve me from the painful and embarrassing position in which I have been so long placed and that, while there was an active and vindictive opposition to me, in the Senate and out of it, also ready to take advantage of any unforseen event to defeat me, my friends would not leave me for a moment in their power, when it was at their option to put me at once out of their reach." He was surprised and mortified that "my sincere and excellent, but most injudicious friend, Mr. Key has put to hazard by his conduct all the prospects of my future life and that too for a matter in which I have no interest and in which I have already made greater sacrifices of feeling and interest than the parties had any right to ask for. I have no desire that my nomination should be postponed an hour on account of my engagements at Annapolis and I do most anxiously desire not to be surrendered by my friends to the mercies of my adversaries. I have every confidence in Mr. Clayton, but I cannot forget in what manner, pledges made to him by opposition senators on a former occasion were openly broken or openly evaded. Excuse me for the trouble I give you in my affairs, but I wish to place them in hands that are not only friendly but judicious."

Taney thought there was but little danger of trouble in Baltimore. "At all events we are ready to repel it and must repel it or this city will be a mere congregation of mobs and mobmen. But I do not fear them and there has been more smoke than fire."

Three days later, Taney wrote from Annapolis that he made

[1] Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. John Glenn.

no argument for Johnson that day though he appeared and offered to proceed, if the other side were ready. The matter was postponed to Thursday on the application of the corporation of Baltimore. Taney considered that he had done enough to show those who attempted to "intimidate me from the discharge of a clear duty, that they have failed in their object. It is, therefore proper, after what I have before written to you, to apprise you now that I do not wish the action of the Senate on my nomination to be retarded or hastened on account of my engagements here." He wished no haste, as it would be "painful to close my professional life and go on the Bench with such an imputation upon me." He congratulated Van Buren on having Rives again in the Senate and repeated an expression of his hope to come to Washington soon. "But the effect I most feared from any modification whatever was its effect upon the public mind, now highly excited on the subject of the currency and any measure which could be construed into a departure from the policy of the last administration on that subject would have ben full of evil and of lasting evil."

No more letters are found until April 1, 1837, when Taney wrote from Baltimore that he had received Van Buren's letter and had consequently written to ask Murray,[1] as if from Taney's own thought, if he would accept an appointment. He is a "lawyer—a man of strong mind, although not very deeply read in the technicalities of the profession. He has great firmness and decison of character, undoubted integrity and honor and will, if he accepts, be, I am sure, an unexceptionable appointment. He is a firm friend of the present administration and has been steadily such to that of General Jackson in all its trials."

Taney rejoiced at Van Buren's leaving "the special treasury order untouched," and was persuaded that its "modification at this time would produce very little effect in changing the condition of money market, yet whatever effect it would have

[1] I have not identified him.

produced must have been ultimately injurious, for if a modification exercised any influence on the circulating medium it would have been an expansion of the paper and further expansion now that specie is leaving the country would probably end in explosion.

On April 30, 1837, Taney wrote from Baltimore, suggesting that Van Buren write to Howard,[1] or McKim,[2] or both, to prevent honest and real friends from becoming discontented and to defeat the plans of those who mean mischief.

Taney's next letter was dated at Baltimore on July 20, 1837, when he wrote Van Buren, marking his letter as private and answering, after reflection, the questions Van Buren had referred to him. He had difficulty in coming to a conclusion as he had heard no argument and had no opportunity of knowing the state of the "Deposite Banks," nor the effect on them of the suspension of specie payments, nor what are the prospects of resumption. Some banks doubtless are insolvent and many will not be able at once to pay the balances due. Measures for the next session of Congress will be greatly influenced by the amount of money, which the government will be able to obtain from these banks and the time when it may be expected.

"I take it for granted, however, that the banks will not resume specie payments unless coerced by the General Government." Many banks are well disposed but are not strong enough to withstand influence opposing the government. Conditions will grow worse till the government is sufficiently energetic to overcome resistance. Taney believed this condition will continue and "the enemy grow worse, and worse unless measures are adopted by the government sufficiently energetic to overcome the resistance which opposes the return to specie payments. In such measures, the people will be found ready to support the government, as soon as they see that they are

[1] Probably Col. Benjamin C. Howard.
[2] Probably Isaac McKim.

decided on and firmly pursued. Taking this to be the state of things, I proceed to the points you have suggested.

"I would not by any means recommend a further extension of credit on the duty bonds and would adhere to the cash duties. This is the most important of the points you have stated. It is the one upon which it will be found that the resumption of specie payments, or the continuance of the rag currency must depend. It was certainly right in the first moments of the panic and alarm to give the time in order that the government might be able to learn the true state of things and to give well disposed men time enough to recover their composure. And as the session of Congress is now at hand it is certainly right to submit the question to their decision. But rest assured that the Banks never will resume specie payments, until you compel the merchants to pay their bonds, and so long as the suspension of specie payments is accepted by the government as an excuse for the nonpayment of the merchants' bonds, so long will the suspension continue. The Bank of the United States is not only a Bank, but it is a trader, a speculator, and a politician and, in each of its four characters, it is deeply interested in preventing a return to specie payments. It not only exercises absolute dominion over the mercantile community by reason of its immense capital and its powerful English connection, but the interest of the merchants who have overtraded and speculated (they are the mass of the leading merchants) are now identical with the Bank as respects the return to specie payments. They get credit on their bonds and thus make money by the suspension and the ordinary State Banks in the commercial cities, with moderate capital and without powerful foreign support, are incapable of withstanding the mercantile influence, when acting in a mass upon any one of them alone or upon all of them together. For the most part they are under the immediate direction of Traders and speculators, for such persons take most pains to be elected Directors and it is notorious that the merchants compelled the Banks of New York to stop and New York, being the mart

of commerce, the Banks everywhere else necessarily followed their example and this widespread injury to the community was deliberately perpetrated by the merchants, because they expected to gain by it; and to repair in some measure their losses in trade. Some of them expected by this means to save their mercantile credit and thus be enabled to go on with their speculations and thus expected to pay their loans in the depreciated currency which they had themselves produced by the suspension and you will remember what a struggle they made for it. They have succeeded in obtaining delay and have used the means they obtained by this forced loan from the public to pay their debts in England and maintain their credit there. More specie has been shipped by them four times over than would have paid their debts to the public, and while the government suffers this forced loan to remain unpaid and the merchants are trading upon it and profit by it, depend upon it, the Banks will not and cannot resume. There will be no return to a sound currency, until the merchants are compelled to pay their bonds and no efforts of the government or the Banks can do it, until this is done. The merchants that are solvent can easily get the money and upon the score of justice, they have not the shadow of a claim to further indulgence. Make them pay and you will find their Banks paying also. This was the case in 1816 and 1817. It was the resolute determination of the Treasury Department to enforce the payment in specie that produced the return to the specie currency. The same course will again produce the same effect and with far less inconvenience, for there is an abundance of specie in the country and more will come in the course of trade, if more is needed, as soon as the specie circulation is secured. There are many other views which I would be glad to present to you on this point, but I am extending this letter to an unreasonable length.

"It is not, I think, advisable to repeal the law respecting the October installment of the deposite with the states, nor to suspend its payment. If the merchants pay their bonds, there

will be money enough for next year's expenditure and, upon the question whether the merchants shall keep it or the states, justice as well as policy is on the side of the latter. You know how decidedly I was opposed to the deposite with the states, which was a distribution in effect and intended to be so. But the law has passed and the money for the instalment is in Banks. These Banks do not pay specie and the general government will have endless trouble in recovering the money and settling its accounts with the Banks, if the October instalment is not paid to the States. Yet you will find the states for the most part willing to take it as it is and these Banks being State institutions, the States will be able to manage the business with them much more advantageously than the general government. If the instalment is not paid to the states, the General government will, for years to come, find itself embarrassed with the old item of unavailable funds and I see no good to result from the repeal of the law. If the merchants are required to pay their bonds, you will have enough for the economical wants of the government, without new taxes or loans, and the revenue of 1838 will be more than the government will want for the year. Indeed, in the present state of things, I think it fortunate that you have another instalment to pay to the States.

"As to the third point, in relation to the issue of Treasury notes, etc., the plan suggested appears to me to be much too complicated and you must excuse me for saying a little mystified. The government unquestionably goes for a restoration of the specie currency. This being the case, nothing should be furnished as paper currency because any such currency would obviously become a substitute for specie and retard and perhaps finally prevent its return to circulation. That specie can be had, and will be had whenever it is wanted, is proved by the immense shipment to Europe. The simple state of the case then is this: The Government owes money which from the misconduct of its agents, it cannot at this moment pay and it, moreover, wants money for its ordinary operations. Let it give its notes (Treasury notes) payable in twelve months

with interest, receivable everywhere in payment of government dues. This is plain and ordinary settlement between debtor and creditor, with this difference,—that the note of the government would, to the creditor be equal to specie itself and he will be perfectly satisfied with the arrangement. In this mode, there will be no danger of over-issues, no speculations founded upon it, no paper currency to drive gold and silver from circulation and familiarize the people to the use of paper. And the duties and sales of lands being settled in specie, the government, by the end of the next year, will be able to pay off its notes, or, if not at that time, provision would then be made. I would cautiously avoid everything that looked like the creation of a paper currency, even for a temporary purpose. Let it once get root and it will continue to grow and spread, until it overshadows the land and poisons everything in its shade. There is specie enough in the country, or ready to be brought in when needed to carry on all the business of the country with perfect convenience. I speak of course now merely of the restoration of the currency as it stood before the suspension, without meaning to speak of ulterior measures in relation to the currency which may hereafter come under the consideration of the government.

"As to the plan of keeping the public money in the Sub-Treasury with the collectors, receivers, etc., or by officers specially appointed for the purpose, I think it will not answer. There are mighty objections to it in principle and experience has shewn that it is not expedient. I will state some of the leading ones briefly:

1. It will increase greatly the patronage of the government for, even if it is confined to the officers already established, such as collectors, receivers, postmasters, it makes those officers far more important than they now are and, thereby, adds to the weight of executive patronage and however particularly that patronage would be ever used by those now in office, yet, if the corruption which has so long struggled for power should succeed in placing one of its instruments in the Executive chair,

every increase of its power to purchase support would make it more difficult for the people to dislodge them.

2. The scheme wants the checks and securities, which should always be required for the safety of the public money. The officers are constantly liable to the seductions of friends, or supposed friends, and surrounded with temptations to which weakness may yield, even when no real fraud upon the public is intended.

3. Experience has proved how dangerous it is to leave large sums of money in the hands of District Attornies, collectors, receivers, and postmasters, and the legislation of Congress and the instructions of the Treasury Department from time to time shew how sensible this evil has been felt and how necessary it has been thought to adopt measures to prevent large sums of public money from remaining long in the hands of an individual officer.

4. The public have more confidence in the conduct of corporations, whose proceedings are known to many and whose books and accounts are liable to examination, than they have in individuals. Even now the notes of Banks are taken in preference to the notes of any individual and we daily see property bought and sold for Bank notes and see investments made in Bank stocks, notwithstanding they have suspended specie payments. During the last war, bank notes were taken, when the notes of the Government were refused, although the banks did not pay specie. And in the deposite of the public money, it is of the first importance that the public should be satisfied that it is safe and that no improper use will be made of it. It would not be advisable to give the adversary an opportunity of again clamoring about the purse and the sword, by proposing to place the public money in the keeping of persons dependent on the Executive when any other safe depository can be found.

"My plan would be this.—Let Congress authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to select as many Banks as he may find necessary as depositories make the deposite a *special deposite*

to be all in specie, not to be touched for any purpose but upon the order of the proper office of the government, take security for the faithful keeping and disbursement of the money and inflict penalties for a violation of duty. In a word, place the public money in deposite, in truth and in fact, and do not, as was done by the present law, under the name of deposite, leave it to the Banks on interest, so as to make them borrowers and not depositories. But few Banks would be necessary upon this plan and the government would have to pay them a moderate commission for the receipt and disbursements of the money, not exceeding annually some certain sum to be named in the law. This plan would be found safer and cheaper than the one suggested and would, in my opinion, command more of the public confidence. It is analogous to the plan originally adopted, when the deposites were removed from the Bank of the United States, with this difference that the obligation to keep the public money in specie will be absolute and fixed and the amount of specie to be held for the public use will not depend on the discretion of the Secretary. It was a vital principle in the original plan that no interest should be charged on the deposites because the Secretary retained the right to order such proportion of the public money as he thought necessary to be kept in specie and not traded on by the Bank. But the charge of interest converted the deposite at once into a loan and by necessary implication gave the Bank the right to lend out the public money. Consequently, it took away all power of supervision on the part of the Treasury; for supervision in a matter of that sort is nothing without the power of control. It was a monstrous absurdity in the government after taking so much pains to have its revenue collected in specie the moment it was collected to convert it into paper, by lending it to Banks to be lent by them to traders and speculators and this too for the miserable gain of two per cent. Experiment has, however, shewn that if even a moderate use of the public money is allowed for the purpose of trade, the Banks will run unto excesses, and the true principle is that the public money

in the hands of all public agents should be a sacred trust, never to be touched except for public purposes, sanctioned by law and it will not be safe, unless this principle is rigidly adhered to and no banking or trading upon it permitted. There will be no difficulty in remitting money to any point where the government requires it. The draft of the Treasury Department will command the money anywhere, for exchanges will always be in favour of the places where commerce centers and where the large amounts of revenue are collected. What is collected in the west will be needed in the west or can be remitted without inconvenience or loss to New Orleans and the importance which has been attached to this service is merely fanciful and without real foundation. As to domestic exchanges and trade, the government should have nothing to do with them. The merchants have no more right to peculiar favors than any other class of citizens and they ought to be brought to make their own arrangements for their own business and exchanges and not be allowed to impose burthens on the government for their peculiar benefit when those burthens are borne by the rest of the community.

"5. The revenue, I think, should be collected exclusively in gold and silver and such obligations as the government itself may be obliged to issue. And no paper of any Bank of any description should be received or paid away by the government or in any manner used in its fiscal operations. It is idle to talk of specie paying Banks. They may be specie paying to-day and bankrupt to-morrow.

"6 and 7. I can form no opinion as to the time proper to be given to the Banks, as I have not the facts upon which correct judgment must be formed. I can only repeat that so long as the Government indulges the merchants, so long it will be necessary to indulge the Banks, but not a moment longer. Remember that although the merchants and traders control the operations of the Banks (with the exception of the Bank of the United States) yet they hold but little of the stock. The great mass of it is held by a very different class of people

who are themselves among the victims of speculating cupidity and whose property is often put to hazard to support tottering mercantile houses or gratify the friends of the Directors and if the government presses upon the Banks, while it spares the merchants, it will throw the burthen of the present times upon an innocent class of persons, instead of leaving it to be borne, as it justly should be, by those who have produced it and who, after producing it, are endeavoring to throw it upon other people. As I am talking to you about stockholders in Banks and Mr. Clay once tried to make a noise about a few shares I then held in the Union Bank of Maryland, it is due to you and to myself, to apprise you that I do not now hold a single share of stock in any Bank, nor do I owe any Bank a single dollar.

"I have now, my dear sir, presented to you, as briefly as I could, my notions on the points to which you called my attention. You will judge whether they are worth anything. In a few days, I hope to see you in person. I must be at Washington on the first Monday in August and hold a court, which will not occupy five minutes, and as soon as the duty is performed shall pay my respects to you.

"You say that my answer to your letter shall be as private as I desire. You know the delicacy of my position and I submit it to your discretion and friendship and am quite sure that it will not be made known to any one who is not worthy of the confidence."

A postscript adds: "Your letter with the one enclosed have been burnt and I keep no copy of this."

# AN HISTORICAL IDENTIFICATION.

## JOHN WILKES BOOTH—

### WHAT BECAME OF HIM?

WILLIAM M. PEGRAM.

It would seem almost to be a work of supererogation to take up a matter of history which has been deemed long ago settled, beyond a question; but when facts involving a most important event are questioned, it becomes necessary that the public should have definite information concerning them, and by this means give the quietus to error, and substantiate truth.

From time to time, during the forty-eight years intervening since that fearful tragedy, which horrified the nation—the assassination of President Lincoln,—there have appeared numbers of articles in the press, expressing doubt as to the death of his assassin, John Wilkes Booth; many asserting that his capture or death never had been accomplished, and that he had actually eluded all plans made to that end, finally escaping arrest.

A letter by Mr. Powell Arnette, expressing such doubts aroused by reading *The Escape and Suicide of J. Wilkes Booth*, F. L. Bates, published in 1912, appeared in the "Baltimore Sun" under date of January 8th, 1913.

On reading this letter, I determined to reply to it, giving facts, within my own personal knowledge, which go to prove that the publication of *The Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth* was the creation of a mind either utterly imaginative or grossly misinformed.

In my reply dated January 9, I stated:

"The body of John Wilkes Booth was brought to Baltimore on February 18th, 1869. It was taken to the establishment of Weaver, the undertaker, on Fayette Street near Gay, who

prepared it for burial, and then placed it in his own vault in Greenmount, where it remained until June 6th, when it was finally buried in the Booth lot, beside the monument erected to the memory of his illustrious father, Junius Brutus Booth.

"On the morning after the arrival of the body in Baltimore, Mr. Henry C. Wagner, of this city, and I viewed it, lying in its casket.

"The body had been buried under the Penitentiary in the old arsenal grounds at the navy yard in Washington, a plain gun box having been used as a coffin. On the underside of the box lid, had been placed with a marking ink the single word, "Booth," evidently in order to identify the remains should they ever be removed. Mr. Wagner and I looked at the body as it lay dressed in the suit of clothes in which he had been shot. On the right leg was a long cavalry boot, coming up to the knee. The left leg was disjointed both at the knee and ankle, the latter having been broken when he jumped from the box to the stage of the theatre after the shooting of Lincoln.

"It will be remembered that Dr. Mudd treated the broken ankle without knowing who his patient was. He cut the boot from the left leg and manufactured a shoe from the boot's foot, in which we saw the remains of the actual foot lying in the casket. It had become separated from the bones of the leg, and they also separated at the knee. The skin was still drawn tightly over the grinning skull, which showed the splendid teeth for which Booth was noted, there being only a single filling, which was identified by the dentist who did the work. The coal black hair which rolled back from the forehead had grown probably nearly a foot in length.

"The family fully identified the body as that of John Wilkes Booth, all doubts to the contrary notwithstanding.

"A very curious fact in connection with the body is worthy of mention here. A clergyman having a Northern charge, being in Baltimore at the time of the burial of the remains, was asked to officiate, and he complied with the request, but was not aware whose funeral it was until he reached the cemetery gate. His congregation on learning that he had buried

the remains of John Wilkes Booth were unwilling for him to return.[1]

"Mr. Henry C. Wagner, of 1003 Cathedral Street, this city, will verify this statement in every respect." [2]

Mr. Arnette, still clinging to the romance which captured his fancy, replied on January 18 to my letter to "The Sun" asking,

"Why $100,000 was offered as reward, and not one cent paid?"

With a determination to probe this matter to its fullest extent, by this means answer Mr. Arnette's questions, and settle the matter for all time, I addressed the State Department, at Washington, inquiring whether or not such a reward was ever offered, and if so, why it was not paid?

My letter to the State Department was referred to the War Department and from it I received information that:

"Reports and correspondence in connection with the above will be found in House Executive Documents Nos. 63 and 90, and House Report No. 99, of the 39th Congress, 1st Session, no copies of which are on hand in this Department available for distribution."

A letter from E. H. Connolly, Judge-Advocate General, was inclosed stating that:

The Act of Congress of July 28, 1866 (14 Stat. 341) en-

[1] The clergyman alluded to above was the Rev. Fleming James, now deceased, who was spending a vacation in Baltimore, and on being refused the privilege of returning to his work in the North, remained in Baltimore, and was for some years Rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Lombard Street. It is hardly to be supposed that his former flock would have treated him thus harshly had there been any doubt that the funeral was in fact that of Mr. Booth.

[2] I have read the foregoing statement by Mr. William M. Pegram, with regard to our visit to Weaver's (the undertaker) in February, 1869, and there viewing the remains of John Wilkes Booth, just brought over from Washington, and I hereby certify that the said statement is absolutely correct in every particular.

(Signed) HENRY C. WAGNER.

Baltimore, March 1, 1913. [Mr. Wagner died on April 4, 1913]

titled, 'An Act to authorize the payment of the rewards offered by the President of the United States, and the officers of the War Department in April and May, 1865, for the capture of the assassins of the late President Abraham Lincoln, and Secretary of State, Hon. William H. Seward,' provided—

"'That there be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated in full satisfaction of all claims for the rewards offered by the President of the United States or by authority of the War Department, for the capture of the assassins of the late President Abraham Lincoln, and the Secretary of State, Hon. William H. Seward, the following sums to the following named persons, viz: For the capture of Payne, $5000; for the capture of Atzerodt, $25,000; for the capture of Booth and Herold, $75,000.'

"It was further provided that the several sums should be paid to the several persons named in the Act, or in case of their death, to the persons who would be entitled to the same under the bounty laws of the United States in the case of a deceased soldier.

"The record of payment actually made under the above act would be found in the Treasury Department."

On the 11th of February, I addressed the Treasury Department for the desired information, and received in reply from R. O. Bailey, Assistant Secretary, the information that:

"Congress, by Act of July 28, 1866 (14 Stat. 341-2) appropriated the following sums of money for division among 53 persons named in the act to receive a share of the rewards:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the capture of Payne..... | $ 5,000. |
| For the capture of Atzerodt..... | 25,000. |
| For the capture of Booth and Herold.. | 75,000. |
| | $105,000. |

"The names of the persons, with the amount paid to each, can be obtained from the volume of the statutes referred to, which may be consulted by you at one of the libraries of your city."

I procured Volume 14 of the Statutes, and on pages 341 and 342, I find that the following rewards were paid for the capture of Booth and Herold. As Booth alone was the party in dispute, I make no note of the Payne and Atzerodt rewards.

E. J. Conger received $15,000, LaFayette C. Baker received 3,750, Luther B. Barker received 3,000, Lieut. E. P. Doherty received 5,250, Jas. E. O'Bierne received 2,000, H. H. Wells received 1,000, Geo. Cottingham received 1,000, Alex. Lovett received 1,000, making a total of $32,000.

Sergeant Boston Corbett (Booth's slayer), Sergeant Andrew Wendell, Corporals Charles Zemmer, Michael Unios, John Winter, John Waltz, Oliver Leupay, Michael Homesley, Privates John Meyers, John Ryan, William Bryne, Philip Hoyt, Martin Kelley, Henry Putnam, Frank McDaniel, Lewis Savage, Abraham Genay, Emery Parady, David Barker, William McQuade, John Millington, Fred. Dietz, Carl Steinbrugge, Joseph Zisgin, all of the 16th N. Y. Cavalry, each received $1,653.84, and a fraction, making a total of $43,000.

Add the two sums—Citizens, $32,000, and Soldiers, 43,000, making a grand total of $75,000, the amount offered by the Federal Government for the apprehension of Booth and Herold.

It is to be presumed that the Government would not have paid the above amounts without being assured of the identity of the parties killed or captured. That a cadaver such as I saw and have so particularly described, could have been manufactured, is preposterous. What object could have been obtained by it? Why should the name "Booth" have been placed *on the underside of the old gun case in which the body was first buried,* except for the purpose of avoiding erasure by contact with the earth, and thus preserving it for identification in the future, should occasion call for it?

I think the questions asked by Mr. Arnette have been fully answered, and not only must the conclusion be recognized by him, but his hope also be realized that the public will be satisfied, notwithstanding the publication entitled, *The Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth.*

# LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from p. 270.)

[Liber A. p. 376].

eod die [1] | Laid out more for Hugh Hopewell and Tho White another parcell of land lyeing on the South Side of Patuxent River bounding on the north with the said River, beginning at Warrs Spring and running East by the said River vnto the Land of ffrancis Vanenden . . . . vnto the Land of Thomas Warr. On the west with the said Warrs land, laid out for ffifty Acres.

October 8th 1650. Laid out for Anthony Rawlins planter a parcell of Land called Staffords ffreehold lyeing on the north side of Patuxent River . . . laid out for fower hundred Acres.

21° No: Mr Tho: Sturman demandeth 1000 Acres of land due to him according to Order of Court of the 20th of this moneth of November made betweene himself plte and Mrs Margarett Brent deft. Warrt to lay out 1000 Acres for Mr Sturman in St Michaells hundred where hee nowe dwelleth according to the limittacōn expressed in Pasmores oath & direcōn of the said order of Court.

[p. 377] 21° August Lay out for Robert Brooke esqr two thousand Acres of land more or lesse in Wicokomico River not formerly taken vpp.

21° No: Warrt to Lay out for Robert Brookes esqr one thousand Acres of land on the north side Patuxent River over against the land by him already seated on the south side the same River.

21° No: Warrt to lay out two thousand Acres of land for

[1] Oct. 6th, 1650.

Robert Brookes esq$^{r}$ on the south side of Patuxent River at Aquascacke.

21° No: Warr$^{t}$ to lay out for Robert Brookes esq$^{r}$ one thousand Acres of land on the south side of Patuxent River at or neere Matapania towards the Head of the River aboue Aquascacke.

10 January. Serg$^{t}$ Richard Nevitt demandeth 100 Acres of land by Assigm$^{t}$ Richard Browne w$^{ch}$ was assigned to the said Browne by Thomas Phillips and 100 Acres by Assigm$^{t}$ from the said Browne assigned to him by John Multon [2] as appeares vppon Record.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 200 Acres for the said Serg$^{t}$ Nevitt vppon Patowmeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

This p$^{e}$sent writing doth testify that I Thomas Phillipps doe herein assigne over vnto Richard Browne . . . all my right title & interest of 100 Acres of land due vnto mee for transporting myself into this Province of Maryland in the yeare of o$^{r}$ Lord God 1648 as witnes my hand this 21$^{th}$ day of October 1650.

The marke of Tho: Phillipp.

Testes Gabriell Odger.

indōrs. I Richard Browne doe herein assigne over vnto S$^{et}$ Richard Nevitt all my right title & interest of this land within specified as witnes my hand 22$^{th}$ day of No: 1650.

Rich: Browne.

October the 15$^{th}$ 1650. I John Walton doe hereby assigne all my right title & interest of 100 Acres of land w$^{ch}$ is in the Province of Maryland as it appeares vppon Record vnder the hand of M$^{r}$ Bretton, vnto Richard Browne his heires or Assignes for ever As witnes my hand the day & yeare aboue written.

Jo. Walton.

Testes Jo: Hallowes.

[2] Walton?

indors. I Richard Browne doe herein assigne over vnto Ser$^{t}$ Richard Nevitt all my right title & Interest of this Land herein specified as witnes my hand this 22$^{th}$ day of November 1650.

Rich: Browne.

January this 4$^{th}$ day Anno dni. 1650. I Cap$^{t}$ Willm Hawley doe hereby give vnto Martin Kirke at the north side of S$^{t}$ Jeromes Plantacōn a Thickett of land comōnly called S$^{t}$ Jeromes Thickett to the full quantity of Two hundred Acres of land. . . .

Signed & delivered in the p$^{e}$sence of

ffrenshipp Tounge. Willm Hawley.

The marke of Georg Manners.

I Edward Hall haue covenanted vnto Henry Potter the half of the land & Houses that I haue nowe vpon my plantacōn Provided that the said Potter doe pay half the Rent of the aforesd ground & plantacōn In witnes whereof I the abouenamed Edward Hall haue herevnto put my hand this 17$^{th}$ of december 1648.

The mark of Edward Hall.

Witnes Markes Pheypo.

[381] I Henry Potter haue sold vnto Martin Kirke the so$\overline{\text{m}}$e of twenty five Acres of land being the one half of my divident that belonges vnto mee Provided that the said Martin doth pay three bushells & three Pecks of Corne & a Henne & half a yeare I the aboue named Henry Potter doe binde myself to insure the same land for the aboue named Martin Kirke As witnes my hand & Seale this 13$^{th}$ of No: 1649.

The marke of Henry Potter.

Witnes Marks Pheypo Nich: Keeting.

[382] This 3$^{d}$ of ffebr 1650. Mem$^{d}$ that I Katheren Hebden Widowe doe Assigne over vnto Willm Marshall the rights of 200 Acres of land due viz: by Tho: Payne deceased 100 and 100 of my Patent. Witnes my hand.

Katheren Hebden.

8vo ffebr. Willm Marshall demandeth 300 Acres of land of 400 . . . and 200 Acres more by Assigmt from Mrs Hebden vt supa. Warrant to lay out 500 Acres of land for Wm Marshall on the west side of Wicokomico River.

8° ffebr. Warrt to lay out 150 Acres of land for John Cage on the west side of Wicokomico River.

8vo ffebruary 1650. I doe assigne vnto Matthias Bryan 100 Acres of land being part of 500 Acres formerly assigned to mee by Thomas Copley Esqr vppon his titles.

Testes Tho: Hatton Robt Clarke.

8vo ffebr. Mathias Bryan demandeth the abouesaid 100 Acres.

Warrt eod to lay out the same neere Wm Tompsons Land vpon St Clements Bay.

[p. 383] 8vo ffebr. 1650. I Thomas Greene of St Maries in the Province of Maryland Esqr haue sold . . . vnto Thomas Hawkins of London Mariner all my right title & interest in my whole Mannor in the Isle of Kent comōnly knowne by the name of Bobins Mannor consisting of ffive hundred Acres in the said Isle of Kent and a whole Island of a thousand Acres more therevnto adioyning and knowne by the name of Popleys Island with all the Appurtenances therevnto belonging . . . In witnes whereof I haue herevnto sett my hand & seale the eight day of ffebruary 1650. Signed Sealed & delivered in the pesence of

Tho: Greene.

Tho: Hatton. Robert Clarke.

[p. 384] Richard Browne gent doth sell assign and deliver all his right title & Interest in the House and plantacōn in Mr Thomas Gerrards Mannor where hee lately dwelt and wch hee bought of Richard Hills vnto Georg Manners and his Assignes Witnes his hand this 12th day of ffebruary.

Rich: browne.

13° ffebr. Warrt to lay out 600 Acres of land for John

Mansell vppon Patomeck River or some Branch or Creeke thereof.

14° ffebr. Warrant to lay out for Thomas Harris 300 Acres of land vppon Thomas Petites Creeke Joyning to the land formerly of ffr Pope and soe towards the Head of the Creeke.

14° ffebr. Warr$^{t}$ to lay out for W$^{m}$ Tarver 100 Acres of land vppon Tho: Petites Creeke vppon the north$^{h}$ side of Manners Branch.

20 ffebr. Warrant to lay out for Stephen Salmon 250 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River.

20 ffebr. Willm Johnson demandeth 200 Acres of land for the transport of two servants viz: Thomas Tunnell and Edward Turner in August last.

20 ffebr. Willm Johnson assigneth to Walter Guest 150 Acres of the land aboue demanded.

These titles are to returne againe to Willm Johnson, and Guest titles assigned to Johnson to himself.

20 ffebr. Walter Guest demandeth 150 Acres of land assigned to him by William Johnson as aboue is expressed.

Warrant to lay out for Walter Guest 150 Acres of land vppon Patomeck betwixt the Head of Kings Creeke and the Huckleberry Swampe Joyning vppon Roberts Necke.

28 Sept. Edward Packer demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province before the yeare 1648.

. . . Thomas Bushell having right by Condicōns of plantacōn vnto one hundred Acres of land for transporting himself into the Province in the yeare 1640 hath assigned over his said right vpon Record vnto Henry Lee. Haue therefore granted and by these p$^{e}$sents doe give and grant vnto the said Henry Lee all that parcell of land late in the occupacōn of the said Thomas Bushell lyeing on the South side of Brettons Bay.

. . . Given at S$^{t}$ Maries this 24$^{th}$ of January 1642.

A speciall War$^{t}$ for land to Ciprian Thorowgood. Whereas

Ciprian Thorowgood hath done vs and the Colony good Service, especially in the business of Pocomke Wee haue therefore thought fitt at his request and for his better encouragem$^{t}$ to give him three hundred Acres of land w$^{ch}$ is to bee assigned him in such place as you shall thinke fitt. These are therefore to authorize you that forthwith vppon the Receipt hereof You passe a Grant of such a ffreehold vnder the Great Seale of that our Province to him and his heires forever, reserving such Rents and duties as are required for the like pporcōn And for soe doeing this shalbe yo$^{r}$ Warrant. Given vnder our hand and Seale at London in the Realme of England the 22$^{th}$ of May 1637.

C. Baltimore.

I doe assigne over this Grant of Land with all my right to it vnto my welbeloved Brother in lawe Joseph Edlowe Witnes my hand this p$^{e}$sent Aprill 12$^{th}$ 1643.

Ciprian Thorowgood.

Robert ffarnham p$^{e}$sent.

4° Marcy. James Johnson demandeth 200 Acres of land for the transportacōn of John Cable and John Hudson his two servants in or about the yeare 1648.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out 200 Acres of land for James Johnson on the East side of ffloods Creeke Joyning to the land there nowe in his pōssion.

[p. 388] 4$^{to}$ Marcy. M$^{r}$ Robert Clarke his Lo$^{pps}$ Surveyor generall attesteth vnder his hand that hee heretofore surveyed 1000 Acres of land for Giles Brent Esq$^{r}$ vppon the Island of Kent at the Southermost Point there formerly conveyed to him from Leonard Calvert Esq$^{r}$ deceased And that hee was witnes to a Conveyance thereof from the said M$^{r}$ Brent to M$^{rs}$ Margaret Brent his Sister. Witnes his hand.

Robt Clarke Survey$^{r}$.

4$^{to}$ Marcy. M$^{rs}$ Margarett Brent demandeth 1000 Acres of land by Conveyance from Giles Brent Esq$^{r}$ her Brother.

Warr$^{t}$ to lay out for M$^{rs}$ Margarett Brent 1000 Acres of land vppon the Island of Kent at the Southermost Point there formerly laid out for Giles Brent Esq$^{r}$ her Brother.

4$^{to}$ Marcy. Willm Mitchell Esq$^{r}$ demandeth 2200 Acres of Land for the transportacōn of 22 Servants into this Province this p$^{e}$sent yeare 1650. . . .

20 Marcy. Warr$^{t}$ to lay out for Richard Ware 100 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

17° Marcy. M$^{r}$ ffrancis Brooke demandeth 200 Acres of land viz: vidilt 100 for transportacōn of Georg Scovell his Manservant into this Province before this p$^{e}$sent yeare and 100 Acres more for the transportacōn of Anne his nowe wife into this Province this p$^{e}$sent yeare. Warrant to lay out 200 Acres of land for M$^{r}$ ffrancis Brookes vppon the westerne Shoare of the Bay of Cheseopeack betweene Patomeck & Patuxent Rivers

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## LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 256.)

To William Eden

Dear Sir

London, 7$^{th}$ Jan'ry, 1776.

They are easily satisfied, who can be contented to ascribe the origin of the present Troubles in America, either to the Stamp-Act or the Duties on Tea. I think them coeval with the Colonies. There is a Principle of Revolt innate in all Colonies; & in Those of Gr't Britain (which were planted in Imperfection) more than in any others. Our Constitution, admirable as it is, is not, it wou'd seem, wholly adapted to all the Purposes of Government in such large Adjuncts of the Empire

neither foreseen, nor provided for, when this Constitution was formed. By a sad Fatality, moreover, these original Imperfections seem not even to have been sufficiently guarded against. At first, the main Point attended to, was the getting them settled: their Improvement & Aggrandisem't have been the objects aim'd at thro' all their subsequent History.

Civil Broils are the luxuriant offspring of the best form'd Governments, as Hurricanes are of the finest Climates. If, in the last Century, the State was overturned here, where every thing was in its Favour, how much more probable was it, that such an Event sho'd happen in distant Colonies, where, as has been remarked, every thing was against it? It was in the ordinary course of Things, that a Contest like the present shou'd happen; and tho' the Men of the present Day may lament its happening now, to Posterity, it must be Matter of rejoicing. A Century hence, Who will say, what the Issue of such a Dispute might have been? If then it be of Moment (& I believe it to be of the greatest) to this Country, to have Colonies, subordinate and dependent, it is a fortunate Circumstance to her, that She will now have it in her Power, to profit by past Errors & to settle them (as far as any thing human can be settled) out of Danger of Future Ruptures; nor shou'd She murmur at the Trouble & Cost She may be put to in the Accomplishment of this. These, doubtless, will be great—but the Advantages in View are not less so; & public Blessings, anymore than private ones, are not to be enjoy'd unalloy'd. The Settlement of these Troubles, and the reducing the present refractory & rebellious Spirits of America, I consider but as a secondary Thing, either in Point of Difficulty or Importance: to new model their Governments & so to regulate Them as (still leaving Them all the Rights of Brittish Subjects, which They are entitled to) to prevent the Return of the Mischiefs We now deplore, if that indeed be within the Reach of human Wisdom & human Power—*hoc opus, hic Labor!* I wish I cou'd rely, that the Temper of this Nation wou'd bear with the unavoidable Tediousness of so arduous a Process. Yet, my friend, if This be not done, need

I say, 'twere better, at once, to decline all farther Contention, & adopt Dr. Tucker's Plan? I have much—I have my all at Stake, in the Issue of this Contest—and, severely as I know I must suffer in every View, both whilst it is depending, & even after it may be over, yet I declare to you, I had rather that all shou'd be lost at once, on the Condition only, that America cou'd permanently be united to this Country, than to have the Business patch'd up only, even without Loss to Me. One would hope, the approaching Conjuncture may be favourable for such a Purpose; the Resentment of the Nation at large, will, I trust, ere long, silence the Clamours of a most scandalous Opposition, for ever a-thwarting every good as well as bad—Purpose of Administration—& thus permit them, in due Time, to bring America to a Temper to submit to reasonable & honourable Accommodation. Whether the Rebel Armament, such an One as it is, defeats itself, or is defeated by the absurdly-despised Power of this Kingdom (one of which must be the Case) I pursuade myself, there will, (as in the civil War in Charles's Time) be a Turn of the Tide. This should be watch'd; and, as Shakespeare says, taken at the Flood. Easier & shorter Methods will undoubtedly be proposed & contended for; but true Policy will be contented only with a radical & effectual Cure, persuaded that every temporary Expedient will but skim over the Sore, leaving it to break out afresh with still more fatal Malignity.

When I date the Commencement of American Troubles with the Commencement of American Colonies, I would not be understood as denying that subordinate & adventitious Circumstances have had their Share in bringing the Evil to its present Crisis. The strange, wild, wavering & unsettled Systems of Colony Administration here, doubtless suggested & cherished that Confidence which persuaded to all these mad Enterprises. You know how easy it is, in this Country, to excite Discontents; it is, I think, still more so in that I have just left. The People there are peculiarly fitted to become the Dupes of those Foes to all Government, who, in one shape or other, have been the Tor-

ments of this Country, ever since the Revolution. Men's Minds are not to be satisfied with abstract Excellence, either in Religion or Politics. Now, Nothing is so naked, or, in Scripture Phrase, so wholly *without Form & Comeliness,* as the Governments in America, in general, are; it may well be said, that the Establishments there, both in Church & State, are Presbyterian. The ill effects of All This, every Body now sees. Many good & wise Men have complain'd of the Preponderancy of the Popular Scale, even in England; here, however, happily, it has some Counterpoise—in America, hardly any. Early Prejudices, fostered by Education, & confirmed by Religion, all conspire to cherish Republicanism. Their Schools, Academies or Colleges seem, in general, to have been instituted but for that End; all their Students are Orators, Philosophers, Statesmen—every Thing. In short, with very few Exceptions, they are all smatterers—& to harangue plausibly & handsomely round a Period, is, Generally speaking, the Sum of their Literature. The Multitude ever will be wrought on by public Speaking; in America, literally & truly, all Power flows from the People, &, if I may speak from my own Experience, it is better to have the meanest Committee-Man your Friend, than the best & most powerful Governor. Is it then a Matter to be wondered at that ye Talents are chiefly cultivated, which can alone ensure their Favour? I submit it, whether these Conjectures of mine—& I give them to you but as Conjectures—be not confirmed by the following Fact, which, I fancy, I have observed: I know not one well-lettered Man, that has entered deeply, if at all, into the present prevailing Measures—indeed, it is observable, that Most of those who have been brought up in England, or even only in Church of England principles, are adverse to their Cause; Add to all This, the Independents in Religion & Politics of the Northern Provinces (having, for many years had this Scheme in View) have long been commendably industrious in gaining Proselytes; Like their Gen. Lee, They travel *from North to South, & from South to North,* to cater for their Colleges, disseminating, as They go along, their mischievous Tenets, sown, alas! on but too

grateful a soil. Whilst the Friends of Government, those, I mean, that are such from Principle, have been most cruelly kept under—till it has turn'd out, as you now see. Yet, let not the People of America alone be blam'd for having been decoyed by a Spirit of Independence which, under the Name of Liberty, seeks, I fear, to undermine all Liberty, & all good Governments; the same Spirit, I much doubt, has been no less busy even in this far better informed Country. Curse on the Fiend, where ever She inhabits; She has done, & will do infinite Mischief. And let Me not, in Justice, forget to add, that it is not her trans-atlantic Devotees alone, her Hancocks, & her Adams's that We have to thank for the horrid Evils of the Times;—your Chathams, your Cambdens, & their Satellites, the Burkes & the Barres, even down to Priestley in his paltry Pamphlets, claim more than half the Merit of kindling this Flame—& God send, they too may have their Share in the Reward!

As to any Conjectures, how or when this Quarrel will terminate, I have already made so many bad Guesses on the Subject, that I am almost afraid to venture on another. I have, indeed, great Reliance on the arouzed Efforts of this Kingdom—yet more, on the Principles of Disunion, which, I know, prevail in the confederated Colonies. At first, I firmly believe, exclusive of the N. Engl'd Governm't, nine-tenths of the People of America wou'd have been against the Measures They have since adopted; so easy it is, when Men once step beyond the Line of Duty, to lead them any Lengths. Their Passions, it is true, are enflamed, & they have been wrought up to an enthusiastic Frenzy—but, still, their Reason remains unconvinced; & I cannot but hope, its *still small Voice* will again be listened to. There still are some avowed Friends to the Constitution—and I am happy to have it in my Power to assure you, that the Members of the Ch: of Engl'd, p'rticularly her Clergy, have, on this unhappy Occasion, distinguished themselves much to their Honour. It reflects little Honour, either on the Wisdom or Justice of Government that these Men have so long been suffered to be persecuted in a Manner, scarce credible of a civilized

People. Hitherto, every thing seems to have gone wrong; & one is at a Loss whether more to lament the ill Fortune, or ill Conduct, with which the Efforts of Government have been accompanied; it surprises me that a Nation, so easily alarmed, has borne it all with so much good Temper. Left now as the Dispute is, to the sad Arbitrament of the Sword, even Mercy wou'd recommend vigorous measures; & all my Notions of America & her Leaders most of whom I know, and know well, must be erroneous, if really vigorous Measures be not successful.

You will be so good as to accept of these loose Hints, meant only to lead your own Reflexions to a more comprehensive View of the subject, than, haply you w'd find in the News-Papers, in Lieu of a more connected Detail, which, perhaps, I might have given you, had I not lost most of what I had ever written concerning America. I am, with the greatest Regard, D'r Sir,

Y'r Fr'd & Serv't
Jona'n Boucher.

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London, 8th Jan'ry 1776

D'r Sir

Having an Opportunity by a Gentleman of Wigton, who is (I understand) to leave London in a Day or two, I need not be deterr'd by the Apprehension of giving you a double Letter; &, therefore, beg Leave to give you a somewhat fuller Acc't of my Views & Hopes in England. It was utterly impossible for Me to have remained in America, with Safety either to my conscience or Person; and, tho' I dare not deny that I am, as you say, warm & active in my Temper, yet, let Me again assure you that, on this occasion, I was peculiarly cautious & on my Guard; for, it was highly inconvenient to leave my affairs in that Country in their then Posture, and I soon foresaw the Danger to which I was exposed. When by the Association, I found that I must run, the Governor, with whom I had long liv'd in the strictest Intimacy & Friendship, press'd Me to hazard all, & rely on his Letters for the finding of Friends here.

I am under the highest obligations to this truly friendly Man—Even You, my dear Sir, could not have recommended Me more warmly than He did to the E. of Dartmouth, the B'ps of London & Bangor, & his own Brother, one of the under Secretaries of State. Hoping, himself, ere long, to settle in England, He wish'd He said, (independent of my present Misfortunes) to have Me comfortably established here also—that we might continue to live, as for four or five years last past we have, happy in the frequent Intercourses of Friendship. The Notice these great Men has taken of Me has been sufficiently flattering; yet still, as Mrs. Eden (our Gov'r's Lady, now in London, a sister of the late L'd Baltimore's, & almost as worthy as He was worthless) says, I get only Promises. The Excuse of Government People is, that They have so many, circumstanced as I am, on their Hands, that, not being able to provide for all, they are unwilling to give Umbrage, by singling out one; and, besides, as there are still thousands behind, suffering for their Loyalty, I am far from sure, that their fears are groundless, that were those, already driven away, provided for, many more would not soon contrive to follow. I think, I have myself seen, now in London, 15 or 16 refugee American Clergymen; & it is calculated, that there are two or three thousand in the Kingdom of other Characters. To put Me still more forward, Mr. Eden (secretary to Lord Suffolk one of the Gov's of Greenwich Hospital, & Commissary, I believe, of Chester) introduc'd Me to L'd Geo: Germaine, the new American Secretary; who talked pretty fully to Me concerning that Country. At his Desire, also, I gave Him, in Writing, a pretty copious Detail of all my Sentiments, & Advice on the Subject. All this, at the Distance you live from great Men, you wou'd think promising; yet, nothing has come of it, nor, in my present Judgment, will come of it, save that I was thank'd for it by his L'dship, &, as I have lately heard, some of it was thought well of by L'd North. The B'p of London seems not to be of a very liberal or exalted way of thinking, any more than his Grace of Canterbury—to whom also I have been introduced; They are cold & formal, & seem to think

they do Wonders, when they give you a Dinner. The former has given away three Livings within as many weeks, all to Men already in possession of Preferment, & the latter not fewer. Yet, they frequently say, how hard our Case is, & that Government ought, & surely will, make it all up to us. My chief Reliance is on the B'p of Bangor, who married Gov'r Eden's Sister. His Bishoprick affords Him a good deal of Patronage, but, He has made it a Rule, & a good one it is, to give the Preference to the Natives of his Diocese—which, indeed, is not less necessary than just, as the Service is generally performed in Welch. He bids Me, however, still be of good Hope, as confident that neither He nor Mr. Eden (who also has lately spoke to the B'p of Chester ab't Me) will be unmindful of Me. Thus stand my Prospects: by no means flattering, you must own, to one circumstanced as I am. Unable, however, to do better, I cherish them, & try to improve every Chance that I see arise. After all—were the Question fairly put to me, I am not sure I cou'd truly say, that either my Inclina'n or my Interest wou'd lead Me to wish finally to settle here. Wou'd to God, I had been in Circumstances never to have emigrated; but, since that was not my Lot, am I to be blam'd, that I have cultivated those Talents chiefly, which were adapted to the Land in which my Lot seem'd to have fallen, or that, of Course, I am fit only for America. There, I have some Character & Note—here, every Body I see eclipses Me.

There I have some skill how to improve any little advantage I might chance to gain; here I am all to begin again. There too I have left a comfortable little Something, the earnings of a whole hard and laborious Life—here, my utmost Hopes must be gratified, if after all my danc'g Attendance, I haply, at last, get £100 or, at most, 150, or £200 a year. Yet, alas! how do I know, that, a year or two hence, I may have either Preferment or Property to return to! So exceedingly embarrassed I am—so wholly incapable of guessing how this accursed Contest will end, whether to the Disadvantage or Advantage of Loyalists, that, believe Me, I know not what to do; Certain of this only,

that, as it cannot well be expected to terminate with the next year—considering the vast Work now cut out for Government. I ought to look around Me in Time, lest Want & Poverty actually come upon Me, whilst I am puzzling my poor Head with contriving only how to live. With this View, I have just agreed to take a Curacy here at Paddington, given up to me by that good-hearted Fellow, & especial Friend of Mine, Dr. Cooper, who will go back to Oxford, there to live on his Fellowship. He supposes, it may be worth about £70 a year; & I am to enter on it with the Beginning of next Month. Till this happened, I had determined (to avoid sinking under the unavoidable Expensiveness of this Place) on a Retreat to You; & was to have written to You to form some Guess for Me how Much, you supposed it wou'd cost my Wife & myself, with one Serv't Girl, to live in Carlisle, in ab't ye Stile you us'd to do at St. Bees. It is thought best that I should not get far out of sight of these People, on whom I am alas! to rely for Bread, lest, peradventure, they might wholly forget Me—an Infirmity to which such Men, it seems, are pretty frequently subject. I left in America Lands, slaves etc. etc. to the Value of £5,000 sterling; besides a Claim of Arrearages, which, (owing to the Confusion of ye Times, & ye Suspension of all Law & Justice) I have never been able to recover, of more than £1000; and the Debts I owe to all the World are about £2600. The Decrease in the Value of such Property, expected to be the Consequence of this War, may again reduce Me to my original Nothing. A year & a half ago, it wou'd have sold for much more than I set it down at. I made shift to bring away with Me ab't £200 sterl'g, besides some of my Crop of Tob'o; our Passage cost us 40 Guineas, & it has already cost us more than that since our Landing; so that, you see how much it behooves Me to bestir myself; for, I can expect no Remittances either from my Parish, or my estate.

I thought it not unnecessary to trouble you with this Acc't of my Circumstances, that you might be the better able to judge both what you have to expect from Me, with respect to the Debt

I owe you, & the Farther Maintenance of the Orphans. I wou'd not willingly, nor, unless driven to it by the extremest Necessity, sell the little spot left to me by my Father; even tho' it might not so much distress a Sister as I doubt, it would. Mrs. Chase led you to think Me more blameable than I was; I believe, ere I left Country, She thought so. But, I have already heretofore said enough on that Head. I advised, I entreated, I commanded Her, if possible, to make you a Remittance of, at least, £100, before the Ports were shut up; I fear, She has not—and, of Course, that you have nothing, in Hand for their support. In this Dilemma, I am at a Loss what to advise—I know not well what or how much it is I owe you—Harry Thompson says, He thinks, you called it not less than £100. It may be so; but, I am certain, I did not owe Mrs. Chase more than the half of it. Will you again oblige Me with a Transcript of the Acc't—that—at least, it may be settled; and, if it be in your Power, will you, on my Suretiship continue to advance any little Sum or Sums—so as not to make my Debts to you exceed £200—for the Support of these unfortunate Girls—putting them however, if you can, & if they be for it, into some decent way of getting a Livelihood for themselves. Can I, in this great City, be useful to them in that Respect? tho' I sh'd dread to see them here—with the Constitution of their warm Latitudes. In short, my dear Sir, believing Me to be, as I really am, asham'd & uneasy for having most wantonly, brought such a deal of Plague & Vexation on you, try now, if you can, to make Me, at least, bear my Part of it—I will do any thing I can, that you think expedient. Mr. Bowerbank from Oxford, & Mr. Barwise here in Town both desire to be remembered to you. I am not sure that I shall not, next week, go down to Oxford with Mr. Addison, about to carry his son thither, to Queen's. Pray, is your good old Father living—is Mr. Grayson? will you oblige me by mentioning my aff't Remembrances to them—& to your Bro'r, that He & they may be pleased again to think me as one, in some sort, belonging to the Family, as I once was proud to believe you had made them think Me—Adieu! my d'r S'r.

Paddington, March the 5th 1776

To Rev. Mr. James

My dear Sir,

Never in my Life was I so exceedingly at a Loss to answer any thing as I am your Letter of the 17th ult. What shall I say? Of the Charge you will persist to bring against Me, my Heart most fully acquits Me; and I have Reason to lament that I have not been able to prove it to you. But, I resolve to forbear all further Expostulations; having already teiz'd you more than enough with unavailing Apologies. It is most extraordinary. Have I, for what I thought Conscience sake, left my all—perhaps lost it—& in a Question only of public Concernment; and, was I less careful not to do Violence to it in an Instance where both the Guilt & the Pain wou'd doubtless have been greater? For your unceasing & unwearied Goodness to Me; for the uncommonly generous Friendship expressed for Me even in this last—otherwise most cutting Letter—accept My Heart-utter'd thanks; and, in Naomi's words, may the Lord deal kindly with You and Yours, even as You have done to Me!

I went to a Conveyancer of Character, with whom I happen to be acquainted, to assist Me in drawing up the Mortgage you have ask'd. He put me upon the Method, which you will find in the Enclosed; and, which, He assures Me, is the usual Course of Practice, between the Practitioners of the Law themselves. That it is, to all Intents & Purposes, a good Mortgage, I own I have no Doubt; but, as I wish you to be equally well satisfied; if this be not so to you, I beg the Favour of you to have one drawn up, at my Expense, in the North, where a fuller Description of the Premises may be had, than I could make out here & send it up to Me, & I will sign it, in the Presence of any Witnesses you shall mention. You will observe, I suppose you to be already in Possession, by Virtue of my Power of Attorney to you, of all the Papers relative to the Estate; tho' never till this Occasion, did it occur to Me to make any Enquiry concerning them. And even they, Mr. Edwards says, are sufficient

Security to you. If Things go on, as, alas! they now seem to do, I expect to be with you in Cumberland, in three or four months: when, if not before, I hope everything may be settled agreeable to your Wishes. My Friend Mr. Addison & myself purpose taking our Staves & Scrips in our Hands, about May & setting out on a Pilgrimage over the Kingdom; for which, I fear, we shall have abundant Time, before we can think of returning to our distracted People in the other Hemisphere.

March the 22nd. Thus far I had written at the Time it is dated, with the Hope of having it conveyed by a Friend of mine, Mr. Tomlinson, a Refugee from N. Carolina, who is come down into the North, to take Shelter amid his native Hills, till this Tyranny be overpast. The Rogue slipp'd away, without letting me know, as He had promised; So, after waiting for Him a Week or two, I now give the Trouble of it to another Refugee, the Rev. Mr. Troutbeck, of Blencow. The case of this Gentleman is truly piteous; that of his most amiable Lady is especially so. She brought Him a Fortune of not less, I am told, than £20,000 Sterl'g, & has ever liv'd in Elegance & Ease, with the highest Esteem of the best People in Boston. They have suffered infinite *Distress,* besides the Loss of two Children in the Troubles; and, it is but too probable this will be followed by the Loss of a large Part, at least, of their Fortune. My good Friend Mrs. James, I am sure, will have much Pleasure in taking Notice of this unfortunate Stranger, (wholly so to me) who, I am sorry to add, I have heard has not met with that Hospitality She is said to be so well entitled to.

Wou'd to God it were half as much in my Power, as you well know it is in my Inclination to be serviceable to your Son in the procuring Him any reputable Employment in the mercantile Way. The Merchants here with whom I am principally connected, or have any Interest, happen, as you will suppose, at this Time, to have the least Occasion for Assistants. If, however, it shou'd be within your View & Aim to let Him adventure hither merely as a Clerk only in a Counting House, & for the common Wages, I believe I could at any Time easily help Him to such a Birth.

I am, as usual, infinitely at a Loss how to dispose of myself. The Curacy here is as decent & gainful as those in London usually are, and I am unwilling to throw it up entirely, as I am taught to believe that much depends on being on the spot. Yet I have my suspicions that the superior Expensiveness of Living here, to that of the North, is more than an equivalent to all the Profits of my Cure; and I long too to be within your Reach. It is monstrous to be so long in England, & not to see you. Not a syllable of good News from America; none from my Part of it. Encourage the Subscrip'n for the persecuted Clergy there, if it comes your Way; it is, in my Opinion, most highly deserving of it, tho', thank God, I have no Interest in it. Mr. Troutbeck should be able to give you a more perfect Idea of this Rebellion than any Man I know of, having long liv'd in Boston, & lately come from thence. I wish you to be acquainted with Him. Have you seen this forever talk'd of Pamphlet of Dr. Price's? I am at a Loss to say whether it abounds with more false Reasoning, or false Facts. The Latter he has glean'd from News-Papers & red-hot Americans; & the former from the long since refuted & forgotten Publications of the Independents of the last Century, & Rousseau's Social Compact. Dr. Tucker to whom I have had the good Fortune to be introduc'd, & who is most amazingly clever, gives us Hopes of cutting Him up. Do you know that He & Priestly are the principal Hands in the Monthly Review? I am assur'd of this by Gov'r Hutchinson, & believe it. See their laughable commendations of each other in the last Review; the One for a Vol. of Socinian & Infidel *Theology,* & the other for a seditious Pamphlet on *Civil Liberty.* It has been exceedingly amusing & flattering to Me, to be so much at the Fountain Head, as it were, of all literary matters; I have contriv'd to see & be acquainted with *living Authors* from the great Name above mentioned, to the spinner of News Paper Paragraphs, "lull'd by soft Zephyrs thro' the broken Pane." It is quite a new World to Me. Permit me again to entreat you, if the enclosed Security be not perfectly to your mind, to have such an one as you wish drawn up; assuring your-

self of this, that there is nothing I have more at Heart than that you shou'd have all the Satisfaction in my Power to give you. All, alas! is too little. Must you, also, have a formal order for advancing the further necessary Sums for their support. This too, if what I have already written be insufficient, you shall have.

Nelly & her uncle, Strangers as they are to You & Mrs. James, beg y'r Acceptance of their best wishes with those of, D'r Sir,

Y'r infinitely obliged
Jona'n Boucher.

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Paddington, April 6th 1776

To Rev. Mr. James
Dear Sir,

Having just heard that Mr. Troutbeck, to whose Care I some time ago entrusted a Letter for you, on a Supposition that, before now, He wou'd have been with you in Cumberland, is still in London, it occurs to me that you must of Necessity be surprised at not having heard from me in so long a Time. I believe it was in February that I got the Business done you had recommended to me; & tho' not exactly as you had expected, yet in a Manner that I flatter myself will be equally satisfactory to You. It was to have been brought to you by a Mr. Thomlinson from North Carolina, who, however, slid off without my knowing of his Departure; and, as the Letter was double, I was unwilling to put it into the Post & so gave it to this Mr. Troutbeck, who has been detain'd longer than He had counted for. I learn, however, from my Friend Cooper, who saw him yesterday, that He is to set out forthwith: you will, therefore, rely, in the meanwhile, that You are to have it at last &, I hope, safe. I hear not a syllable of either public or private News, worth thrusting into a Letter. The Preparations for my unhappy Country go on but slowly—far too slowly, I fear. The best Season for Action—(if, indeed, They are ever to have an

Action, which, I own, I hardly expect) will, doubtless, be elapsed ere they get there: & I am sorry to find too, that their Numbers are not likely to be so considerable as was at first given out. This, if anything, may tempt the Rebels to continue in Arms. At any rate, I see but little Hopes—tho' many here who affect to be in the Secret do—of Matters being accommodated this Year. A sad Prospect, you will own, to a Man circumstanced as I am. Nor can it be pleasing to the Nation at large, to see themselves under the Necessity of prosecuting a disgraceful War, which is sure to cost far more than all the Profits to be derived from America will repay in many years. Yet, if it be not prosecuted, & w'th Vigour—I may add, with Success—it requires but little political Foresight to see (tho' even Tucker has overlook'd it) that 'twill soon be over with England. I have not heard a Syllable from Maryland, of these many months; save only a flying Report from Virginia, that my chief Friend there, the Gov'r, had been forced from his Government. In London, Loyalty gains Ground apace; nor can all the Artifices of the Faction, desperate as they are, give opposition Credit much longer. D$^{r}$. Price has been most amazingly lucky in his Answerers; not one of them but has made bad worse. Yet, it does less Harm than one wou'd imagine; on the contrary, I believe, 'twill soon do Good, as shewing the People at large that it is not so much this or that Act they quarrel with, as the Constitution itself; & that, in short, they will be pleased with nothing short of the undisputed Triumphancy of the Saints.

My *Preferment* here promises to exceed my Hopes; it certainly will be a very decent thing, shou'd I succeed, next Tuesday, as some of the Parishioners wou'd persuade Me, to the Appointment of the Clerkship also. I guess, in that Case, my Income wou'd be somewhere from 120 to 130£. But, I live expensively, & I cannot help it.

Pray remember me and mine aff'tly to all with you, & believe Me to be, with the sincerest Gratitude,

D'r S'r y'r infinitely obliged Fr'd & Serv't

Jona'n Boucher.

# VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from p. 286.)

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on the fifth Day of August, 1739. Present: Mr. John Lomas, Mr. Charles Griffith, Mr. John Ramsay, Vestrymen; Doctor Charles Carroll, Mr. John Brice, Church Wardens.

The Revd. Mr. James Sterling produces to this Vestry an Induction from his Excellency Samuel Ogle Esqr. to be Rector of this Parish which is allowed of and the same is ordered to be entered which is accordingly Done in the words following, viz:

Maryland Ss.

Samuel Ogle Esqr. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland.

To the Reverend James Sterling sendeth Greeting. I Do hereby Constitute and appoint you to be Rector of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County To have hold and [Seal.] enjoy the said Church together with all Rights Profits and advantages whatsoever appertaining to a minister of the said Parish and I do hereby require the Church Wardens Vestrymen and all others the Parishioners of the said Parish to receive acknowledge and assist you the said James Sterling in all matters relating to the Discharge of your Function. Given at Annapolis this 18th Day of July in the Twenty-fifth year of his Lordship's Dominion Anno Domini 1739.

J. Ross, Cl. Counc.

And thereupon the said James Sterling is qualified as the Law in such Cases directs. . . .

At an Especial meeting of the Rector, Vestrymen and Church Wardens of St. Ann's Parish on Monday the 20th Day of August

1739. Present: The Rev$^{d}$. M$^{r}$. James Sterling, Rector; M$^{r}$. John Lomas, M$^{r}$. John Bullen, M$^{r}$. John Ramsay, Vestrymen; Doctor Charles Carroll, M$^{r}$. John Brice, Church Wardens. The Vestry agree that the Pulpit and Desk be moved from the place where it now stands and affixed to where the new addition joyns to the old building on that side where the Pews appointed for the Assembly now are and that Simon Duff do the same accordingly. . . .

At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the Sixth Day of November, 1739. Present: The Rev$^{d}$. M$^{r}$. James Sterling, Rector; M$^{r}$. John Lomas, Cap$^{t}$. Charles Griffith, M$^{r}$. John Bullen, M$^{r}$. John Ramsey, Vestrymen; Doctor Cha$^{s}$. Carroll, Church Warden.

Ordered that Application be made to Ann Arundell County Court for an Assessment of Ten per poll on the Inhabitants of this Parish for Defraying the Charges of the said Parish for the ensuing year.

At the request of this Vestry M$^{r}$. Simon Duff (who being now present) undertakes to levell the floor of the new addition to the Church & lay the same with Bricks in such part thereof as the Pews shall be built over and the other part with flagstones when the same is done he will lay an account of the Expence thereof before this Vestry for their allowance. Likewise the said Simon Duff agrees with this Vestry to build & Compleat in the Church in Annapolis & find all necessarys for the same a Pulpit & two Reading Desks one for the parson & another for the Clerk as also a handsome Pew for the Governour for the Time being and another for the Hon'ble members of his Lordship's Council in the place where the Old Assembly Pews now stand and to lay the floors a new & make seats therein in a neat manner & to enclose the whole with Quarter Round & raised pannell of Good Substantial Pine plank Clear of Sapp & to finish the whole in a Good workman like manner for the sum of forty pounds Current money. M$^{r}$. Duff having as he says Compleated his Agreement on the 29$^{th}$ of September last with this Vestry in Building the addition to the Church in Annapolis &

desires payment of a Ballance due to him from this Vestry. But for that this Vestry hath not at present money in hand to do the same think it reasonable and they agree to allow him lawfull Interest for the said Ballance as it shall appear to be due upon his producing his Account to this Vestry and their allowance thereof from the said Twenty-ninth of September till he shall be paid the same. . . .

At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Easter Monday, being the 7th Day of April, 1740. Present: The Revd. Mr. James Sterling, Rector; Mr. Charles Griffith, Mr. John Bullen, Mr. John Ramsay, Vestrymen, Who make Choice of Doctor Charles Carroll & Mr. Phillip Hammond for vestrymen in the Room of Messrs. Charles Griffith & John Lomas Elder Vestrymen as also of Messrs. Edward Lottrell & Charles Cole Church Wardens for the ensuing year.

Mr. Robert McLeod having Glazed the new windows in the new addition by the Direction of this Vestry, It is ordered that he be requested to repair all the windows in the old part of the Church & that he lay an account of the whole Expence thereof before the next Vestry. . . .

At a meeting of the Rector & Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 6th Day of May, 1740., Present: The Revd. Mr. James Sterling, Rector; Mr. John Lomas, Mr. John Bullen, Mr. John Ramsay. Mr. Lottrell being made Choice of for a Church Warden on Easter Monday last & he having since left this parish the Vestry present this Day make choice of and Elect Levin Gale Esqr. in his room and it is ordered that the Register acquaint him therewith. . . .

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the 7th Day of October Anno Dom. 1740. Present: Mr. John Bullen, Mr. John Ramsay, Doctor Charles Carroll, Vestrymen; Mr. Charles Cole, Church Warden.

The Revd. Mr. Charles Lake produces to this Vestry an Induc-

tion from his Excellency Samuel Ogle Esq$^{r}$. to be Rector of this parish which is allowed of & the same is ordered to be Entered which is accordingly in the words following, viz.:

Maryland, ss.:

Samuel Ogle Esq$^{r}$. Governour and Commander in Chief in & over the province of Maryland.

To the Reverend Charles Lake sendeth Greeting—I Do hereby Constitute and appoint you to be Rector of the Church of St. Ann's in Ann Arundell County To have hold and Enjoy the said Church together with all the Rights profits and advantages whatsoever appertaining to a minister of the said parish and I Do hereby require the Church Wardens Vestrymen and all others the parishioners of the said parish to receive acknowledge and assist you the said Charles Lake in all matters relating to the Discharge of your Function. Given at the City of Annapolis this twenty-ninth Day of September in the 26$^{th}$ year of his Lordship's Dominion &c. Anno Dom. 1740.

J. Ross, Cl. Coun.

And thereupon the said Charles Lake is qualified as the Law in such Cases directs.

Ordered that the Register draw an order on the Sheriff to pay the Glasiers account, the woman for mending the Surplus & the Sexton and also for his own Sallary & that what remains in the Sheriff's hands after those Debts are paid the said Register draw an order for the Ballance payable to Simon Duff.

Ordered that the Register draw an order on the Sheriff payable to Thomas King for five pounds Current money it being due unto him for his last year's Sallary as Sexton and washing the Church Linen ending the first day of May last, which was done accordingly.

John Alder produced the following account, viz.:

The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish D$^{r}$.

1740 To my wife's mending the Surplice . . . £1 0s 0d

Errors excepted

℔ Jn$^{o}$. Alder.

Which being read is allowed of and Order drawn on John Darnall Sheriff of Anne Arundell County for the same. An order is drawn on the Sheriff payable to William Ghiselin for five pounds Current money it being due unto him for his year's Sallary as Register ending in February Last. . . .

Simon Duff produced the following Account, viz.:

The Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish Dr^rs.

| 1739 July— | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Building an Addition to Annapolis Church . . . . . | 250.. | 0.. | 0 |
| To Hetting and Carting 2,000 Bricks . | 4.. | 5.. | 0 |
| To Labourers work wheeling sand for levelling the floor and lending the Bricklayers . | 1.. | 2.. | 0 |
| To sand, lime and Carting Do. . . | —.. | 10.. | 0 |
| To Cash paid for Bricklayers Work . . | 1.. | 10.. | 0 |
| To Building the Pulpit and Pews . . | 40.. | —.. | — |
| | £ 297. | 7.. | |

| 1739 June 1st— Dr. Contra Cr. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Cash reced of Mr. Denton . . . | £50.. | 13.. | 1½ |
| By Do recd of Zacha Maccubbins . . | 47.. | 0.. | 6 |
| By Do recd of Do . . . . . | 20.. | —.. | — |
| | 117.. | 13.. | 7½ |
| By Balle Due to Debet . . . | 179.. | 13.. | 4½ |
| | 297.. | 7.. | 0 |

Errors Excepted

℔ Simon Duff.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's parish on Easter Monday being the 30th Day of the same month Anno Dom. 1741. Present. The Revd Mr Charles Lake, Rector, Mr John Bullen, Dr Charles Carroll, John Ramsay, Vestrymen. Mr

Charles Cole, Church Warden. Who proceed to the Electing of Vestrymen & Church Wardens and thereupon nominate & appoint Mr. John Ross & Mr. John Brice Vestrymen & Messrs Charles Cole & Wm Timbrel Church Wardens and orered that they have notice thereof.

The Vestry adjn till the first Tuesday in May next. At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the 5th day of May Anno Dom. 1741. Were present The Revd. Mr. Lake, Rector, Doctr. Cha. Carroll, Mr. John Ross, Mr. John Brice, Mr. Phil. Hammond, Vestrymen, Mr. Cha. Cole, Church Warden.

Mr. Simon Duff agrees with the Vestry to Build & finish a Pew fronting Mr. Dulany's also a Pew next Adjoyning in the new addition for the use of the Honble Speaker of the Lower house of Assembly of four foot wide also three double Pews and a single one Ranging the same in the said new addition and on the opposite side three Double Pews more for the use of the Honble members of the Lower house of Assembly also a single one on the same side next to the Pulpit to be for the use of the minister of the Parish for the time being and that when the same is completed & finished he lay an Accot. of the same before the Vestry.

The Vestry adjn. to the first Tuesday in June next. At a meeting of the Rector Vestrymen and Church Wardens of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the seventh day of July Anno Dom. 1741. Present. The Revd. Mr. Cha. Lake, Rector, Mr. John Ramsay Dr. Chas. Carroll, John Ross Esqr. Vestrymen, Mr. Charles Coale, Mr. Wm. Timbrill, Church Wardens.

This Vestry agreed to pay Simon Duffe for the work he agreed with this Vestry to do in the Church in Annapolis on the fifth day of May last past the following prices, Viz.

For the Fronts of the Pews being Quarter Round and raised pannel and for the Inside plain work & half Nine shillings per yard for the backs of the pews square joynt four shillings per yard For the Partitions in the Pews square joynt six shillings

per yard For the seats and Brakets in the pews three pence per foot running measure.

For laying the Floore & Joyce Grooved four pence per foot according to the measure of the Floor and the said Simon Duff Agrees to find all materials for doing the same and to Lay an Account of the Expence of the said Materials before this Vestry and for which this Vestry agree to pay him Exclusive of the above particulars and the said Simon Duffe Agrees to take his pay for the same work as this Vestry can raise the same by Assessment as the Acts of Assembly Directs ordered the money ariseing by the sale of the Tobacco now in the sheriff's hands belonging to this Vestry be applied towards the payment of the money due from this Vestry to Simon Duffe and that the Reg$^{r}$. give the said Simon Duffe an order for the same (when sold) Accordingly afterwards an order drawn on the sher. for three thousand pounds of Tobacco for which he is to Account with the Vestry at 18$^{s}$ p hundred dated 21$^{st}$ Aug. 1741.

Richard Wilkins, of Annapolis brick layer agree with this Vestry and undertakes to pull down all the old Plaistering in the Church in Annapolis and to lath and plaister the same again anew and to find all materials for doing the same and to finish & Complete the same in a workmanlike manner with all speed and for doing of which and finding all materials this Vestry agrees to pay to him the said Wilkins the following prices Viz.

For Lathing and plaistering Including the pulling down the old plaistering two shillings per yard For pulling down the old plaistering and putting the same up anew Eighteen pence per yard and the said Wilkins agrees to take his pay for doing the same work in same manner and times as Simon Duffe has agreed with this Vestry to take his . . .

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's parish on Tuesday the 2$^{d}$ of Feb$^{ry}$. 1741. Present. The Rev$^{d}$. M$^{r}$. Charles Lake, Rector, M$^{r}$. John Ramsay, D$^{r}$. Charles Carrol, John Ross, Esq$^{r}$. Vestrymen.

John Wilmott is unanimously chosen Reg$^{r}$. of this parish in the room of M$^{r}$. William Ghiselin who resigns the same. He

the said Wilmott being present Qualified himself for said Office accordingly by taking the Oaths to the Government as also the Oath of Regist$^{r}$. and Declaring and Subscribing the Test and Oath of Abjuration as the Act of Assembly in such Cases direct and entered into said office. . . .

On application of Mess$^{rs}$. Ashbury Sutton Simon Duff Sam$^{l}$. Middleton William Roberts Jonas Green Edward Rumney William Reynolds John Reynolds Major Munroe Hance Garrott Woolf Samuel Surnine for the building of a Gallery in the new addition made to St. Ann's Church. The front of said Gallery to reach within three feet of the northernmost part of the pulpit and to be of the same Height with the Opposite Gallery With a passage thro the West Wall of the said new addition and stone steps ascending to be Closed and Covered in. Which they propose to finish at their own private expence. The said Gallery to consist of 11 pews with a Commodious passage. This proposal seeming reasonable to this present Vestry they have hereby the Liberty of so doing so far as is in the Vestry to Grant and to that end the Petr$^{s}$. are referred by this present Vestry to apply to the next General Assembly for their Sanction therein.

M$^{r}$. Simon Duff agrees to make a pair of folding Doors & Door Case to the South front of said Church and to find all materials thereto (save smiths work and masons work) for the sum of five pounds Curr$^{t}$. money Viz. The Frame to be of sound well seasoned Oak of a Sufficient and Substantial Size. The Doors to be of good sound and well seasoned Two Inch pine plank clear of Sap. Quarter round and raise panniel. The Sill of said Door to be of Stone for the getting of which the said Simon is to agree with a mason.

At a Meeting of the Vestry Held March 13$^{th}$ 1741. Present, The Rev$^{d}$. M$^{r}$. Charles Lake, Princip$^{l}$., Doc$^{t}$. Charles Carroll, John Ross, Esq$^{r}$., M$^{r}$. John Brice, Vestrymen. Then agreed that the Rev$^{d}$. M$^{r}$. Charles Lake aforesaid Rect$^{r}$. of this Parish during his continuance as Rect$^{r}$. of said parish have the right, Benefit, and profit of Letting the Pews lately erected for the Hon$^{ble}$. the members of the Lower House of Assembly in the

north Addition of sd. Church, during their Recess, from Session to Session so far as lies in the power of this Vestry to Grant, and for a Confirmation hereof the Rev$^{d}$. M$^{r}$. Charles Lake is referr'd to the General Assembly of this Province.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's parish on Tuesday the 6$^{th}$ Day of Ap$^{l}$. 1742.

Psent The Rev$^{d}$. M$^{r}$. Charles Lake, Rector, M$^{r}$. John Ramsey, Doct$^{r}$. Charles Carrol, John Ross, Esq$^{r}$., M$^{r}$. John Brice, Vestrymen.

M$^{r}$. Simon Duff agrees with this Vestry to enlarge the Pew appointed for the Hon$^{ble}$. Members of the Upper House from the outermost Angle of the pulpet to the Alley, parallel to the other side and to raise the same correspondent to the side next the Governor's pew He the said Duff being to find all materials, and to finish the same in a workmanlike manner for the sum of thirty shillings Current money.

April 19$^{th}$ 1742 Being Easter Monday the day appointed by Act of Assembly for choosing two new Vestrymen and two new Church Wardens in order thereto came The Rev$^{d}$. M$^{r}$. Charles Lake, Rector, Doctor Charles Carrol, M$^{r}$. Charles Coale, M$^{r}$. William Roberts, M$^{r}$. Simon Duff, M$^{r}$. Nicholas Hammond, M$^{r}$. Thomas King, &c. and they unanimously elect M$^{r}$. Stephen Bordley and M$^{r}$. John Andrews Vestrymen to succeed Mess$^{rs}$. Richard Warfield and M$^{r}$. John Ramsay. Also they elect Mess$^{rs}$. William Roberts and Ashbury Sutton Church Wardens to succeed Mess$^{rs}$. Charles Cole and William Timbrel. May 4$^{th}$ 1742. Came M$^{r}$. John Andrews and M$^{r}$. Stephen Bordley who were elected Vestrymen the 19$^{th}$ of Ap$^{l}$. last and Qualified themselves for said Office according to Act of Assembly in that Case made and provided by signing the Oath of Abjuration and the Test and accordingly entered into their office. At which time a Vestry was held. Present.

The Rev$^{d}$. M$^{r}$. Charles Lake, Rector, Doctor Charles Carroll M$^{r}$. John Brice, M$^{r}$. Philip Hammond, M$^{r}$. John Andrews and M$^{r}$. Stephen Bordley, Vestrymen.

Granted an Order on Mr. John Darnal Sher. for one thousand pounds of Tob. payable to Mr. William Ghiselin late Regr. for one year Sallary ending last January. Also an Order on Ditto for one thousand pounds of Tobo. payable to Mr. Thos. King Sexton Viz. 800 lbs. part thereof for being Sexton ending the first of this Instant and 200 the remaining part being in Discharge of his Accot. of £2.. 0s.. 0d due to said King for washing the Linnen the two last years ending as aforesd. Likewise order that Mr. Peter Porter have an Order for £6 0s.. 0d.. Currt. money when the Tobo. belonging to the parish is sold being for the four last years' Sallary for Services done by sd. Porter at the Chappel of Ease belonging to this Parish. . . .

Whereas the necessity of painting the Inside of the Chappel of Ease belonging to this parish as also coating the outside thereof with Tar and Red paint and underpinning it for its security and preservation appearing to this present Vestry. It is hereby ordered that workmen be forthwith agreed with for doing the same and that Mr. Phillip Hammond aforesaid be requested to Contract with any person or persons that will undertake the same of which Contract when made he is desired to make a return in writing to this Vestry for the time being regarding in the said Contract that the payment is to be made to the person or persons employed as they the Vestry for the time being may be able by annual assessments to raise the same all prior Contracts made by the said Vestry being first paid.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday Augt. 3d 1742. Present. The Revd. Mr. Charles Lake, Rector, Doctr. Charles Carrol, John Ross Esqr.

Then sold to Mr. Saml. Smith Sher. fifteen hundred pounds of Tobo. at sixteen shillings and eight pence ℔ Ct. Ordr. that the Regr. receive the money and pay part thereof to the following persons viz. The sum of £6 to Peter Porter or his Order according to entry in fo. 267. Also the sum of £3.. s6.. d0 to Mr. William Wilkins to discharge his Accot. in fo: 265. And Likewise to pay Mr. Thos. King Ten Shillings being a full Discharge of his Accot. for clearing the Rubish out of the Church.

Mr. Patrick Creagh agrees to paint the Governors Pew, the Council Pew, the Pulpet and Desk and the Doors and find all materials and perform the same Workmanlike for the sum of £8.. 10s Currt. money.

September 15th 1742. Notice being given the 12th Instant to the Inhabitants of this parish to meet this Day in order to Elect a new Vestryman in the room of Mr. John Andrews deceased. At which time and place came The Revd. Mr. Charles Lake, Rector, Doctr. Charles Carroll, John Ross Esqr., Mr John Brice, Mr. Ashbury Sutton, Mr. William Roberts, Mr. Simon Duff &c. who unanimously Elect Mr. Thomas Worthington to succeed Mr. John Andrews in said office He being present was Qualified according to Act of Assembly and took the several Oaths appointed by Act of Assembly and also signed the Test and accordingly entered into his office. . . .

Feb. 1st 1742. At a Vestry then Held. Present. The Revd Mr. Charles Lake, Rector, Doctr. Charles Carroll, John Brice Esqr. Mr. Thos. Worthington, Vestrymen And Mr Willm. Roberts, Church Warden.

Ordr. the Regr. to set up notes for the Sale of that Pew fronting Mr. Dulany's to the highest Bidder next meeting of the Vestry i. e. the 1st Tuesday of next month. Also that the said Regr. agree with some Workman for a Chest Lock and Key to preserve the Registry books, the Church linen &c. And that such Workman bring an Accot. thereof to the Vestry. And that the said Regr. speak to Richard Wilkins that he repair the Pales of the Church yard he the said Wilkins having taken them down for his Conveniency.

April 4th 1743. Being Easter Monday the Inhabitants of this parish met in order to choose Two new Vestrymen and Two new Church Wardens. Where came The Revd. Mr. Charles Lake, Rector of said parish, Mr. Thomas Worthington, Mr. Ashbury Sutton &c and they unanimously Elect Mr. Michael Macnemara and Mr. Richard Dorsey for Vestrymen to succeed Doctor Charles Carroll and Mr. Phillip Hammond who are hereby Discharged from said office And then proceed to cho se Two new Church Wardens and they Elect Mr. John Chalmers

and Mr. Richard Burdus to succeed Mr. Ashbury Sutton and Mr. William Roberts who are Likewise Discharged from said office. . . .

May 3d 1743. At a Meeting of the Vestry then Held. Present The Revd. Mr. Charles Lake, Rector, John Brice Esqr., Mr. Thomas Worthington, Mr. Stephen Bordley, Mr. Michael Macnemara, Vestrymen.

And Mr. Richard Burdus, Church Warden Granted an Order to Mr. Stephen Bordley aforesaid drawn by this Vestry on Mr. John Hepburn High Sher. of Prince George County for £14.. 5s.. 8d.. Currt. money to be received by him the sd. Bordley and applied towards defraying parochial Charges.

The Revd. Mr Charles Lake produced a bill of Cost amounting to 338 pounds of Tobo. which he paid for the use of this Paris which this Vestry allows of and accordingly draw on Mr. Saml. Smith High Sher. of Ann Arundel County for the same. And also for £31.. 4s.. 3d the amot. of his Accot. fo: 271. Ordered that the several Workmen employed heretofore either in repairing or building any part of the said Church make good their work before they obtain of this Vestry any Ordrs. for payment and that Mr. Richard Burdus aforesaid acquaint them thereof. . . .

June 5th. 1743.

At a meeting of the Vestry then Held. Present. The Revd. Mr. Charles Lake, Rector, John Ross Esqr., John Brice Esqr., Mr. Thomas Worthington, Mr. Stephen Bordley, Mr. Michael Macnemara, Mr. Richard Dorsey, Vestrymen and Mr. Richard Burdus, Church Warden.

Mr. Stephen Bordley aforesaid paid this Vestry the sum of £14.. 5s which he receiv'd of Mr. John Hepbourn High Sher. of Prince Georges County by Virtue of the order Granted him last meeting. Likewise the Revd. Mr. Charles Lake acknowledgeth to have received of Mr. Gabriel Parker High Sher. of Calvert County £5.. 12s.. 6d each of the aforesd. sums were Levy'd in the respective Counties aforesaid by Virtue of an Act of Assembly for the use of this parish.

Granted Doctor Charles Carroll an Order on Mr. Samuel Smith High Sher. of Ann Arundell County for 4000 lbs then sold him at 16s 8d ℔ 100 lbs and £46.. 3s.. 4d Current money. Likewise Granted to Mr. Simon Duff the following Orders viz. On The Revd. Mr. Chas. Lake an Ordr. for the above Sum of £5.. 12s.. 6d. On Mr. Onorio Rozolini an Order for £24.. 0s.. 0d. On Mr. John Darnal an Ordr. for £2.. 8s.. 6d. On Mr. Saml. Smith Sher. An Order for £5.. 16.. 6 and at the same time paid him in Cash the sum of £14.. 5s being wt. Mr. Stephen Bordley paid as above. Order the Regr. to Grant an Order on Mr. Saml. Smith Sher. payable to Mr. John Darnal for the Balle. of his Accot. and to sign this and the aforesaid orders in the name of the Vestry. . . .

January 17th 1743. At a Vestry then Held, John Ross Esqr., John Brice Esqr., Mr. Stepn. Bordley, Mr. Michl. Macnemara Vestrymen.

The Revd. Mr. Samuel Edgar Came and presented to this Vestry the following Induction viz.

Maryland ss:

Thomas Bladen Esqr. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland.

To the Revd. Saml. Edgar sendeth Greeting

I do hereby constitute and appoint you the said Saml. Edgar to be Rector of the Church of St. Ann's in Ann Arundel County. To have hold and enjoy the said Church together with all the Rights, Profits and Advantages whatsoever appertaining to a Minister of the said parish. And I do hereby require the Church wardens Vestrymen and all other the Parishioners of the said Parish to receive acknowledge and assist you the said Saml. Edgar in all matters relating to the Discharge of your Function. Given at Annapolis This fifth Day of January in the twenty ninth year of his Lordships Dominion Annoq Domini 1734.

J. Ross Cl. Conc.

Then Qualified the said Sam[l]. Edgar for a Vestryman [sic] of this parish by administring the several Oaths appointed by Law before M[r]. Michael Macnemara Alderman of the City of Annapolis Signing the same and subscribing the Test and according entred into said Office.

Mar. 26[th] 1744. Being Easter Monday the Day appointed by Law for the Election of Vestrymen and Church Wardens in Order thereto came. The Rev[d]. M[r]. Samuel Edgar, Rector. Richard Dorsey, John Chalmers, Simon Duff, Richard Burdus &c.

They unanimously elect M[r]. Charles Griffith and M[r]. Simon Duff to serve as Vestrymen in the room of John Ross Esq[r]. and John Brice Esquire And then proceed to choose Two new Churchwardens and they likewise Choose M[r]. Thomas Jennings and M[r]. George Johnson for Church wardens in the room of M[r]. John Chalmers and M[r]. Richard Burdus who are hereby Discharged from said office. . . .

June 5[th] 1744. Came M[r]. Thomas Jennings who was chosen a Churchwarden for the Ensuing year and Qualified himself before M[r]. Michael Macnemara Alderman of the City of Annapolis and signed the Test and accordingly entred into said office.

At a Vestry then held present The Rev[d]. M[r]. Sam[l]. Edgar Rector, M[r]. Thos. Worthington, M[r]. Michael Macnemara M[r]. Simon Duff, Vestrymen, And M[r]. Geo. Johnson, M[r]. Thos. Jennings Church Wardens. . . .

Aug. 7[th] 1744. At a Vestry then Held, psent The Rev[d]. M[r]. Sam[l]. Edgar, Rector, Mr. Stephen Bordley, M[r] Tho[s]. Worthington, M[r]. Richard Dorsey Cap[t] Charles Griffith Vestrymen, And M[r]. George Johnson, M[r] Thomas Jenings Church Wardens.

Then paid M[rs]. Eliz[a]: McCleod Admt. of her Husband Rob[t]. McCleod dec[d]. £3.. 1s.. 8d.. Curr[t]. money out of the money collected for the Tob[co]. sold last Vestry in full for her said Husbands Acco[t]. as ☞ fo: 270 and the remainder of said

money viz £13.. 3s.. 4d.. the Reg$^{r}$. is hereby ordered to pay to M$^{r}$. Phillip Hammond or order towards Discharging his Acco$^{t}$. as ℔ fo: 281. . . . .

Septemb$^{r}$ 4$^{th}$ 1744. At a Vestry then Held, psent The Rev$^{d}$. M$^{r}$. Sam$^{l}$. Edgar, Rector, M$^{r}$ Stephen Bordley, M$^{r}$. Rich$^{d}$ Dorsey, M$^{r}$. Simon Duff, Vestrymen. M$^{r}$. George Johnson, M$^{r}$. Thomas Jennings, Church Wardens.

At which time was presented the following Letter, viz.

Gent.

I caused an Action to be commenced against one David Huxter a Roguish Fellow on Kent Island for an Incestuous marriage, and as the Fact was committed in this Parish I think the penalty belongs to you. The man confesses the Fact and has Lodged £14.. 10s.. in my Hands in part of £25 which is the Fine, and you will have Judgment for the rest next Prov$^{l}$. Court. The money I have rec$^{d}$. waits your orders. And I suppose you will think I deserve the common fee of 400 lbs Tob$^{o}$. as the fees of the prosecution belongs to the Attorney General.

I am Gent yo$^{r}$. most Humble Serv$^{t}$.

D. Dulany.

Aug. 26$^{th}$ 1744. To the Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish. Was the Direction.

Upon reading the above, The Reg$^{r}$ is ordered to draw an Order on Daniel Dulany Esq$^{r}$. in the name of the Vestry payable to him the said Reg$^{r}$ for the Vestry's use for the above Sum of £14.. 10s. And Likewise that another Order be drawn on the Sher. of Ann Arundel County for 400 lbs. Tob$^{co}$ payable to Daniel Dulany Esq$^{r}$. as his fee for the above And if the Reg$^{r}$. can he may sell the whole or any part of what Tob$^{co}$. remains in the Hands of said Sher. at fourteen shillings ℔ Hundred and render an Acco$^{t}$ thereof next Vestry.

October 2$^{d}$ 1744. At a Vestry then Held, psent The Rev$^{d}$. M$^{r}$. Samuel Edgar, Rector. M$^{r}$. Simon Duff, Vestrymen.

An Acco$^{t}$. is presented by John Thompson against this parish for repairing the Church yard amounting to £1.. 0s.. 0d.. which is allowed and the said sum accordingly paid to John Wilmot Reg$^{r}$. ℔ order of said Thompson out of the money received of Daniel Dulany Esq$^{r}$. as ℔ Order of Last Vestry.

Whereas it appears on the Registry of this Parish that the Vestry of this parish recovered in Ann Arundel County June Court 1738 Judgment against Nicholas Hammond for the sum of £47.. 0s.. 6d.. Cur$^{t}$. money which sum was by M$^{r}$. Zachariah Maccubbin then Sher. of Ann Arundel County afs$^{d}$. paid to M$^{r}$. Simon Duff by an Order of the said Vestry. And whereas the said M$^{r}$. Zachariah Maccubbin alleges he hath never been paid and Satisfied the aforesaid sum or any part thereof by the said Nicholas Hammond in his Life time or by any other person since his Death. It is therefore by the Vestry of S$^{t}$. Ann's Parish aforesaid at the request of the said Zachariah Maccubbin ordered and he is hereby Authorized and Impowered to sue and prosecute in the name of the said Vestry the representatives and the Estate of the said Nicholas Hammond for the aforesaid sum of money on the Judgment aforesaid and the same when recovered to apply and pay to his own use and Benefit the said Zachariah Maccubbin saving harmless and keeping Indemnified the said Vestry from all Costs Charges Damages and Expences which shall arise happen or acrue for or by reason or means of the same.

Test. Zach$^{r}$. Maccubbin.
John Wilmott.

At a Vestry held April 2$^{d}$ 1745 psent M$^{r}$. Thomas Worthington, M$^{r}$ Richard Dorsey, Capt. Charles Griffith, M$^{r}$. Simon Duff, Vestrymen, M$^{r}$. George Johnson, M$^{r}$ Tho$^{s}$. Jennings, Church Wardens.

Ordered the Register to enquire of Dan$^{l}$. Dulany Esq$^{r}$. if he have received the remaining part (viz. £9.. 10s.) of David Huxter's fine as ℔ fo: 283. . . .

# CONFISCATED BRITISH PROPERTY.

[Executive Archives]

John Gassaway of the City of Annapolis hereby informs Randolph B. Latimer, Agent for the State of Maryland, that a Tract of Land Situate and lying in Ann Arundel County on the South side of the Main Falls of Patapsco River, containing One hundred Acres More or less, is the property of the said State of Maryland, the former property of Anthony Stewart, lately deceased, and Confiscated by the Laws of this State.

The said John Gassaway is possessed of the Title papers and ready to produce them when called on to show the property aforesaid, liable to confiscation.

Annapolis, March 7, 1792.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honble Council:

I hereby inform your Excellency and Honours that the following property is confiscated, being the property of Anthony Stewart, to wit, a Tract of Land called New Market, containing twenty-two and an half Acres, Bennett's Pasture containing Seven Acres, and Hogg Quarter Containing Two hundred and fifty Acres; Situate, lying and being in Dorchester County. The above property I am prepared to show is liable to Confiscation, and I do hereby make the Discovery in order to obtain the Benefit held out by the State to the Discoverers of such property. John Gassaway.

Annapolis, March 28th, 1792.

Gentlemen:

I hereby inform you that the following property is confiscated, being the property of Anthony Stewart, to Wit. Lots No. 335-336-338-339-359-360-361-362-363—lying in Baltimore Town, the foregoing property I am prepared to show is liable

to Confiscation, And I do hereby make the discovery in order to obtain the benefit held out by the State to the discoverers of such property. John Gassaway.

Annapolis, 9th July, 1795.

His Excellency the Governor and Council.

Gentlemen:

I hereby inform you that the following property is confiscated, being the property of Anthony Stewart to Wit, part of a Tract of Land Called Scorton and Burgs 115 Acres—one other Tract of Land called Security 62½ Acres lying on South River. Also part of a Tract of Land called Scorton & Burgs 34½ Acres lying on South River. Also a piece or parcel of Land called the Residence Containing 38 Acres of Land near South River Church. The foregoing Property I am prepared to Show is liable to Confiscation, And I do hereby make the discovery in order to obtain the benefit held out by the State of Maryland to the Discoverers of such property.

Jno. Gassaway.

Annapolis, 9th July, 1795.
His Excellency the Governor & Council.

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## PROVINCIAL COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The following items, which occur in Liber B and Liber B 3, were omitted from Volume 10 of the Maryland Archives and are here given, with reference to the page in that volume in which they should have appeared.

[Lib. B 221. Omitted from 10 *Md. Archives*, Prov. Court, p. 99. 8 Feb., 1650.]

Whereas by the Law of England noe Action of debt without Specialty can be recovered where the Def$^{t}$. will wage his Law,

and every Executor & Administr. is freed without Such wager of Law, I doe hereby give notice to all persons that the Court is Resolved to proceed after March next according to the Said Law of England, and therefore that all men in their dealing take Specialties for what they deale for at their perill.

[Lib. B. 333. Omitted from 10 *Md. Archives*, Prov. Court, p. 186.]

By the Governor of Maryland.

Whereas John Carrington and Nicholas Whight Servants to Lawrence Starky Esq: (as is alleadged) by reason of their idle Negligent Course of life and otherwise as is informed doe give great occasion of Suspition of an Intention in them to depart this Province from their Said Master's Service to his great prejudice and to the detriment of Some Other of the Inhabitants as it may fall out, ffor prevention Whereof These are in the name of the Keepers of the liberties of England by authority of Parliament to will and require You to arrest the Said John Carrington and Nicholas Whight, and them to bring before me and the Council at St. Maries forthwith after Such arrest to answer unto Such things as Shall then and there be objected against them on the behalf of the Said Mr. Starkey by his Attorney and to Stand to and abide the Order of Court thereupon hereof fail not, Given at St. Maries the 13th of July 1652.

Wm. Stone.

To the Sheriff of St. Maries Coty, his Deputy or Deputies.

[Lib. B. 461. Omitted from 10 *Md. Archives*, Prov. Court, 277.]

Markes Pheypo this day in open Court acknowledgeth to have received full Satisfaction from Capt. Robert Vaughan of the Isle of Kent of a Bill of fifteen hundred pounds weight of Tobacco and Caske and a Barrell of corne payable to him and William Chappell. Wittness his hand.

Testor Tho: Hatton. Markes Pheypo.

[Liber B. 497. Omitted from 10 *Md. Archives*, Prov. Court, 304.]

12 January. Know all men by these presents that I John Taylor of the Province of Maryland hath bargained Sold and Delivered unto Robert Jones of the Said Province one Cowe calfe about Eleven months old Coloured black the right Eare being cropt and the left Eare underkeeled with a Nick in the Said Eare above, To have and to hold the Said heifer with her increase to him his heirs & Assigns for Ever.

[Lib. B. No. 3, 232. Jan'y 12, 1656/7. Omitted from 10 *Md. Archives*, Prov. Court, 474.]

Richard Bennett plf$^{t}$. } The plantiffe Suing for a debt of
Iohn Cornelius defend$^{t}$ } 4200$^{l}$. of Tobacco and Caske by Bill due from the defend$^{t}$. And the defend$^{t}$. Confessing the debt, alledgeth that the debt arising for a plantation which the defendant bought of the plf$^{t}$. and it appearing by the allegation of the defend$^{t}$ that the plantation Sold by the plant, is like to be in Controversie So that the plaintiffe is not able to make Good the Sale upon which the defend$^{t}$. praying a respite of Judgment untill the next Court, which being Granted The Court doth order that the defend$^{t}$. Shall put in Securitie to make Good paym$^{t}$. of the Said debt if he do not at the next Court make it farther appeare why the Said debt Should not then be Satisfied or Else Execution.

The parties above Specified have in the presence of this Court agreed that the said Richard Bennett is to have his plantation againe in as Good Condition as it was delivered to the said Cornelius, upon which agreement the Said Bennett hath delivered in the Bill aforesaid of 4200$^{l}$. of Tobacco and Caske.

# GIST FAMILY OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

1. CHRISTOPHER GIST,[1] the ancestor of this family, came to Maryland and settled in Baltimore County before 1682, though the precise date of his arrival is unknown. 7 March 1682, Robert Clarkson, of Anne Arundel County, conveys to Christopher Gist of Patapsco River, Baltimore County, planter, and Richard Cromwell of the same place a tract of 245 acres, called South Canton, in Baltimore County (Balto. Co., I. R. no. A. M., 179-181). And, 14 Jan. 1682, Christopher Gist and Edith his wife and Richard Cromwell convey to William Cromwell, all the parties being "of Patapsco River, in the Province of Maryland," 84 acres, part of South Canton. Richard Cromwell appoints "my brother Christopher Gist" his attorney to acknowledge the deed (*ibid.* fol. 193-195). 6 March 1682/3, "Christopher Gist" was a member of the Grand Jury for Baltimore County (Court Record), and he was commissioned, 4 Sept. 1689, one of the Justices of the County (Archives, xiii, 243). 5 June 1683, Thomas and Ann Lightfoot, orphans of John and Elizabeth Lightfoot, are apprenticed to "Christopher Guest" (Court Record). Thomas Lightfoot died before 1688, but had married in the meantime and left a widow Rebecca (Larkin) who gave bond, 7 August 1688, to "Christopher Guest" of Baltimore County, planter, for the conveyance of 320 acres formerly called Utopia, but now called Rebecca's Delight (Balto. Co., R. M. no. H. S., 279-281). The will of "Christopher Guest" of Baltimore County, dated 17 February 1690/1, was proved 10 March following (Balto. Co., R. M. no. H. S., 331). He leaves his estate equally between "my dearly beloved wife and childe." His wife is to be executrix. To John Robinson is left a two year old heifer. To "my brother Richard Cromwell's child," a two year old heifer. £5 to "my mother Guest if she be living." Christopher Gist's wife was Edith Cromwell, sister of William, John, and Richard Cromwell, and she was thrice married. Her second husband, Joseph

Williams, died in 1692, and his will, dated 24 September, was proved 3 November of that year (Annapolis, vi, 20 back). His wife Edith is appointed executrix, and four children are named, but of course they were by a former wife. Her third husband was John Beecher, but their wedded life was of brief duration, as she died in 1694. The will of Edith Williams of Patapsco River, Baltimore County, is dated 23 May 1694, but no date of probate is given. Her brother Richard Cromwell and Mr. Thomas Staley are requested to take "into their custody and tutelage my son Richard Gist, who I request may be put to school and there kept till he can wright and cast accompt fitting for Merchants Business." The same persons are requested to receive and take care of testatrix's estate, and deliver it to her son Richard Gist at 21 years of age (Balto. Co., R. M. no. H. S., 510). Although the date of probate is wanting, the following entry will give a close approximation. 16 June 1694, came John Beecher who married Edith the relict and executrix of Joseph Williams, late of Baltimore County deceased, and craved time to account &c. (Test. Proc. xv, 88). It is then apparent that the testatrix died in 1694 between 23 May and 16 June, but it is rather remarkable that, though married to John Beecher, she styles herself "Edith Williams" in her will. Christopher Gist[1] and Edith (Cromwell) his wife had an only child:—

2. i. Capt. Richard Gist[2] b. 1684; d. 28 Aug. 1741; m. Zipporah Murray.

2. Capt. Richard Gist[2] (*Christopher*[1]) was born in 1684, and died 28 August 1741. "Mr. Richard Gist" was 48 years old in 1732 (Chancery, I. R. no. 2, 60), and 49 in 1733 (Balto. Co., H. W. S. no. 3, 172), while "Capt. Richard Gist" was 54 years old in 1737 (A. A. Co., I. B. no. 1, 101). The date of his death is entered in the register of St. Thomas' Church, Baltimore County. 3 Nov. 1692, Edith Williams of Baltimore County, widow, gives to her son Richard Gist, a negro to be delivered to him at 16 years of age (Court Record) and, 21 Feb'y 1693/4, Thomas Hammond of Baltimore County, Gent., and Rebecca his wife late relict of Thomas Lightfoot of said County, Gent., deceased, convey to Richard Gist, son and heir of Christopher Gist, late of said County, Gent., deceased, the tract

Utopia, now called Rebecca's Delight (Balto. Co., R. M., no. H. S., 417). This was the tract for the conveyance of which, Rebecca widow of Thomas Lightfoot gave bond 7 August 1688 (see above). The will of Richard Cromwell, uncle of Richard Gist, is dated 12 August 1717, and was proved 23 September following (Balto., Lib. 1, fol. 144). Among other provisions he leaves two negroes to Edith daughter of Richard Gist, and bequeaths £30 and a gold ring to "my cosen (*i.e.,* nephew) Richard Gist." Capt. Gist was commissioned 2 March 1727 one of the Justices and Commissioners of Baltimore County and was reappointed continuously until his death. From 1 February 1735, he was Presiding Justice (Commission Book). The act for laying out and erecting Baltimore Town which passed the House 30 July, and was signed by Gov. Calvert 8 August, 1729, appointed Capt. Gist one of the seven Commissioners for carrying out its provisions, and he represented his County in the Provincial Assembly the last two years of his life 1740-1741 (House Journals). He is styled "Captain" in a deposition made in 1737 (see above) and in the House Journal in 1741, and doubtless held a commission as Captain in the County militia. Richard Gist married, 7 December, 1704, (*Friends' Records*), Zipporah Murray, daughter of James Murray (d. 1704) of Baltimore County and Jemima his wife, daughter of Capt. Thomas Morgan (d. 1698). 6 July 1711, Josephus Murray of Baltimore County, planter, conveys to his "sister Zipporah Gist" a tract of 100 acres in Baltimore County, called "Brother's Good Will" (Balto. Co., T. R., no. A, 141). Josephus Murray was one of the sons of James Murray and is named in his father's will. Mrs. Zipporah Gist survived her husband, and was living 25 April 1760 when she resigned her dower in some lands conveyed by her sons Christopher and Nathaniel Gist (Balto. Co., B. no. H., 149). Capt. Richard Gist gives, 5 Sept. 1728, to his "son Christopher Gist," 350 acres in Baltimore County (I. S. no. I., 196); to his "son Nathaniel Gist" he gives, 6 March 1731, the tract Gist's Search, 284 acres, in Baltimore County (I. S. no. L, 201); and to his "son Thomas Gist" he gives The Addition, 216 Acres, in Baltimore County (H. W. S. no. I. A., 189). There appears to be no deed of gift to his son William, but there cannot be the slightest doubt that William was the son of Capt. Richard,

and he doubtless received from his father an equal share with his brothers. Edith Gist, Richard's daughter, is named in the will of her great uncle, Richard Cromwell cited above, while another daughter is known through a deed of her brother. 26 March 1742, Christopher Gist of Baltimore County, merchant, and Sarah his wife, convey to his sister Jemima Seabrooke and William Seabrooke her husband, tract Pleasant Green, 100 acres, in Baltimore County (Balto. Co., T. B. no. A, 132).

Capt. Richard Gist [2] and Zipporah (Murray) his wife had issue:—

3. i. Capt. Christopher Gist,[3] m. Sarah Howard; d. 1759.
4. ii. Nathaniel Gist, m. Mary Howard.
5. iii. William Gist, b. 1711; d. 19 Nov. 1794; m. Violetta Howard.
6. iv. Thomas Gist, b. 1713; d. 1788; m. Susan Cockey.
v. Edith Gist.
vi. Jemima Gist, m. William Seabrooke.

3. Capt. Christopher Gist [3] (*Richard,*[2] *Christopher* [1]) was at first a merchant in Baltimore Town but, failing in business, he made an assignment to the firm of Cromwell and Stansbury, 6 June 1745 (Balto. Co., T. B. no. D, 202). In a later deed, dated 24 Sept. 1750, he styles himself "Christopher Gist late of Baltimore County, in the Province of Maryland, but now in the Colony of Virginia," and conveys to Tobias Stansbury, "Gist's Limepits" in Baltimore County, formerly surveyed and granted to Richard Gist, father of said Christopher, and where said Chistopher formerly lived (Balto. Co., T. R. no. D., 94). He settled on the Yadkin, explored Ohio and part of Kentucky for the Ohio Company in 1750, and was the guide and companion of Washington on his journey to Lake Erie in 1753. With his sons Nathaniel and Thomas, he took part, as guide and scout, in Braddock's expedition, and was present on the fatal field of battle, where that officers troops were cut to pieces. 1 October 1755, Christopher Gist was commissioned Lieutenant in the Virginia forces (*Va. Mag.*, i, 285), and in 1756 he was captain (*ibid.*, ii, 44) of a Company of Scouts which he raised for service on the frontier. The same year he went to the Carolinas to enlist Cherokee Indians for the English service, and for a time he served as Indian Agent. He died in the summer of 1759 of smallpox, in South Carolina or Georgia. His

*Journals,* edited by Wm. A. Darlington, were published at Pittsburgh in 1893. Christopher Gist married Sarah, daughter of Joshua Howard of Baltimore County, whose will dated 3 July, and proved 4 Sept., 1738 (Balto. i, 296) names his sons Francis, Cornelius, and Edward Howard, and his daughters Sarah, Mary, and Violetta Gist, and Elizabeth Wells. It is interesting to note that these ladies were the aunts of the distinguished Revolutionary worthy, Col. John Eager Howard, who was the son of their brother Cornelius.

Christopher Gist [3] and Sarah (Howard) his wife had issue:—

i. Richard Gist,[4] b. 2 Sept. 1729; killed at battle of King's Mountain, 1780; said to have descendants in South Carolina.
ii. Violetta Gist, b. 4 July 1731; m. William Cromwell.
7. iii. Col. Nathaniel Gist, b. 15 Oct. 1733; d. early in following century.
iv. Thomas Gist, settled in Kentucky; d. about 1786.
v. Nancy Gist, d. unmarried in Kentucky.

4. Nathaniel Gist [3] (*Richard,*[2] *Christopher* [1]) married Mary daughter of Joshua Howard and sister to the wives of his brothers Christopher and William. They had issue as recorded in St. Paul's register:—

i. Zipporah Gist,[4] b. 24 December 1732.
ii. Christopher Gist, b. 21 September 1734.

5. Wililam Gist [3] (*Richard,*[2] *Christopher* [1]) was born in 1711, according to a deposition made in 1767, wherein he gives his age as 56 years (Chancery, D. D. no. 2, 179). He died 19 Nov. 1794, and the date is recorded in the register of St. Thomas's Parish, Baltimore County, where his marriage and the births of his children are also recorded. He married, 22 October 1737, Violetta, daughter of Joshua Howard, named in her father's will as "my daughter Violetta Gist'" (see above). Moveover, Cornelius Howard (son of Joshua) of Baltimore County, planter, conveys, 7 August 1771, to his "sister Violetta Gist and William Gist her husband," Lot 502 in Baltimore Town (Balto. Co., A. L. no. C, 650). She was therefore an aunt of Col. John Eager Howard of Revolutionary fame. William Gist [3] and Violetta (Howard) his wife had issue:—

8. i. Maj. Joseph Gist, b. 30 Sept. 1738; m. Elizabeth Elder.
ii. William Gist, b. 23 Sept. 1742.
iii. Anne Gist, b. 25 Nov. 1747; m. 18 Nov. 1766, James Calhoun, First Mayor of Baltimore.

Twins:

9. iv. Thomas Gist, b. 19 May 1750; d. 1808; m. Ruth Bond.
v. Elizabeth Gist, b. 19 May 1750; d. 16 Feb'y 1794; m. 26 Nov. 1775, Ramsay McGee.
vi. John Gist, b. 26 July 1752; d. unmarried 1782.
vii. Violetta Gist, b. 13 March 1755.
viii. Ellen Gist, b. 26 Sept. 1757.

Note. Sarah Gist, whose marriage to Andrew McClure, 28 May 1772, is recorded in St. Thomas' register, was probably also a daughter of William Gist.

6. Thomas Gist [3] (*Richard,*[2] *Christopher* [1]) was born in 1713, according to a deposition made in 1767, wherein he gives his age as 54 years (Chancery, D. D. no. 2, 179). His will, dated 19 February 1787, was proved 9 April 1788 (Balto., iv, 297). He was a member of the Baltimore County Committee in 1776 (Md. Arch., xi, 363). He married, 2 July 1735 (St. Paul's) Susan daughter of John Cockey of Baltimore County. She was born 2 Nov. 1714 and died in 1803. Her will, dated 7 March 1799, was proved 12 February 1803 (Balto., vii, 152). Thomas Gist [3] and Susan (Cockey) his wife had issue:—

i. Elizabeth Gist,[4] b. 14 Feb'y 1736/7.
ii. John Gist, b. 22 Nov. 1738.
iii. Col. Thomas Gist, b. 30 March 1741; d. 22 Nov. 1813; commissioned, 4 Feb'y 1777, Colonel in Balto. Co. Militia (*Md. Archives,* xvi, 114.)

10. iv. Gen. Mordecai Gist, b. 22 Feb'y 1742/3.
v. Maj. Joshua Gist, commissioned, 4 Feb'y 1777, 1st Major in Balto. Co. Militia (*Md. Archives,* xvi, 114.)
vi. David Gist, commissioned, 30 Aug. 1777, Second Lieutenant in Balto. Co. Militia (*Md. Archives,* xvi, 350.)
vii. Rachel Gist.

7. Col. Nathaniel Gist [4] (*Christopher,*[3] *Richard,*[2] *Christopher* [1]) was born 15 October 1733, and was present, with his father and his brother Thomas, at Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela, in 1755. He later served with distinction in the Revolution. He was commissioned, 11 January 1777, Colonel of the Additional Continental Regiment; was taken prisoner at Charleston, 12 May 1780; and was retired 1 January 1781 (Heitman's *Register*). He settled in Kentucky where he built his homestead "Canewood," and died early in the nineteenth century, at an advanced age. Col. Gist married Judith Cary Bell, daughter of David and

Judith (Cary) Bell, and grandniece of Archibald Cary, mover of the Bill of Rights in the Virginia House of Burgesses. They had issue:—

i. Henry Cary Gist.[5]
ii. Thomas Cecil Gist.
iii. Sarah Howard Gist, m. Hon. Jesse Bledsoe, U. S. Senator from Ky.
iv. Judith Cary Gist, m. Dr. Joseph Boswell, of Lexington, Ky.
v, Anne Cary Gist, m. Nathaniel Hart, a brother of Mrs. Henry Clay.
vi. Eliza Violet Gist, *m.* Francs P. Blair. Their sons were Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General, and Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr.
vii. Maria Cecil Gist, first wife of Benjamin Gratz of Lexington, Ky.

8. Maj. Joseph Gist[4] (*William,*[3] *Richard,*[2] *Christopher*[1]) was born 30 Sept. 1738 (St. Thomas'). He was commissioned, 25 May 1776, quartermaster of Soldiers' Delight Battalion, militia of Baltimore County (Md. Arch., xi, 443); First Lieutenant 6 June 1776 (ibid. 467); and Major, 10 Sept. 1779 (ibid. xvi, 368). He married, 30 August 1759, Elizabeth daughter of John (d. 1762) and Jemima Elder, and his issue as recorded in St. Thomas's register:—

11. i. John Elder Gist,[5] b. 1 Jan'y 1761; m. 13 Nov. 1783, Frances Trippe (St. Paul's).
ii. Cecil Gist, b. 12 Nov. 1762.
iii. Joseph Gist, b. 12 Aug. 1764; d. 15 Dec. 1786 (St. Paul's).
iv. Jemima Gist, b. 4 May 1766.
v. Joshua Howard Gist, b. 3 Feb'y 1768.
12. vi. Cornelius Howard Gist, b. 25 Jan'y 1770.

Twins:

vii. William Gist, b. 6 June 1772; d. 13 Oct. 1773.
viii. Violetta Gist, b. 6 June 1772.
ix. Elizabeth Gist, b. 21 March 1774.
x. James Gist, b. 20 Feb'y 1776.
xi. Owen Gist, b. 9 Jan'y 1778.

9. Thomas Gist[4] (*William,*[3] *Richard,*[2] *Christopher*[1]) was born 19 May 1750 and, dying intestate in 1808, his estate was administered by his widow Ruth and his son Thomas. The inventory was filed 5 Oct. 1808. Thomas Gist[4] married Ruth daughter of John Bond and had issue (with perhaps others):—

i. Thomas Gist.[5]
ii. Ruth Gist, a minor in 1811.
iii. William Gist, a minor in 1811.

10. Gen. Mordecai Gist [4] (*Thomas,*[3] *Richard,*[2] *Christopher* [1]) was born in Baltimore County, Md., 22 February 1742/3 (St. Paul's), and died in Charleston, S. C., 2 August 1792. In 1774, he was a member of the Baltimore Independent Cadets (Maga., iv, 373), but he soon occupied a more responsible position. In January 1776 he was made Major of Smallwood's First Maryland Battalion, and commanded it at the battle of Long Island in August 1776, in the absence of its Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel who were attending a court martial in New York. In 1777 he was promoted to Colonel, and was made Brigadier-General, 9 July 1779. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and after the war settled near Charleston, S. C. He married, first, Cecil Carnan (b. 1742, d. 21 July 1770), of Baltimore County, daughter of Charles and Prudence Carnan of London, England, but she died shortly after marriage. Gen. Gist married, secondly, 23 January 1778, Mary Sterrett, daughter of James and Mary Sterrett, of Baltimore, and, thirdly, in 1783, Mary (b. 2 June 1749) widow of Capt. Benj. Cattell (b. July 1749, d. 1782) of South Carolina, and daughter of George McCall of Philadelphia, Penna. By his first wife, Gen. Gist had no issue. By his second wife he had a son:—

i. Independence Gist,[5] b. 8 Jan'y 1779; d. 16 Sept. 1821.

By his third wife he had:—

ii. Susanna Gist, b. 12 Nov. 1784; d. 23 July 1785.
iii. States Gist, b. 1787; d. 1 Feb'y 1822.

11. John Elder Gist [5] (*Joseph,*[4] *William,*[3] *Richard* [2]) was born 1 Jan'y 1761. He married 13 Nov. 1783, Frances Trippe. St. Paul's register records his marriage, and the births of two children, both of whom died young:—

i. Elizabeth Gist,[6] b. 17 Oct. 1784; d. 25 Oct. 1784.
ii. John Gist, b. 14 Dec. 1785; d. 14 Aug. 1786.

12. Cornelius Howard Gist [5] (*Joseph,*[4] *William,*[3] *Richard*[2]) was born 25 Jan'y 1770. He was Sheriff of Baltimore in 1797, and subsequently removed to Brooke County, Virginia, where he died in 1830. He married Clara Reinecker. In his will (proved 26 Oct. 1830) and recorded

in Baltimore (Lib. 13, fol. 474) he names the following children (order of birth uncertain):

i. Cornelius Howard Gist.[6]
ii. William Gist.
iii. George Reincker Gist.
iv. Joshua Gist.
v. Joseph Gist.
vi. Louisiana Gist.
vii. Pamela Gist, m. Conrad Fite.
viii. Emeline Gist, m. Rev. Joseph Boyle, D. D.

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## HALL FAMILY.

Dr. J. Hall Pleasants has kindly called attention to some slight errors in the article on *The Hall Family of Calvert County,* that appeared in the September number of the *Magazine,* and makes some interesting additions. On page 295, the marriages of Mary and Elizabeth Hall, daughters of 5. Richard Hall[3] and Mary Hosier, are by some accident transposed. The Friends' Records show that it was Gerard Hopkins who married Mary Hall, 7 May 1730, while Philip Hopkins married her sister Elizabeth Hall in 1736. On page 297, 8, Dr. Elisha Hall[4] (Elihu)[3] was not a doctor, nor did he live in Winchester, Va. He married, 27 May 1746, Ruth, daughter of Jacob Hall, and died in 1757, leaving a will proved in Cecil County, Md., 30 Nov. 1757. The Bible record is indistinct, but it would seem that he was born in 1723, which favors the claim of those who hold that he was the elder and his brother Elihu the younger son. His widow Ruth married, secondly, Rev. James Hunt, a Presbyterian minister who kept a school at his place, called Tusculum, near Rockville, Montgomery County, from 1761 until his death 2 June 1793. Elisha Hall[4] and Ruth his wife had issue:

i. Elihu Hall, lived in Virginia, though not in Winchester. His wife's name was Mildred, and she is said to have been a Ball.
ii. Dr. Joseph Hall, of Locust Grove, Montgomery Co. He was commissioned, 7 Sept. 1776, Surgeon to Col. Griffith's Battalion of the Flying Camp (Md. Archives, xii, 260); was appointed, 4 Sept. 1777, Surgeon to Col. Murdock's Battalion of Marching Militia (ibid. xvi, 362); and was one of the founders of the Md. Med. and Chirurg. Faculty in 1799. He was living in 1804. He married Ann (b. 18 July 1758,

d. 9 May 1802) daughter of Basil Waring and widow of Jesse Wharton (d. 1796) of St. Mary's Co.

iii. RICHARD HALL, little is known of him, except that he was frequently in money difficulties. His wife's name is unknown, but he had one daughter, Elizabeth Lee Hall.

iv. ELISHA HALL. The account of him given in the Magazine, p. 298, is correct.

v. DR. JOHN HALL is said to have been born in 1755. His wife, Mrs. Eliza Ann Baynard, was of Hilton Head, S. C.

vi. ELIZABETH HARRISON HALL.

In thanking Dr. Pleasants for his interesting account of this branch of the Hall family, I desire to say that such communications are always welcome. It is usually impossible for the compiler to verify personally all the details of an extensive genealogy; he must occasionally depend upon others, and from this and other causes errors readily creep in. Those who detect errors or inaccuracies, are cordially invited to write to the Magazine, with the assurance that their communications will always receive attention. In fact, one of the chief advantages of the publication of these genealogies is that it facilitates the detection and correction of error.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

## NOTES.

*Bibliography of State Participation in the Civil War,* 1861-1866. U. S. War Department Library. Washington, D. C. 1913, ed. 3. pp. 1140. A remarkable contribution to bibliography. An examination of the 1140 pages of this work makes one think that the last word must have been said concerning the Civil War!

Two other valuable bibliographies of American History have recently been published by the Carnegie Institution, namely, *Guide to the Materials for United States History in Canadian Archives,* by David W. Parker [pp. 340] and *Guide to Materials for the History of the United States in the Principal Archives of Mexico,* by Herbert E. Bolton [pp. 553].

Mr. Albert Cook Myers, Moylan, Pa., who is editing the complete works of William Penn, will be pleased to learn of private collections of historical autographs containing letters of William Penn, as well as of documents signed by him.

---

*Maryland's Great Part in Saving the Union,* by William L. W. Seabrook. [Westminster (?) 1913] pp. 58. $1.00.

This brochure, evidently printed at a country job office, is devoted mainly to the defence of Gov. Thomas Holliday Hicks against the charge of disloyalty, and to substantiate the claim that the State of Maryland was loyal and would have remained so without the intervention of Federal troops.

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*Journal of Jasper Danckaerts,* edited by Bartlett Burleigh James and J. Franklin Jameson. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1913. This volume is a worthy addition to the valuable series, "Original Narratives of Early American History." Dr. James' early work on the Labadist Colony in Maryland had specially qualified him for the editorial work on this book.

---

*A Brief History of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore,* by William Reynolds, Baltimore, 1913. This volume is issued in celebration of the sesqui-centennial anniversary of the church, for private circulation only.

---

The following volumes of especial interest to the genealogist and those interested in the study of family histories have been added to the Peabody Library: Geo. F. Mathews' "Year Books of Probate" (from 1630), 6 v., privately printed; Berneau's "Sixteenth Century Marriages" (1538-1600), vol. 1; "Buckinghampshire Baptisms, Marriages and Burials," 2 v.; "Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," 64v., and two new volumes of the Oxford Historical Society, "A Subsidy Collected in the Diocese of Lincoln in 1526" and "Oxford Balliol Deeds."

---

The report of the American Historical Association for 1911 is an unusually interesting volume. Miss Griffin's writings on

"American History, 1911," is, as usual, a valuable bibliographical contribution. The publication of this bibliography has been taken over by the Yale University Press and will no longer appear in the Reports of the Historical Association.

---

The fourth volume of *Baldwin's Maryland Calendar of Wills,* compiled by Mrs. Jane Baldwin Cotton and Mrs. Roberta Bolling Henry in collaboration, is announced for delivery in January. Volume 5 is in preparation, and those who have had occasion to make use of the earlier volumes of this valuable series will be glad to learn that the work will now be carried forward to completion as soon as possible.

---

We are indebted to Miss Amy Eleanor E. Hull for the inscription from the tomb of William Winchester in the cemetery at Westminster, Md. (of which town he was the founder): "William Winchester, born in London, 1710. Arrived in Maryland 1729. Married Lydia Richards 1749. Died 1790."

---

We rarely remember Maryland's contribution to the development of the West through emigration of her citizens, but Burton, in his "Life of John Sherman," at page 12 states that to Ohio "Maryland furnished a migration which, in 1850, the date of the first enumeration according to nativity, numbered a half more than the more influential contingent from Connecticut."

---

Boring. Captain John Henry (1840-1913). Born in Carroll Co., Md., 1840; after an enlistment in the infantry service, he was mustered into Company A, 22d Penna. Cavalry, 16 July, 1863; promoted to 1st Lieut. 25 Aug. 1863; mustered out with company 5 Feb. 1864; re-enlisted for 3 years and mustered in as Captain of Company K, 22d Pa. Cavalry, 26 Feb. 1864; mustered out 31 Oct. 1865 with Co. K, 3d Provisional Cavalry; was part of Genl. Sheridan's body-guard on the Ride to Winchester and was wounded at Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 18, 1864. Married at Westminster, Md., to Julia A. Gilbert, 1867. Died near Knoxville, Dec. 9, 1913.

---

Although Thaddeus Stevens represented in Congress a district which extended to the boundary of Maryland, the only Maryland letter found in his correspondence which is in possession of the Library of Congress is one from John L. Thomas, written on Oct. 24, 1863, and asking that Gen. E. B. Tyler be sent to take charge of the forts of Baltimore when Gen. Braddock shall be relieved. Thomas spoke of Tyler's prompt and efficient action during Lee's invasion and of Tyler's "urbane and gentlemanly bearing to all classes of our Union citizens." The Mayor, City Council and Union League all wished Tyler appointed.

---

The Library of Congress desires to trace the papers of the following Maryland Members of the Continental Congress from the years 1774 to 1789. Anyone who knows of the existence of such papers is requested to notify Mr. Gaillard Hunt of the Library of Congress or the Editor of this Magazine:

Robert Alexander, 1775-1777.
William Carmichael, 1778-1780.
Charles Carroll, 1776-1778.
Daniel Carroll, 1780-1784.
Jeremiah Townley Chase, 1783-1784.
Samuel Chase, 1774-1778.
1784-1785.
Benjamin Contee, 1787-1788.
James Forbes, 1778-1780.
Uriah Forrest, 1786-1787.
Robert Goldsborough, 1774-1775.
John Hall, 1775-1776.
1783-1784.
John Hanson, 1780-1783.
William Harrison, 1785-1787.
William Hemsley, 1782-1784.
John Henry, 1778-1781.
1784-1787.
William Hindman, 1784-1787.
John Eager Howard, 1787-1788.
Thomas Johnson, 1774-1777.
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, 1778-1782.
Thomas Sim Lee, 1783-1784.
Edward Lloyd, 1783-1784.
James McHenry, 1783-1786.
Luther Martin, 1784-1785.
William Paca, 1774-1779.
George Plater, 1778-1781.
Richard Potts, 1781-1782.
Nathaniel Ramsay, 1785-1787.
Richard Ridgely, 1785-1786.
John Rogers, 1775-1776.
David Ross, 1786-1787.
Gustavus Scott, 1784-1785.
Joshua Seney, 1787-1788.
William Smith, 1777-1778.
Thomas Stone, 1775-1779.
1784-1785.
Matthew Tilghman, 1774-1777.
Turbett Wright, 1781-1782.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

*Meeting of October* 13, 1913.—The regular meeting for the month of October was held at 8.00 o'clock with Vice-President, W. Hall Harris, in the chair.

The following were elected to active membership:

James S. Woodside.
Murray Lloyd Goldsborough.
E. M. Vickery.
B. Howell Griswold, Jr.

Under the heading of necrology the death of the following member was reported: Mr. Edward G. McDowell, July 6, 1913.

Dr. Steiner from the Publication Committee reported the publication of Volume 33 of the Maryland State Archives, containing the Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly of Maryland, 1717-1720.

The following communication from the Library Committee was then read by Judge Dawkins.

Baltimore, Oct., 13, 1913.

To the Members of the Maryland Historical Society:

Gentlemen:

At the meeting of the Society in February of this year, a Resolution was passed requesting Mr. Mendes Cohen, then retiring as President of the Society, to sit for his portrait, and the pleasant duty of procuring that portrait was given to the Library Committee. Immediately upon that Resolution being brought to its attention, the Committee took steps towards carrying out its provisions. After giving some consideration to the selection of an artist, the Committee consulted with Mr. Cohen and finally selected Mr. Thomas S. Corner, an artist of this city, to paint the portrait.

It gives the Committee pleasure to say that Mr. Corner, in accepting this commission, exhibited much public spirit.

Mr. Cohen gave Mr. Corner such sittings as were desired and the Committee, after inspecting the finished portrait, unanimously approved of it, and now begs to present it to the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

H. Oliver Thompson,
*Chairman.*

After reading this report Judge Dawkins spoke in terms of warmest appreciation of the faithful and distinguished services Mr. Cohen had rendered the Society during so many years, and of the pleasure which the Library Committee felt in adding Mr. Cohen's portrait to those now hanging on the walls of the Gallery.

Mr. William Pegram then read an interesting paper, entitled, "An Historical Identification."

The thanks of the Society were then voted Major Pegram for his interesting paper, and upon further motion the paper was referred to the Publication Committee with the recommendation of the Society that it be printed in the *Magazine.*

*Meeting of November* 10, 1913.—The regular meeting for the month of November was held at 8.00 o'clock with Vice-President, Henry Stockbridge, in the chair.

The following were elected to active membership:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. James H. Patton. | T. Barton Jones. |
| Andrew J. Pietsch. | Dr. Geo. T. Shower. |
| Stuart Olivier. | Col. Clarence Deems. |
| E. Stanley Gary. | John H. Latané. |
| Dr. Thomas E. Buckler. | |

The resignation of Mr. German H. H. Emory as a member of the Society was accepted.

Under the heading of necrology the death of Dr. Philip R. Uhler, on October 21, 1913, was reported by the Recording Secretary.

Mr. William B. Marye then read a paper entitled "A Voyage to Shetland via the Orkneys, 1910." In doing so, Mr. Marye described in a very graphic and interesting manner what he had experienced and seen in making the trip. Upon his concluding, the Society expressed its appreciation of the unusual pleasure afforded by Mr. Marye.

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## BALDWIN'S MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS

**Mrs. Jane Baldwin Cotton and Mrs. Roberta Bolling Henry** announce that the fourth volume of Baldwin's Maryland Calendar of Wills, covering the years 1713-1720/21 is in press and that they expect to make deliveries to subscribers during January, 1914. Volume Five is in preparation. Please order direct from Mrs. Cotton, 202 St. Paul St., Brookline, Mass.

## THE BRITISH INVASION OF MARYLAND

By WILLIAM M. MARINE

Edited, with an appendix, containing eleven thousand names, by Louis Henry Dielman. Baltimore, 1913. Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland. Pp. 519. Map. $3.50. Postage 20 cents. A limited number of copies for sale. Price will be advanced to $5.00, March 1, 1914.

"Arranged alphabetically, there are the names that occur on original muster or pay rolls . . . Not only is the name of each soldier given, but his rank, company, regiment; sometimes his birth-place, age and period of service are recorded. This work is invaluable as fixing beyond question the military record of 11,000 men whose names are on the honor roll of their country. It gives the book both personal interest and reference value to patriotic organizations, to genealogists and to historians."—*The Baltimore Sun*, November 9, 1913.

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# INDEX TO VOL. VIII.

(Names of Authors, titles of Contributed Papers and Original Documents in small capitals.)


Abbott, John, 17, 23.
Ackrick, George, 65, 192, 257.
Adams, Henry, 189.
John, 128.
John Quincy, 146.
Adcrift, David, 258.
Addison, Anne, 296.
Henry 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 48.
Lucy (Belt), 200.
Nelly, 179.
"Additional Spittle," 291.
Adkins, Mary, 84.
Alder, John, 356.
"Aldermason," 291.
Alexander, Mary, 299.
Robert, 67.
Allen, *Rev.* Bennett, 34, 37, 39, 169.
Lucretia Pope, 301.
Amendments to By-Laws, *proposed*, 213.
Amendment to Constitution of Society, 97, 208, 213.
Anderson, James, 84.
Margaret, 24.
Mary Bowie (Sprigg), 84.
Andrews, John, 167, 361, *ff*.
Armitage, Hannah, 217.
Armstrong, John S., *elected*, 209.
Margaret, 262.
Arnette, Powell, 327.
Asbeston, William, 64.
Asbury, *Bp.*, Francis, 224, 229.
Ash, Francis, 16.
Ashley, Henry, 17.
Assignment of pew, 278.
Assiter, William, 267.
Atkinson, James, 56.
Atzerodt, George A., 330.
Ayers, Luther, 10, 17.
Bagley, Philip, 58, 59.
Baker, LaFayette C., 331.
Thomas, 266.
Baldwin's Creek, 71.
Baldwin's Maryland Calendar of Wills, 384.
Ball, —, 45.
Mary, 297.
Mildred, 381.
Baltimore, Charles Calvert, *3d lord*, 296.
Baltimore, Frederick Calvert, *6th lord*, 34.
Baltimore, Jane (Lowe) Calvert, *lady*, 296.
Bancks, George, 262.
Banister, Nicholas, 261.
Barker, David, 331.
Luther B., 331.
Barnes, Francis, 5, 8, 11.
John, 16.
Barroll, James, 87.
Barry, Sarah, 274.
Barshawe, Andrew, 259.
Barton, Edward, 5.
Baskerville, Lucy, 301.
Bates, F. L., 327.
Baxter, Mary, 5, 8, 31.
Roger, 8, 16, 19, 23.
Bay, Andrew, 296.
Sarah (Hall), 296.
Baylie, Thomas, 64.
Baynard, Eliza Ann, 297, 382.
Beach, Elias, 62.
Beale, John, 66 *ff*., 149 *ff*., 272 *ff*.

Beall, Esther, 197.
*Col.* Ninian, 198.
Patrick, 201.
Sophia (Belt), 199.
Beane, Raphe, 261, 265.
Walter, 261, 265, 269.
Beard, Robert, 262.
Beaumarchais, *Comte* Pierre Augustin, 121 *ff*, 143.
Beaver Neck Plantation, 16, 19.
Beckwith, George, 187.
Beddoe, Griffith, 276 *ff*.
Bedson, William, 152.
Beecher, Edith (Cromwell) 374.
John, 374.
Beirne, Oliver, 84.
Sarah Chesley (Sprigg), 84.
Bell, David, 378, 379.
John, 75.
Judith (Cary), 379.
Judith Cary, 378.
Sarah (Pearce), 75.
Bellamy, Henry, 258.
Belt Family by Christopher Johnston, 195.
Belt, Ann, 195, 198, 201.
Anna Maria, 202.
Anne, 198, 199, 200.
Anne (Sprigg), 78.
Benjamin, 195, 197, 198, 199, 201.
Charles, 200.
Charity, 195, 196.
Clarissa, 202.
Dryden, 200.
Elizabeth, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201.
Esther, 199, 201.
Esther (Beall), 198.
Esther (Smith), 201.
Fielding, 200.
Forbes, 200.
Horatio, 200.
Humphrey, 195, 198.
James, 198.
James Hanrick, 202.
Belt, Jeremiah, 78, 195, 196, 198, 200.
John, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199.
John Sprigg, 200.
Joseph, 195, 196, 197, 198. 199, 200.
*Col.*, Joseph, 78.
Joseph, Jr., 78.
Joshua, 200.
Levin, 200.
Lloyd, 200.
Lucy, 199, 200.
Lucy (Lawrence), 196, 197.
Margaret, 197.
Margaret (Queen), 198.
Margery, 198, 200.
Margery (Wight), 198.
Mary, 78, 79, 196, 197, 198, 199. 200.
Mary Ann, 202.
Mary Ann (Dyer), 202.
Mary (Gordon), 200.
Mary (Sprigg), 78.
Middleton, 199, 201, 202.
Nathan, 199.
Rachel, 78, 79, 198, 200, 201.
Ruth, 201.
Sarah, 195, 199.
Sophia, 199.
Thomas, 200, 201.
Thomas Sprigg, 200.
Tobias, 198, 200.
William, 200.
William Dyer, 202.
"Belt's Point," 196.
"Belt's Posterity," 195, 197, 198.
Bennett, Henry Maria (Neale), 85.
John, 20.
Richard, 51, 53, 54, 85, 264, 372.
Richard, Jr., 296.
Susanna Maria, 296.
Thomas, 16, 18.
"Bennett's Pasture," 369.
Benson, Carville D., *elected*, 209.
Edmond, 69.

Benton, Mark, 16, 17.
Thomas Hart, 309.
Berry, Benjamin, 81.
Edward, 64.
Jeremiah, 81.
Betham, Richard, 260.
Bidges, Richard, 16.
Birkhead, Alice, 302.
Martin, 302, 303.
Nathaniel, 303.
Bishop, Henry, 62.
Blackwell, Elizabeth (Sprigg), 83.
Bladen Family by Christopher Johnston, 302.
Bladen, Catherine, 303.
Elizabeth, 303.
Elizabeth (Lacy) 302, 303.
Frances, 303.
Isabella, 303.
Isabella (Fairfax), 303.
Martin, 303.
Nathaniel, 302, 303.
Robert, 302.
Sarah (Blayney), 302.
*Gov.* Thomas, 365.
*Rev.* Thomas, 302.
William, 302, 303.
Blair, Eliza Violet (Gist), 379.
Francis P., 315, 379.
*Gen.* Francis P. Jr., 379.
Montgomery, 379.
Blake, Henrietta M. (Lloyd), 85.
Henry, 85.
Blayney, Sarah, 302.
Bledsoe, Jesse, 379.
Sarah Howard (Gist), 379.
Blodgett, Catherine Orrick (Hall), 300.
H. M., 300.
Blunt (Blount), Ann, 11.
Richard, 10, 22, 63.
"Bobins Manor," 335.
Bolane, John, 261.
Bolton, Herbert E., 382.
Bond, John, 379.
Ruth, 378.
Booth, John Wilkes, burial of, 327.
Junius Brutus, 328.
Bordley, Stephen, 274 *ff.*, 361 *ff.*
Boreman, William, 19.
Boring, *Capt.* John Henry, 384.
Boswell, *Dr.* Joseph, 379.
Judith Cary (Gist), 379.
Boucher, Jennie, 34.
Boucher, Rev. Jonathan, Letters of, 34, 168, 235, 338.
Boucher, Jonathan, Rector of St. Ann's Parish, 168.
marriage of, 179.
Bowdle, Sarah Miranda, 87.
Bowie, Caroline Lansdale, 83, 84.
*Capt.* Daniel, 82.
Esther (Sprigg), 80.
Hannah (Lee), 82.
*Gov.* Robert, 80.
Robert W., 84.
Thomas, 80, 82.
*Capt.* William, 80, 81.
Bowles, Edward, 260, 262.
Joane, 260.
Simon, 191.
William, 260.
Bowling, *Capt.* James, 294.
Mary (Brooke), 294.
Boyle, Emeline (Gist), 381.
*Rev.* Joseph, 381.
Bradford, *Col.* Gamaliel, 221.
Bradley, Jane, 87.
Robert, 292.
Sarah (Hall), 292.
Bradnox, Thomas, 2-31.
Bradway, Nicholas, 15, 27.
Brashears, Anne (Belt), 199.
Basil, 199.
Brasse, Mary, 262.
Brent, *Capt.* Giles, 63, 337, 338.
Margaret, land warrant, 337, 338, mentioned, 60, 61, 62, 63, 332.
Mary, 63.
Brice, John, 285 *ff.*, 353 *ff.*
Bright, Thomas, 11, 29.
Brittain, William, 5.

Brittain's Bay, 65, 262.
"Brook Grove," 79.
Brooke, Anne, 338.
Clement, 294.
Elizabeth, 63.
Francis, land warrant, 338, mentioned, 8, 16, 21.
Mary, 294, 299.
Mary Matthews, 299.
Robert, land grants, 191. 332, 333.
Roger, 299.
*Maj.* Thomas, 294.
Brookes, Francis, 258.
Henry, 265.
Jane, 265.
"Brother's Good Will," 375.
Brown, John, 71.
William, 64.
*Dr.* William, 222.
Browne, Arthur Lee, *elected*, 95.
Charles, 278.
David, 16.
James, 188.
John, 30.
John, Sr., 6.
Nicholas, 8, 16.
Richard, 257, 265, 333, 334, 335.
Robert, 8, 16, 17, 18, 20.
William, 65, 192, 263.
*Dr.* William Hand, *memorial minute*, 88.
Bruce, Oliver H., *elected*, 95.
Oliver H., Jr., *elected*, 208.
Bryan, Mathias, arrival in Md., 262, assignment, 335.
Bryne, William, 331.
Buckler, *Dr.* Thomas E., *elected*, 387.
Budd, Richard, 191.
Budden, Elizabeth, 266.
Buechler, John Ulrich, 209.
Bujac, Blanche, 300.
Bullen, John, 274 *ff.*, 354 *ff.*
Burdus, Richard, 364 *ff.*
Burial of John Wilkes Booth, 327.
Burle, Robert, 192.
"Burlebancks," 192.
Burke, Mary, 186.
Robert, 186.
Robert, Jr., 186.
Stephen, 186.
Burnal, Jane, 275.
Burrage, John, 26, 188.
Burton, Paul Gibson, *elected*, 208.
Bushell, Edward, 74.
Thomas, 190, 336.
"Bushell's Plantation," 62.
Butler, Richard, 56.
Thomas, 23.

Cable, John, 337.
Cadle (Cadall), Joseph, 57, 192, 262, 269.
Cage, John, assignment, 58.
land grant, 335.
Caille, John, 82.
Margaret, 82.
Rebecca (Ennalls), 82.
Caldwell, Maria Carter (Hall), 298.
Calhoun, Anne (Gist), 378.
James, 378.
Callaway, Anthony, 16, 24.
Calvert, *see also* Baltimore.
Calvert, Benedict Leonard, 153 *ff.*
*Gov.* Charles, 86.
Leonard, 59, 60, 61, 260, 337.
Philip, 3, 5.
Came, Edward, 266.
Canadian Archives, 382.
"Canewood," 378.
Cannady, Cornelius, 262.
Carey, James, *elected*, 95.
Carline, Henry, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 14.
Carmichael, William, Diplomatic Career of, by Floyd B. Streeter, 119.
Carnan, Cecil, 380.
Charles, 380.
Prudence, 380.
Carpenter, Simon, 74.

Carrington, John, 371.
Carroll, Anne (Sprigg), 82.
*Dr.* Charles, 285 *ff.*, 353 *ff.*
Charles, *barrister*, 85.
Charles, *of Bellevue*, 82.
Charles, *of Carrollton*, 142.
Douglas Gordon, *elected*, 208.
William Thomas, 83.
Carter, Caroline, 298.
Cartwright, Henry, 258, 265.
Cary, Archibald, 379.
Judith, 379.
Cattell, *Capt.* Benjamin, 380.
Mary (McCall), 380.
Causin, Nicholas, 52, 62.
"Cedar Park," 82.
Cedar Point, 51, 53, 60, 62, 63, 189.
Chaddock, Philip, 63.
Chahoon, *Mrs.* Owen, *elected*, 87.
Chalmers, John, 363 *ff.*
Chamberlaine, Henrietta Maria (Lloyd), 86.
Samuel, 86.
Champe, William, 16.
Chapel of Ease, A. A. Co., 66, 157.
Chaplin, William, 293.
Chapman, Humphrey, 262.
Chappell, Andrew, 59, 60.
William, 371.
Charter members of the Society, 205.
Chesley, Alexander, 84.
Elizabeth, 84.
Chew, Elizabeth (Harrison), 295, 296.
Fannie M., 299.
John, 295.
Samuel, 292, 295.
Chingomuxon Creek, 267, 268.
Neck, 267.
Churchman, Catherine Orrick (Hall), 298.
Civil War Bibliography, 382.
Clagett, Anne (Belt), 198.
Thomas, 198.
Claiborne, William, 8, 61.
Clark, E. J., *resigned*, 87.
Clarke, John, 274.
Neale, 186.
Robert, 63, 187, 337.
Clarkson, Robert, 373.
Clay, Elizabeth, 30.
Henry, 30, 32, 141 *ff.*
Clayton, John M., 315.
Clocker, Daniel, 62.
Clotworthy, Elizabeth, 258.
Cloughton, James, 259.
Jane, 259.
Coale, Elizabeth, 295.
Philip, 295.
Skipwith, 222.
Cockey, John, 378.
Susan, 376.
*Col.* Thomas, 157, 164.
Cockshutt, Anne, 293, 294.
Elizabeth, 294.
*Rev.* Thomas, 293, 294.
Thomas, Jr., 294.
Cohen, Mendes, *mentioned*, 87, 88, 92, 94.
Resigns presidency, 95.
Portrait ordered, 97.
Report on portrait, 386.
Coke, *Bp.* Thomas, 224.
Cokesbury College, 223 *ff.*
Cole, Anne, 60.
Charles, 355 *ff.*
Priscilla, 188.
Richard, 265.
Thomas, 188.
Coleman, Elizabeth, 300.
Colleson, George, 11.
Collett, Richard, 203, 204.
Susan, 203.
Colonial politics, 338.
Colonial sentiment, 1775, 246.
Committee on New Building, 211.
Committee on proposed amendments to Constitution, 215.
Committee reports:
Nominations, 91.
Council, 98.
Publications, 101.

Compton, Ellen, 84.
Confiscated British Property, 369.
Conger, E. J., 331.
Conner, Philip, 2, 3, 7, 10, 26, 27, 31.
Constitution of Society amended, 97.
Conygham, *Capt.*, 123.
Cooper, *Dr.* Samuel, 177.
Cope, James, 61.
Copley, Thomas, 52, 61, 268, 335.
Coppage, Edward, 5.
Corbett, Boston, 331.
Cornelius, John, 372.
Corner, Thomas C., *elected*, 215.
Mentioned, 386.
Cornish, Robert, 266.
Cornwallis, *Capt.* Thomas, 58, 60, 62, 75, 187, 265.
Cotterel, Walter, 52.
Cottingham, George, 331.
Coudray, *Gen.* du, 122.
Coursey, Henry, 3, 10, 28.
John, 2, 3, 23.
William, 2, 3, 12.
Courtney, James, 56.
Courts, John, 257, 269.
Margaret, 257.
Covenhoven, Gertrude, 298.
Niklaus, 298.
Nitje (van Peet), 299.
Cox, Elizabeth, 8.
Frances, 8.
William, 8.
Coxe, James, 188.
Crabb, Mathew, 55.
Priscilla (Sprigg), 77.
Ralph, 77.
Craford plantation, 17.
Craig, Mary Johns, 300.
Cramer, Ellen Rowan, 301.
Crany Creek, 268.
Crany Neck, 17.
Crawford, William H., 141.
Creagh, Patrick, 72, 151, 163, 280, 363.
Cresap, *Capt.* Michael, 83.
Sarah, 83.
*Col.* Thomas, 83.
Cromwell, Edith, 373.
Gershom, 8, 15.
John, 373.
Rebecca, 15.
Richard, 373, 374, 375, 376.
Violetta (Gist), 377.
William, 373, 377.
Crosman, Ellen Williams (Hall), 301.
James Heron, 301.
Crouch, George, 8, 259.
Mary, 259.
George, Jr., 7.
Raphe, 51, 57.
Crutchfield, Louise, 298.
Cuiquack, 191.
Cullen, *Dr.* William, 219.
Cummings, Elizabeth, 8.
Sarah, 8.
William, 166 *ff.*, 272 *ff.*
Cuthbert, Alfred, 315.

Dabb, John, 19, 23, 27.
Sarah, 19.
Dabridgecourt, Elizabeth, 203.
John, 203.
Mary, 203.
*Sir* Thomas, 203.
Zanchet, 203.
Damghton, Mary, 63.
Danckaerts, Jasper, Journal of, 383.
Dandridge, Anne Spotswood, 193.
Darlington, William A., 377.
Darnall, Eleanor (Hatton), 294.
*Col.* Henry, 294.
John, 357, 362, 365.
Susanna (Hall), 297.
"Darnall's Grove," 81.
Davidge, *Maj.* John, 276 *ff.*
John, Jr., 71, 155.

Davidge, Robert, 71.
Davis, John, 72.
William, 15, 188.
Dawkins, Walter I., 386, 387.
Day, John, 9.
Dean, Mary Mead, *elected*, 209.
Silas, 119 *ff.*
Deems, *Col.* Clarence, *elected*, 387.
Deere, George, 11.
John, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, 25, 32, 33.
"Defence, The," 291.
Delahay, John, 63.
Demeibilla, Simon, 63.
Dennis, James T., *resigned*, 87.
Denton, Mr., 36, 37, 42.
Denton, Vachel, 66 *ff.*, 151 *ff.*, 270 *ff.*
Dick (Dickes), Thomas, 4, 10, 29.
Dickenson, Margaret C. (Hall), 300.
*Rev.* W., 300.
Dietz, Fred., 331.
Digges, Eleanor (Hall), 297.
William, 294.
Diplomacy of the Revolution, 119.
Diplomatic Career of William Carmichael by Floyd B. Streeter, 119.
Dobbs, John, 12, 15.
Doherty, *Lieut.*, E. P., 331.
Donaldson, Henry, 152.
Donnell, Mary Elizabeth (Sprigg), 84.
William, 84.
Dorrell, *Capt.*, 61.
Dorsey, Arthur, *elected*, 95.
Caleb, 159 *ff.*, 270 *ff.*
Clement, 142.
Comfort, 196.
Greenberry, 196, 197.
*Col.* John, 196, 197.
Mary (Belt), 196, 197.
Richard, 278 *ff.*, 363 *ff.*
Drap, Peter, 62.
Draper's Neck, 261.
Duck, Thomas, 274.
Duff, Simon, 67, 68, 276 *ff.*, 354 *ff.*
Duke, Richard, 52.
Duke's Branch, 52.
Dulany, Daniel, 36, 37, 67, 68, 72, 276 *ff.*, 367, 368.
Grafton, 36, 37.
Lloyd, 241.
Walter, 36, 37.
Dumas, Charles, W. F., 120 *ff.*
Dunn, Robert, 5, 8.
Durand, Elizabeth, 60.
William, 60.
Duvall, Richard M., *resolution*, 97, 211.
Dyer, John, 313.
Mary Ann, 202.
Dynyard, Thomas, 257.

Eden, *Gov.* Robert, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42.
*Sir* Robert, to *Lord* Dartmouth, 240, 241.
William, letter from J. Boucher, 338.
Mentioned, 121 *ff.*
*Sir* William, 34.
Edgar, *Rev.* Samuel, induction of, 365.
Mentioned, 366 ff.
Edlowe, Joseph, 61, 65, 186, 337.
Edmonston, Archibald, 201.
Edsell, Samuel, 21.
Edwards, Joseph, 266.
Elder, Elizabeth, 378, 379.
Jemima, 379.
John, 379.
Ellicott, William, 4.
Elliot, William, 2, 5, 30.
Elliott, William, 263.
Ellis, John, 5, 17.
Emory, German H. H., *resigned*, 387.
Empson, William, 262.
Ennalls, Rebecca, 82.
Errickson, John, 15, 29.
Ervin, John, 276.
Escape and Suicide of J. Wilkes Booth, cited, 327.

Evans, Elizabeth (Hall), 292.
Richard, 292.
William, 17.
Ewen, Anna, 188.
Elizabeth, 188.
John, 188.
Richard, 188.
Richard, Jr., 188.
Sophia, 188.
Ewing, Sarah, 299.
"Expectation," 195.

Fagel, Susan, 262.
Fairfax, Frances (Sheffield), 303.
Isabella, 303.
*Sir* Philip, 303.
*Sir* William, 303.
Faison, Emmett B., *elected*, 209.
Farmer, *Gen.* Samuel, 141.
Farnham, Robert, 337.
Felt, Lawrence, 21.
Fendall, Josias, 5, 16.
Fenwick, Cuthbert, 55, 187, 188, 191.
Fidell, Sarah, 262.
Field, Mary, 56.
Finley, *Rev.* Samuel, 218.
Sarah (Hall), 218.
Fisher, Payne, 203.
Fite, Conrad, 381.
Pamela (Gist), 381.
Fitzhugh, Lucy, 298.
Flood's Creek, 337.
Forbes, George, 207.
Forrell, Mary, 187.
Forrest, Patrick, 187.
Fort McHenry, Plan of, 286.
Foster, Seth, 2, 3, 7, 22, 28.
Fothergill, *Dr.* L., 34.
Fottrell, Ann (Grundy), 86.
*Rev.* Edward, 86.
Foulk, Jane, 299.
Fox, Henry, 54.
Jane, 16, 29.
Foy, Mary E., *elected*, 215.
Franklin, Benjamin, 124 *ff*.
"Friend's Choice," 197.
"Friendship," 201.
Freshwaters, Robert, 71, 155, 161.
Frisby, Elizabeth, 86.
Peregrine, 86.
Susanna, 86.
Fulford, Humphrey, 259.

Gaither, Benjamin, 70, 280 *ff*.
Gale, Levin, 355 *ff*.
Galloway, Elizabeth, 80.
Margaret (Smith), 80.
Richard, 80.
Gambrill, J. M., *resigned*, 87.
Gantt, Sarah, 80.
Thomas, 77, 80.
Gardiner, Luke, 263, 267.
Gardy, Francois, 290.
Garland, Ann, 16.
Garner, Katherine, 25.
Robert, 15.
Garrett, Mrs. T. Harrison, *elected*, 209.
Gary, E. Stanley, *elected*, 387.
Gassaway, John, 369, 370.
Genay, Abraham, 331.
Germaine, *Lord* George, 344.
Gerrard, Elizabeth, 262, 276.
Frances, 262.
Joseph, 276.
Justinian, 262.
Susan, 262.
Temperance, 262.
Thomas, 262, 335.
Ghiselin, William, 70, 152, 158, 274, 357, 362.
Gibbes, Joel, 262.
Gibbon, John, 31.
Gifford, Amelie (Lloyd), 202.
*Rev.* John, 202.
Gilbert, Elizabeth, 64.
Grace, 64.
Richard, 64.
Rose, 64.
Gill, Anne, 85.
Benjamin, 52, 261, 262.
Gillesbie, Sarah (Hall), 299.
Gillis, Ezekiel, 71, 164 *ff*., 270 *ff*.

Gilmor, Robert, 87.
Gist Family of Baltimore County by Christopher Johnston, 373.
Gist, Anne, 378.
Anne Cary, 379.
Cecil, 379.
Cecil (Carnan), 380.
Christopher, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377.
*Capt.* Christopher, 376, 377.
Clara (Reinecker), 380.
Cornelius Howard, 379, 380, 381.
David, 378.
Edith, 375, 376.
Edith (Cromwell), 373.
Eliza Violet, 379.
Elizabeth, 378. 379, 380.
Elizabeth (Elder), 378.
Ellen, 378.
Emeline, 381.
Frances (Trippe), 379, 380.
George Reinecker, 381.
Henry Cary, 379.
Independence, 380.
James, 379.
Jemima, 376, 379.
John, 378, 380.
John Elder, 379, 380.
Joseph, 379, 381.
*Major* Joseph, 378, 379.
Joshua, 381.
*Major* Joshua, 378.
Joshua Howard, 379.
Judith Cary, 379.
Judith Cary (Bell), 378.
Louisiana, 381.
Maria Cecil, 379.
Mary (Howard), 376, 377.
Mary (McCall), 380.
Mary (Sterrett), 380.
*Gen.* Mordecai, 378, 379.
Nancy, 377.
Nathaniel, 375, 376, 377.
*Col.* Nathaniel, 377, 378.
Owen, 379.
Pamela, 381.
Rachel, 378.
Gist, Richard, 377.
*Capt.* Richard, 374, 375, 376.
Ruth, 379.
Ruth (Bond), 378, 379.
Sarah, 378.
Sarah Howard, 379.
Sarah (Howard), 376, 377.
States, 380.
Susan (Cockey), 376, 378.
Susanna, 380.
Thomas, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379.
*Col.* Thomas, 378.
Thomas Cecil, 379.
Violetta, 377, 378, 379.
Violetta (Howard), 376, 377.
William, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 381.
Zipporah, 377.
Zipporah (Murray), 374, 376.
"Gist's Limepits," 376.
"Gist's Search," 375.
Gittings, Anne (Sprigg), 75, 76.
Mary, 223.
Philip, 75, 76.
Thomas, 223.
Given, Ann, 300.
Glenn, Elias, 315.
John, 316.
Glover, D., 16.
Godwin, Devereux, 64.
Gold, John, 15.
Goldsborough, Charles, 193, 194, 195.
Murray L., *elected*, 386.
William Tilghman, 195.
Goodman, Thomas, 274.
Goore, John, 262.
Gordon, Elizabeth Harrison (Hall), 298.
George, 206.
*Rev.* John, 194.
Mary, 200.
Robert, 278.
Gott, Henry, 15, 17, 19, 31.

Gough, Thomas, 278 *ff.*
Gouldsmith, John, 262.
Govane, James, 150, 157.
Granger, *Mrs.* Grace, 12.
William, 12, 15.
Gratz, Benjamin, 379.
Maria Cecil (Gist), 379.
Gray, Francis, 259, 263.
Grayson, 47.
Great Thicket Plantation, 30.
Green, Jonas, 360 *ff.*
Lemuel, 229.
Richard, 156, 161.
Greenaway, Richard, 150.
Greene, Thomas, 260, 267, 268, 335.
Greeneway, John, 187.
Gregory, Sophia (Hall), 298.
William, 298.
Gresham, John, 61.
Griffin, Anthony, 3, 11, 15.
Griffiss, *Mrs.* Margaret A., *elected*, 95.
Griffith, Charles, 71, 168, 282 *ff.*, 353 *ff.*
Grimsditch, John, 17.
Grinley, Hannah, 16.
Griswold, B. Howell, Jr., *elected*, 386.
Grundy, Ann, 86.
Grymesdich Creek, 65.
Guest, Christopher, *see* Gist.
Elizabeth, 63.
Walter, *assignment*, 263.
Land warrant, 336.
Guy, John, 52.
Gwither, *Lieut.* Nicholas, 268.

Hadd, Joan, 29.
Halfhead, Anne, 61.
John, 61, 65.
Julian, 61.
HALL, JACOB, SURGEON AND EDUCATOR by J. Hall Pleasants, M.D., 217.
HALL FAMILY OF CALVERT COUNTY by Christopher Johnston, 291.
HALL FAMILY (*corrections*), 381.
Hall, Aaron, 291, 292.
Achsah, 300.
Adelaide, 299.
Albert, 300.
Alexander, 299.
Alexander H., 299.
Ann, 293, 294, 301.
Ann (Given), 300.
Ann (Lee), 300.
Ann (Waring), 382.
Anne Caroline, 300.
Anne (Hawkins), 297.
Auria (Keenan), 301.
*Rev.* Baynard Rush, 297.
Benjamin, 291, 292, 294, 295, 296.
*Dr.* Benjamin Harrison, 298.
Blanche (Bujac), 300.
Caroline, 299.
Caroline (Carter), 298.
Catherine, 299.
Catherine Julia, 300, 301.
Catherine Orrick, 298, 300.
Catherine (Orrick), 298.
Catherine (Smythe), 299.
Catherine Virginia, 299.
Charles, 298, 299, 300, 301.
Charles H., 300.
*Dr.* Charles Henry, 301.
Charles Norris, 300.
Charles Rush, 298.
Charlotte, 300.
Charlotte (Hall), 300.
Clayton C., 88.
Dorothy (Lowe), 296.
Edward, 299, 334.
Edward E., 299.
Edward G., 300.
Eleanor, 297.
Eleanor (Murdock), 296.
Elihu, 293, 295, 296, 299, 381.
*Col.* Elihu, 296, 297, 298.
*Maj.* Elihu, 298, 299.
Elisha, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 381, 382.
*Dr.* Elisha, 222, 296, 297, 298.
Elisha J., 299.

Hall, *Dr.* Elisha John, 298, 299.
Eliza, 301.
Eliza Ann, 297, 298, 382.
Eliza Cameron (Warford), 301.
Elizabeth, 291, 292, 293, 295, 296, 381.
Elizabeth (Coale), 295.
Elizabeth (Coleman), 300.
Elizabeth Harrison, 298.
Elizabeth (Harrison), 295, 296.
Elizabeth Lee, 382.
Elizabeth S., 299.
Ellen, 299.
Ellen Campbell (Williams), 301.
Ellen Rowan (Cramer), 301.
Ellen Williams, 301.
Esther (Maclay), 300.
Fannie M. (Chew), 299.
Francis, 294, 295, 296, 297.
Frank, 301.
George, 11, 15, 17, 19.
George D., 299.
George Duffield, 301.
George Whitefield, 298.
Gertrude (Covenhoven), 298.
Harriet, 300, 301.
Harriet E. (Harris), 301.
Harriet (Stringfellow), 298, 300.
Harrison, 299, 301.
Henrietta, 297.
Henry, 298, 300.
Henry Williams, 301.
Horace Byrd, 300.
Jacob, 217 *ff.*, 381.
Jacob Parry, 232.
James, 298, 299, 300.
*Dr.* James, 299.
James A., 301.
Jane (Foulk), 299.
John, 298, 301.
*Dr.* John, 297, 299, 382.
John Byrd, 298, 300.
Hall, John Elihu, 299.
Joseph, 217, 291, 292, 293, 294.
*Dr.* Joseph, 381.
Julia, 299, 300.
Julia Eleanor, 301.
Julia (Hartley), 299.
Julia Lee, 297.
Julia Reed, 298.
Louis Williams, 301.
Louisa, 300.
Louisa Augusta (Miller), 301.
Louise (Crutchfield), 298.
Lucia, 292.
Lucretia Pope (Allen), 301.
Lucy (Baskerville), 301.
Lucy (Fitzhugh), 298.
Margaret, 233.
Margaret Ann, 299.
Margaret C., 300.
Margaret (Magruder), 297.
Margaret (Mitchell), 300.
Maria, 301.
Maria Carter, 298, 300.
Maria Carter (Wormley), 301.
Martha (Neale), 297.
Mary, 233, 293, 295, 301, 381.
Mary (Alexander), 299.
Mary (Ball), 297.
Mary (Brooke), 294, 295.
Mary Elizabeth, 300.
Mary Harrison (Posey), 299.
Mary (Hosier), 295, 381.
Mary Johns (Craig), 300.
Mary Matthews (Brooke), 299.
Mary (Parry), 217.
Mary (Wilmot), 223.
Mildred (Ball), 381.
Nicholas, 299.
Parry, 223, 233.
Rachel, 291, 292.
Rebecca, 300.
Rebecca (Rutter), 217
Richard, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297, 300, 381, 382.
Richard Bennett, 297.

Hall, Richard Wilmot, 221, 297.
*Dr.* Richard Wilmot, 219, 232.
Robert Carter, 301.
Robert Coleman, 300.
Robert Pleasants, 300.
Ruth, 222, 297, 381.
Ruth (Hall), 297, 381.
Samuel Chew, 298, 300.
Sarah, 218, 292, 295, 299.
Sarah A. (Watts), 300.
Sarah (Ewing), 299.
Sarah (Hooper), 292, 293.
Sarah J., 300.
Sarah (Smith), 294.
Sargent, 299.
Sophia, 298.
Sophie (Wilmot), 297.
Susan, 298, 299.
Susan E., 300.
Susanna, 233, 297.
*Rev.* Thomas, 221.
Thomas Hartley, 299, 301.
Thomas Mifflin, 299.
Washington, 298, 300.
W. H. Dissasua, 299.
William Coleman, 292, 297, 300, 301.
William H., 301.
William Maclay, 300, 301.
William W., 297.
William Wilmot, M.D., 233.
"Hall's Hills," 291.
Hallowes, John, 333.
Hambleton, 23.
Hames, James, 188.
Hamilton, *Rev.* William, 226.
Hamlington, John, 260.
Hammond, Frances (Bladen), 303.
Mordecai, 273.
Nicholas, 167, 279, 361 *ff.*
Philip, 66 *ff.*, 149 *ff.*, 274 *ff.*, 355 *ff.*
Rebecca (Larkin), 374.
Hammond, Susannah, 298.
Thomas, 374.
*Col.* Thomas, 298.
William, 303.
Hance, John, 295.
Munroe, 360.
Rebecca, 295.
Sarah (Hall), 295.
Hanley, Robert, 54.
Hardiman, John, 29.
Harker, Samuel, 312, 313.
Harper, William, 191.
Harris E., 142.
G. W., 300.
Harriet E., 301.
Mary Elizabeth (Hall), 300.
Roger, 258.
Thomas, land warrant, 260, 262, 336.
W. Hall, 386.
Harrison, Elizabeth, 295.
Elizabeth (Hall), 293.
Elizabeth (Smith), 295.
Richard, 295.
Samuel, 293.
Sarah (Hall), 293.
Hart, Anne Cary (Gist), 379.
Nathaniel, 379.
Hartley, Julia, 299.
Hartwell, Mary, 28.
Harvey, Nicholas, 55, 187.
Haswell, John, 274.
Hatch, John, 55, 57, 261, 268.
Hatton, Barbara, 187.
Eleanor, 187, 294.
Elizabeth, 187.
Margaret, 187.
Mary, 187.
Richard, 187.
Robert, 186.
Thomas, 186, 187, 192, 257, 267, 270, 335.
Thomas, Jr., 186.
William, 187.
Hawke, Edward, 303.
Elizabeth (Bladen), 303.

Hawkins, 8.
Alice (Crouch), 85.
Anne, 297.
Thomas, 335.
Hawley, Robert, 189, 190.
*Capt.* William, 55, 187, 334.
"Hearts Delight," 81.
Heath, Upton S., 315.
Hebden, Katherine, 334, 335.
Hellena, Andrew, 15, 17.
Hemsley, Anna Maria, 86.
Judith, 27.
William, 10, 11, 12, 27.
*Dr.* William, 31.
Henry, Julia (Hall), 300.
William D., 300.
Hepburn, John, 364.
Thomas, 170.
Herman, Augustine, will of, 304.
Herold, David E., 330.
Herring Creek, 190, 260, 269.
Hewett, Hannah, 258.
Robert, 258, 265.
Higginson, Gilbert, 196.
Hill, Ann, 12.
Clement, 294.
Hasidiah, 12, 17.
Joseph, 155.
Levin, 161.
Ruth, 9.
Thomas, 4, 7, 9, 17.
Thomas, Jr., 9, 10, 11, 17.
Hilleary, Eleanor (Sprigg), 76.
Thomas, 76.
Hills, Richard, 335.
Hinson, *see* Hynson.
Hippestey, Thomas, 188.
Historical Identification, An by Wm. M. Pegram, 327.
Hive, Isaac, 61.
Hogg, Catherine Julia (Hall), 301.
Nathaniel Breading, 301.
William, 60.
"Hogg Quarter," 369.
Hogg's Neck, 62, 190.
Hogpen Neck, 270.
Hogpen Tavern Neck, 61.
Holland, William, 295.
Hollis, John, 264.
Hollman, Abraham, 192.
"Hollman's Hope," 192.
Holloway, John, 292.
Holman, William, 186.
Holme, Enoch, 233.
Susanna (Hall), 233.
Holmes, Robert, 262.
Holt, Robert, 56.
Homesley, Michael, 331.
Hooper, Elinor, 293.
Richard, 292.
Sarah, 292.
"Hope, The," 291, 292.
Hopewell, Hugh, land grant, 270, 332.
mentioned, 61.
Hopkins, Elizabeth (Hall), 295, 381.
Gerard, 295, 381.
Mary (Hall), 295, 381.
Philip, 295, 381.
William, 21.
Hosier, Henry, 295.
Mary, 295, 381.
Howard, Cornelius, 377.
Howard, Edward, 377.
Francis, 377.
*Col.* John Eager, 142, 377.
Joshua, 377.
Mary, 376.
Michael, 275.
Sarah, 376.
Thomas, 189.
Violetta, 376.
Howbyn, Richard, 259.
Howell, Humphrey, 54.
Hoyt, Philip, 331.
Hubner, John, *elected*, 209.
Huckleberry Swamp, 336.
Huddlestone,———— 41.
Hudson, Edward, 56.
John, 337.
Huggin's Neck, 269.
Hughes, Christopher, 143, 144.
Hull, Amy E. E., 384.

Hull, Austen, 262.
Edward, 8, 30.
Hume, Edgar F., *elected*, 95.
Humphreys, *Rev.* John, 66 *ff.*, 149 *ff.*, 270 *ff.*
Hungerford, William, 51, 53, 264.
Hungerford Branch, 51, 53.
Hunt, Gaillard, 141, 385.
*Rev.* James, 381.
Ruth (Hall), 381.
Nathaniel, 189.
Husband, ———— 62.
Hurd, John, 8.
Huxter, David, 367, 368.
Hynson, *Mrs.* Anne, 9.
*Capt.* Joseph, 124.
Thomas, 2-31.
Iglehart, *Mrs.* Jas. D., *elected*, 208.
Ijams, *Mrs.* George W., *elected*, 215.
Ilife, Isaac, 17.
Inaugural address of President Warfield, 204.
Indian Picture Branch, 72, 156.
Jackson, Barnaby, 63, 65, 257.
William, 44.
Jacob Hall, Surgeon and Educator by J. Hall Pleasants, M.D., 217.
Jacopson, Cleres, 55.
James, Bartlett Burleigh, 383.
*Rev.* Fleming, 328, 329.
*Rev.* John, 34, 68 *ff.*
Owen, 61, 62, 190, 260, 269.
Jameson, J. Franklin, 383.
Janson, *Capt.* Abraham, 55.
Jarboe, John, 17.
Jay, John, 128.
Jenkins, John, 6, 16, 17, 19.
Jennings, Edmond, 66, 71, 73, 149 *ff.*, 275.
Thomas, 366 *ff.*
Jobson, Susannah, 272, 273.
Thomas, 276 *ff.*
Johns, Aquila, 295.
Mary (Hosier), 295.
Johnson, Elizabeth, 167.
George, 167, 366 *ff.*
Johnson, George W., 302.
Hugh, 74.
James, land warrant, 337.
Reverdy, 312.
Richard Mentor, 310.
William, 263, 336.
Johnston, Christopher, Belt family, 195.
Christopher, Bladen family, 302.
Christopher, Gist family, 373.
Christopher, Hall family of Calvert County, 291.
Christopher, Sprigg family, 74.
Jones, Ellen, 58.
Nathaniel, 262.
Robert, 372.
T. Barton, *elected*, 387.
William, 262.
Jordan, *Mr.*, 37.
Francis, 301.
Mary (Hall), 301.
Joye, Margaret, 188.
Kadger, Thomas, 190.
Karr, Harry E,. *elected*, 209.
Kedger, Robert, 260.
Keenan, Auria, 301.
Keeting, Nicholas, 58, 334.
Keidel, *Dr.* George C., 216.
Kelley, Martin, 331.
Kendall, Amos, 308.
Kennedy, Thomas, prize essay on, 304.
Kent County and Kent Island, 1656-1662 by Bernard C. Steiner, 1.
"Kettering," 74, 75, 79, 81.
Key, Francis Scott, 315.
King, Francis, 77.
King, John, 188, 258.
John P., 315.
Margaret (Sprigg), 77.
Thomas, 286, 356, 361, 362.
King's Creek, 336.

Kingsbury, Elizabeth (Hall), 292.
*Dr.* James, 292.
Kirke, Martin, 334.
Kitteridge, Rebecca, 186.
Knapp, Robert, 16, 30, 31.
Knight, John, 16.
Robert, 61.
Knott, John, 262.
Knowles, Anne, 262.
Guy, 12.
Ruth, 12.
Lacy, Elizabeth, 302, 303.
John, 302, 303.
Richard, 303.
Ladd, Richard, 293.
Ladimore, Edward, 23.
LaFayette, *Marquis*, 123.
LaFitte, Jacques, 144.
Lake, *Rev.* Charles, induction of, 355.
mentioned, 356 *ff.*
Lamar, Mary, 83.
Lamb, Elizabeth, 196.
John, 196.
Margaret, 196.
Land, Philip, 188, 189.
Land Notes, 1634-1655, 51, 186, 257, 332.
Langford, Edward, 188.
Lansdale, Cornelia (van Horne), 83.
Thomas, 83.
Violetta, 83.
Larkin, Rebecca, 373.
Latané, John H., *elected*, 387.
Latimer, Randolph B., 369.
Laupheimer, Maurice, *resigned*, 87.
Lawman, Mary (Sprigg), 81.
Lawrence, Benjamin, 197.
Richard, 58.
Lawson, John, 162 *ff.*, 271 *ff.*
Lee, Ann, 300.
Arthur, 119 *ff.*
Francis Lightfoot, 119.
Hannah, 81, 82, 258.
Henry, land grant, 336.
Hugh, 258.
Philip, 82.
Lee, *Gov.* Thos. Sim, 286.
William, 119.
Lee's Creek, 269.
Leeds, William, 2, 3.
Leeke, Edward, 23.
Leigh, Benjamin Watkins, 309.
Joanna, 202.
*Sir* John, 202.
Lendrum, *Rev.* Andrew, 194.
Letters of Rev. Jonathan Boucher, 34, 168, 235.
Letton, Joseph, 257.
Leupay, Oliver, 331.
Lewger, John, 55, 63.
Lewis, *Lieut.* William, 52, 62, 265, 267.
Library of St. Ann's parish, 166.
Lightfoot, Ann, 373.
Elizabeth, 373.
John, 373.
Rebecca (Larkin), 195, 373, 374, 375.
Thomas, 195, 373, 374, 375.
Lincoln, Abraham, 330.
Lindsey, James, 187, 257, 258.
Lingan, Martha, 294.
Thomas, 294.
List of members, 105.
Lloyd Family by Oswald Tilghman, 85.
Lloyd family (note), 202.
Alice, 85.
Alice (Crouch), 85.
Amelie, 202.
Ann, 86.
Ann (Grundy), 86.
Anna, 86.
Anna Maria, 85.
Anna Maria (Tilghman), 86.
Charles Bowdle, 87.
Christopher Columbus, 87.
Deborah, 86.
Edward, 2, 3, 21, 22, 28, 85, 86, 202.
Edward *2d*, 85.
Eliza Chaplain (Robinson), 87.

Lloyd, Elizabeth, 86, 203.
Elizabeth (Frisby), 86.
Elizabeth (Martin), 86.
Francis Marion, 87.
*Dr.* Francis Marion, 87.
Frisby, 86, 87.
Helen, 87.
Henrietta Maria, 85, 86.
Henry, 86.
James, 85, 86.
James, *1st*, 85.
James, *2d*, 86.
*Capt.* James, *3d*, 86.
James P., 87.
Jane (Bradley), 87.
Joanna (Leigh), 202.
Margaret, 85, 86.
Mary, 203.
Mary (Ruth), 86.
Montgomery, 87.
Nicholas, 86.
Peregrine, 86.
Philemon, 85, 86, 87, 156, 159, 203, 274, 275.
Richard Bennett, 202.
Robert, 86.
Robert Grundy, 86.
Robert Nicols, 86.
Sarah, 86.
Sarah Jane, 86.
Sarah (Martin), 86.
Sarah Miranda (Bowdie), 87.
Thomas, 86.
Thomas E., 87.
Loader, William, 56.
Lockett, Elizabeth, 25, 29.
Lomas, John, 353 *ff.*
Lomax, John, 276 *ff.*
London, *Mrs.* 152.
Long, Joseph, 60.
Lottrell, Edward, 355 *ff.*
Lovely, Deliverance, 18, 23.
*Mrs.* Elizabeth, 15, 17, 18.
Lovett, Alex., 331.
Lovy, John, 263.
Lowe, Dorothy, 296.
*Col.* Henry, 296.
Lowe, Jane, 296.
Raphe, 261, 265.
Susanna Maria (Bennett), 296.
Lowndes, W. Bladen, *elected*, 209.
Lucas, *Col.* Barton, 80.
Basil, 197.
Margaret (Belt), 197.
Priscilla (Sprigg), 80.
Lupton, George, 121 *ff.*
Lusby, Robert, 155.
Thomas, 283 *ff.*
Lutt, Alice, 24.
Lyles, Margery (Belt), 198.
Lyon, Robert, 298.
Susan (Hall), 298.
McCall, George, 380.
Mary, 380.
McCarter, Robert, 12, 15.
McClure, Andrew, 378.
Sarah (Gist), 378.
McConniken, John, 5, 6, 15.
McCormick, Anna Maria (Belt), 202.
Maccubbin, Nicholas, 274 *ff.*
Zachariah, 152, 153, 167, 271 *ff.*, 357.
McCurley, Isaac, *resigned*, 87.
McDowell, Edward G., *deceased*, 386.
Mace, Rowland, 263.
Macham, John, 260.
Macham's Creek, 260.
McDaniel, Frank, 331.
McElderry, Hugh, 313.
McGee, Elizabeth (Gist), 378.
Ramsay, 378.
Macgill, Elizabeth (Belt), 200.
John, 200.
McGroarty, Wm. B., *elected*, 208.
McHenry, Fort, 286-290.
McKim, Isaac, 148.
McLane, Louis, 145, 147, 307.
Maclay, Esther, 300.
McLeod, Elizabeth, 366.
Robert, 167, 355, 366.
Mackubin, *Miss* Florence, *elected*, 87.

McMahon, Jane D., 83.
Macnemara, Michael, 278 *ff.*, 363 *ff.*
McQuade, William, 331.
McTee, Lucy (Sprigg), 81.
Macubbin, Moses, 67, 68, 70.
Magowan, ———— 39.
Magruder, Jeremiah, 81.
Margaret, 297.
Samuel, 76.
Mallory, Catherine Julia (Hall), 300.
Garrick, 300.
Mancater, Alexander, 16.
Mannering, Margaret, 29.
Manners, George, 60, 62, 189, 334.
Mansell, John, 57, 60, 63, 189, 335.
Mapletoft, *Rev.* John, 203.
*Rev.* Joshua, 203.
Mary, 203.
Susan (Collett), 203.
Mariarte, Edward, 76.
Honor, 76.
Margaret, 76.
Markham, Elizabeth (Sprigg), 81.
Markland, Caroline (Hall), 299.
Matthew, 299.
Marrell *see* Murrell.
Marriot, Augustine, 155.
Emanuel, 69.
Joseph, 72.
Silvanus, 71.
Marsh, Margaret, 20, 60.
Thomas, 17, 60.
Marshall, William, 57, 58, 334, 335.
Martin, Deborah (Lloyd), 86.
Edward, 86.
Elizabeth, 20, 86.
Francis, 59, 265.
Henry, 86.
Robert, 5, 17, 19, 20.
Sarah, 86.
*Capt.* Thomas, 86.
William, 265.
Marye, William B., 388.
Maryland Calendar of Wills, 384.
*Maryland Gazette*, 158.
Maryland's Great Part in Saving the Union, 383.
Matthews, Thomas, 51, 260, 268.
Matson, *Mrs.* Charles T., *elected*, 87.
Maury, James, 43, 46.
James, 170, 187.
*Rev.* James, 36.
Maxcey, Vergil, 141.
Maynard, Charles, 64, 191, 192.
Meconnikin *see* McConniken.
Mecowny, Macume, 10, 27.
Medley, John, 64, 263.
Meeke, Guy, 275.
Memley, John, 65.
Mercer, *Col.* John Francis, 82.
Sophia (Sprigg), 82.
Merrit, *Miss* Elizabeth, *elected*, 95.
Metcalf, John, 267.
Mexican Archives, 382.
Meyers, John, 331.
"Micham," 291.
Michell, Thomas, 264.
Middleton, Samuel, 360 *ff.*
Miller, Charles R., *resigned*, 87.
Louisa Augusta, 301.
Millington, John, 331.
Mills, Samuel, 190.
Minsky, John Samuel, 67, 159.
Minutes, annual meeting, 98.
January, 87.
February, 94.
Mitchell, Margaret, 300.
Thomas, 52, 54.
William, 338.
Monkhouse, *Miss*, 44.
Moore, Henry, 257, 267.
More, Henry, 63.
Morgan, *Mrs.* Francis, 9.
Henry, 2, 3, 4, 7, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 31, 32.
Jemima, 375.
John, Jr., 12, 15.
Margaret (Hall), 233.
Susan (Hall), 299.
*Capt.* Thomas, 375.
"Mount Welcome," 297.

Mouse, William, 11.
Mudd, *Dr.* Samuel, 328.
Mulgrave, Edmund Sheffield, *earl of*, 303.
Munroe, William, 71, 72, 153, 154, 160, 271.
Murdock, Anne (Addison), 296.
Ann (Belt), 201.
Eleanor, 296.
John, 201.
William, 296.
Murray, James, 375.
Jemima (Morgan), 375.
Josephus, 375.
Samuel, 274.
Zipporah, 374, 375.
Murrell (Marrell), Gregory, 19, 23, 30, 32.
Myers, Albert Cook, 383.
Naugeny Creek, 52.
Neale, Anne (Gill), 85.
*Capt.* James, 85.
Martha, 297.
Neale's Creek, 52.
Necrology reported:
Barnes, James T. M., 95.
Eden, *Rev.* Robert A., 210.
Hull, *Mrs.* Wm. Skipwith, 215.
Pennington, William Clapham, 210.
Smith, John Philemon, 210.
Toole, John E., 215.
Wagner, Henry Clay, 210.
Nelson, John, 313.
Thomas, 220.
Nevitt, Richard, 192, 333, 334.
"New Market," 369.
Newgent, *see* Nugent.
Newman, Ann Taylor (Sprigg), 84.
Michael Sanderson, 84.
Nice, George, 220.
Hannah (Hall), 220.
Nicols, Deborah (Lloyd), 86.
Jeremiah, 86.
*Rev.* Henry, 86.
Nixon, Elizabeth (Belt), 201.
Norman, John, 260.
Norris, Harriet (Hall), 300.
W. B., 300.
North Run, 71, 155, 161.
"Northampton," 74, 75. 79, 81.
Notes, 202, 304, 382.
Nugent, William, 257, 258, 267, 269.
Nuthall, Eleanor, 75, 76.
Eleanor (Sprigg), 75, 76.
James, 75.
John, 75.
O'Beirne, Jas. E., 331.
Obert, Bartholomewe, 65.
Odger, Gabriel, 333.
Ogle, Elizabeth Harrison (Hall), 298.
*Gov.* Samuel, 353, 356.
Oliver, John, 16.
Thomas, 58.
Olivier, Stuart, *elected*, 387.
Onion, Stephen, 197, 198, 199.
Organ, William, 167.
Orrick, Catherine, 298.
John, 298.
Susanna (Hammond), 298.
Osborne, Thomas, 17.
Packer, Edward, 336.
Pakes, Walter, 56, 57, 65.
Papers read before Society, 100.
Papilion, Luis, 10.
Parish rates in Maryland, 172.
Parker, David W., 382.
Francis, 26.
Gabriel, 364.
Grace, 85.
Peter, 15, 21, 24.
William, 85.
Parks, William, 163.
Parry, Hannah (Armitage), 217.
Parry, John, 217.
Mary, 217.
Parady, Emery, 331.
Parson, William, 275.
Parsons Neck, 188.
Pascho, John, 62.
Pasmore, Thomas, 57, 59, 64, 266, 267.

Parson's Point, 56.
Patton, *Mrs.* James H., *elected*, 387.
Paulhampton, Nicholas, 55, 56.
Payne, Lewis, 330.
Thomas, 334.
Peale, Chas. Willson, 175.
Pearce, John, 75.
Sarah (Sprigg), 75.
Pegram, William M. An Historical Identification, 327.
Pegram, William M., 387.
Peirce, Richard, 261.
Pell, William, 57, 58.
Penn, William, Works of in preparation, 383.
Perfitt, John, 263.
Perkins, Jonas, 258.
Perry, Anne (Belt), 198.
Ignatius, 198.
Margery (Belt), 198.
Persall, Bridget, 203.
Petit's Creek, 51, 53, 54.
Petite, Katherine, 52.
Thomas, 51, 52, 53, 54.
Phelps, Cuthbert, 15.
Mary, 15.
Phenix, Ann, 84.
Thomas, 84.
Pheyps (Pheypo), Mark, 58, 334, 371.
Phillips, David, 26.
Eliza, 258.
John, 16.
Thomas, 333.
Picard, Nicholas, 3, 7, 31.
Piccokomoco Creek, 65.
Pickering, George, 231.
Timothy, 231, 232.
Pickering, William, 231.
Pickrell, John F., 84.
Violetta (Sprigg), 84.
Pietsch, Andrew J., *elected*, 387.
Pile, Elizabeth, 79.
Pile, *Dr.* Richard, 76, 77.
Pindle, Mary (Belt), 79, 198.
Thomas, 79, 198.
Piney Neck, 15.
Pinke, Frances, 56.
Pinkney, William, 146.
Pinner, Richard, 64.
Piper, Harry, 170.
John, 262.
William, 6.
Plan of Fort McHenry, 286.
Plater, George, 68, 70.
"Pleasant Green," 376.
Pleasants, J. Hall, M. D. Jacob Hall, Surgeon and Educator, 217.
Pleasants, *Dr.* J. Hall, 381.
John Pemberton, 233.
Mary (Hall), 233.
Plum Point, 189, 268.
Point Lookout, 63.
Point Love, 17.
Point Patience, 58.
Pollard, John, 56.
Pope, Francis, 264, 269, 336.
Pope, George Upshur, *elected*, 215.
Pope, Nathaniel, 62, 63, 266.
Poplar Creek, 269.
Poplar Neck, 56.
Popley's Island, 335.
Port Tobacco Creek, 51, 52, 268.
Porter, Nicholas, 259.
Peter, 153, 154, 160, 271, 362.
Posey, Francis, 23, 191, 192, 257, 261, 264, 265.
Mary Harrison, 299.
Posey's Creek, 52, 269.
Potter, Henry, 334.
Sarah J. (Hall), 300.
T. F., 300.
Poultney, Evan, 312.
Powell, John, 259.
Prather, Martha (Sprigg), 75, 76.
Thomas, 75, 76.
Preble, William Pitt, 145, 147.
Price, James, 64.
John, 264.
Prichard, David, 265.
Prince, Penelope, 56.
Proceedings of the Society, 87, 204.

Provincial Court Proceedings, 370.
Puddington, Comfort, 188.
George, 188.
Jane, 188.
Mary, 188.
Pursell, Thomas, 257.
Putnam, Henry, 331.
Pynner, Richard, 259.
Quantrill, *Capt.* Thomas, 84.
Queen, Margaret, 198.
Raby, John, 14, 15, 19, 20.
Sarah, 11, 15.
Radcliffe, *Mrs.* Geo. L., *elected*, 209.
"Rekepakobe," 261.
Ramsay, John, 353 *ff.*
Ramsey, John, 282 *ff.*
Randall, Sarah (Belt), 199.
Raruth, Samuel, 266.
Rawle, F. W., 300.
Louisa (Hall), 300.
Rawlins, Anthony, land grant, 332.
Read (Reed), Matthew, 10, 19, 22, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30.
Thomas, 10, 15.
"Rebecca's Delight," 373, 375.
Reed, Nelson, 229.
Reese, Percy M., *resigned*, 87.
Reinecker, Clara, 380.
Religious Toleration, 304.
Report of Library Committee, 386.
"Residence," 370.
Resurrection Manor, 74, 75.
Revolutionary diplomacy, 119.
Rewards paid for capture of Pres. Lincoln's assassins, 330, 331.
Reynolds, John, 360.
Robert, 150, 151.
William, 16, 360, 383.
Rhodon, Mathew, 258, 259.
Richards, Lydia, 384.
William, 4, 15, 17.
Richardson, Catherine (Hall), 299.
Sarah (Smith), 294.
William, 292, 294.
*Maj.* William, 299.
Ridgely, Henry, 161.
Riggs, John, 18.
Ringgold, Christian, 17.
James, 2, 3, 11, 20.
John, 9, 11, 20, 24.
Thomas, 2, 6, 11, 17, 30, 32.
Rite, Edmond, 57.
Rivardi, J. J. U. to *Gov.* T. S. Lee, 286.
Rives, William Cabell, 144, 310.
Roberts, Stanhope, 261.
William, 360, 361.
Robert's Neck, 336.
Robins, Elizabeth, 188.
Robert, 54, 57, 62, 262, 264, 265.
Robinson, Eliza Chaplain, 87.
John, 64, 267, 373.
Rock, Joseph, 59.
Rogers, Edward, 15, 22.
Rebecca (Hall), 300.
Robert L., 300.
Thomas, 223.
William, 159 *ff.*, 280.
Romance of 1774, 193.
Roper, Verlinda, 74.
Rosier, *Rev.*, 8.
Ross, John, 70, 353 *ff.*
Rotherham, ——— 34.
Round Bay, 71, 155.
Rowney, Thomas, 64, 258.
Rozalina, Onorio, 278, 365.
Rumney, Edward, 360.
Rush, *Dr.* Benjamin, 218 ff.
James, 231.
Richard, 231.
Russell, John, 2, 6, 19, 31.
Jonathan, 146.
Ruth, Mary, 86.
Rutter, Emily, 84.
Rebecca, 217.
Thomas, 217.
Ryan, John, 331.
Sabell, Richard, 262.
Saccawakitt, 61, 267.
St. Ann's Parish, Annapolis, Vestry Proceedings, 66, 149, 270, 353.

St. Clements Bay, 64, 65, 335.
St. George's River, 62, 189, 268.
St. James's Creek, 65, 186.
"St. Jerome's Thicket," 334.
St. Lawrence Branch, 65.
St. Patrick's Creek, 65.
St. Raphael's Creek, 52.
St. Raphael's Well, 51.
St. Thomas' Creek, 51, 52, 268.
St. Thomas Manor, 268.
Salmon, Stephen, land warrant, 336.
Stephen, mentioned, 57, 60, 62, 189.
Salter, *Mrs.* Jane, 12.
John, 4, 11, 15, 16, 19, 28, 30, 32.
Saughier, George, 190.
Savage, Lewis, 331.
"Scorton and Burgs," 370.
Scovell, George, 338.
Seabrooke, Jemima (Gist), 376.
William, 376.
William L. W., 383.
Sears, Jane, 16.
*Dr.* Thomas E., 95.
Sewall, Henry, 296.
Jane (Lowe), 296.
Seward, William H., 330.
Sharpe, *Gov.* Horatio, 34, 37, 38, 41.
Sheffield, Edmund, 303.
Frances, 303.
Shercliffe, John, 55, 56, 65, 189, 190, 191.
Sherman, John, 384.
Shippen, *Mrs.* Edward, 202.
Shipping Creek, 71, 155, 161.
Shirley, Elisabeth, 203.
Short, Robert, 8.
Tabitha, 7.
Shower, *Dr.* George T., *elected*, 387.
Silvester, John, 18.
Simonds, Thomas, 266.
Skidmore, Andrew B., 84.
Mary (Sprigg), 84.
Skinner, *Mrs.* Harry G., elected, 87.
Skretons, 65.
Slaughter, Bartholomew, 266.
Sleepe, Lancelot, 263.
Slingesby, John, 261, 269.
Smith, A. Lewis, 304.
Alice, 295.
Anne, 264.
Edward, 55.
Elizabeth, 84.
Frank O., *elected*, 209.
Jane (Edmonston), 201.
John, 10 *ff.*, 146, 168, 270 *ff.*, 291, 292, 294.
John Walter, 95.
Lucia (Hall), 292.
Margaret, 80.
Middleton (Belt), 202.
Rachel (Hall), 291, 292.
Richard, 29, 53.
Robert, 64, 260.
Rose, 64.
Samuel, 141, 362 ff.
Thomas, 259.
Walter, 29, 291, 292.
*Dr.* Walter, 201.
William, 141, 201, 202.
*Rev.* William, 235, 237.
Zephaniah, 60, 190.
Smoot, William, 190.
Smythe, Catherine, 299.
Snipe, William, 64, 258.
Snookes, Thomas, 11, 15, 16, 29.
Snow, Thomas, 10, 14.
Solter, George A., *elected*, 215.
South, Thomas, 30.
"South Canton," 373.
South River, 190.
Southeren, ———— 27.
Spencer, Richard H., 97, 303.
Spinke, Henry, 55, 56.
"Spittle," 291.
SPRIGG FAMILY by Christopher Johnston, 74.
Sprigg, Ann, 83.
Ann (Phenix), 84.
Ann (Taylor), 83, 84.
Anne, 75, 76, 77, 80, 82, 200.

Sprigg, Caroline, 83.
Caroline Lansdale (Bowie), 83.
Catherine, 74, 75.
Catherine Lansdale, 84.
Charles Carroll, 84.
Corbin, 82.
Daniel, 83, 84.
*Rev.* Daniel Francis, 84.
Edward, 76, 77, 78, 79, 198.
Eleanor, 75, 76, 77, 81.
Eleanor (Nuthall), 75, 76.
Elias, 75, 76.
Elizabeth, 75, 76, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84.
Elizabeth (Chesley), 84.
Elizabeth (Galloway), 80.
Elizabeth (Pile), 79.
Elizabeth (Smith), 84.
Ellen (Compton), 84.
Emily (Rutter), 84.
Esther, 80.
Francis, 83.
Frederick, 79.
George Harry, 84.
Gilbert, 79.
Hannah, 82, 83.
Hannah (Lee), 81, 82.
Henrietta, 82.
Ignatius, 83, 84.
Jacob, 79.
James, 79, 80.
James Cresap, 83.
Jane D. (McMahon), 83.
Jenifer, 83.
John, 75, 76, 80.
John Chambers, 83.
Joseph, 80, 81, 82, 83.
Joseph Alexander, 84.
Lettice, 82.
Levin, 80.
Lucretia, 83.
Lucy, 79, 80, 81.
Margaret, 77, 79, 81, 82.
Margaret (Caille), 82.
Margaret (Mariarte), 76, 77.
Sprigg, Margaret (Weems), 82.
Margery (Wight),) 76, 77, 198, 200.
Maria Barbara, 83.
Martha, 75, 76.
Mary, 76, 79, 81, 83.
Mary (Adkins), 84.
Mary (Belt), 78, 79, 198.
Mary Bowie, 84.
Mary Elizabeth, 84.
Mary (Lamar), 83.
Michael Cresap, 83.
Nathaniel, 74.
Osborn, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 198.
Philip, 82.
Priscilla, 77, 80.
Rachel, 80.
Rachel (Belt), 78, 80, 198.
Rebecca, 82.
Rezin, 81.
Richard, 78, 79, 80, 82.
Samuel, 84.
*Gov.* Samuel, 82, 83.
Sarah, 75, 76, 83.
Sarah Chesley, 84.
Sarah (Cresap), 83.
Sarah (Gantt), 80.
Sophia, 82.
Thomas, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82.
Thomas, Jr., 198, 200.
*Col.* Thomas, 76.
*Gen.* Thomas, 80.
Violetta, 84.
Violetta Lansdale, 84.
Violetta (Lansdale), 83.
William, 82, 84.
"Sprigley," 74.
Spry, Oliver, 23.
Spurdance, ————, 24.
Spurr, Philip, 200.
Squibb, John, 7.
"Stafford's Freehold," 332.
Staley, Thomas, 374.
Stanford, Richard, 62.
Stanley, Ann, 29.

Stansbury, Tobias, 376.
Starkey, Lawrence, 371.
Steinbrugge, Carl, 331.
STEINER, BERNARD C. Kent County and Kent Island, 1656-1662, 1.
BERNARD C. Taney's correspondence with Van Buren, 305.
BERNARD C. Van Buren's Maryland Correspondents, 141.
Bernard C., mentioned, 94.
Stephenson, Daniel, 170.
Sterling, *Rev.* James, induction of, 353.
mentioned, 353 *ff.*
Sterrett, James, 380.
Mary, 380.
Steuart, *Dr.* James, 82.
Rebecca (Sprigg), 82.
Steven, John, 266.
Stevens, Anne, 266.
Thaddeus, 385.
Stewart, Anthony, 369, 370.
Stiles, William, 55.
Stillings, Eleanor (Sprigg), 81.
Joseph, 81.
Thomas, 81.
Stockbridge, *Judge* Henry, 97, 387.
Stockett, Eleanor, 75.
Mary (Sprigg), 76.
Thomas, 75, 76.
Stodhed, Mary, 29.
Stone, Thomas, 75.
*Gov.* William, 16, 74, 371.
Stonestreet, Adelaide (Hall), 299.
S. T., 299.
Stoope (Stoup) Henry, 15, 17.
Stowell (Stoill) Anne, 16.
John, 10, 16, 29.
Stratton, *Mrs.*, 63.
STREETER, FLOYD B. The diplomatic career of William Carmichael, 119.
Stringer, *Dr.* Samuel, 153.
Stringfellow, Harriet, 298, 300.
Stuard, Charles, 7.
Tabitha, 7.
Sturdy, Henry Francis, *elected*, 208.
Sturman, Anne, 266.
Elizabeth, 266.
John, 57, 266, 267.
Thomas, land grant, 332.
Thomas, mentioned, 57, 59, 266.
Surnine, Samuel, 360.
Sutton, Asbury, 360 *ff.*
Swindell, *Mrs.* W. B., *elected*, 215.
Swinfen, Francis, 293.
Symons, George, 262.
Sympkin, Robert, 54.
Talbott, *Mrs.* Bertha C. H., *elected*, 95.
Edward, 292.
Taney, Roger Brooke, 305 *ff.*
TANEY'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH VAN BUREN, 305.
Taneyhill, G. Lane, *resigned*, 87.
Tarver, William, land warrant, 266, 336.
Tasker, Benjamin, 153 *ff.*, 278.
Taylor, Ann, 83.
(Tailer) Henry, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
*Major* Ignatius, 83.
John, 372.
Mary, 63.
Sarah, 25.
Tempest, Ann, 303.
*Sir* Richard, 303.
Tevis, Harriet (Hall), 301.
John, 301.
"Thacham," 291.
"The Addition," 375.
Thimbleby, John, 64, 65, 192, 263.
Thomas, John L., 385.
Thomas, 64.
Thompson, Elizabeth (Sprigg), 82.
Hugh, 82.
H. Oliver, 387.
John, 368.
James, 16.
William, 335.

Thompson, William M., 57.
Thorowgood, Ciprian, land warrant, 336, 337.
Simpkin, 61.
Throughton, Mary, 55, 60, 189.
Tickell, *Rev.*, 44.
Tilghman, Ann (Lloyd), 86.
Anna Maria, 193, 195.
Anna Maria (Lloyd), 85.
Deborah (Lloyd), 86.
Edward, 193, 194.
Margaret (Lloyd), 86.
Matthew, *of Rich Neck*, 86.
OSWALD. The Lloyd family, 87.
*Col.* Peregrine, 86.
*Col.* Richard, *2d*, 85, 86.
*Col.* Richard, *3d*, 86.
Susanna (Frisby), 86.
*Gen.* Tench, 86.
William *of* Grosses, 86.
Timbrell, William, 358 *ff.*
Tippes, Francis, 188.
Tobacco values in 1770, 172.
Tompson, Robert, 60.
Tongue, Thomas, 262.
Toogood, Mary, 263.
Tootell, Richard, 164 *ff.*, 278 *ff.*
Tounge, Friendship, 334.
Towerson, Alexander, 16.
Townley, Alice, 303.
Towser's Branch, 72, 155, 161.
Trippe, Frances, 379, 380.
Troughton, *see* Throughton.
Turner, Arthur, 187, 266.
Tutty, Robert, 57.
Tyler, Dryden (Belt), 200.
Tyler, *Gen.* E. B., 385.
Uhler, *Dr.* Philip R., *deceased*, 387.
Underwood, Anthony, 293.
Unios, Michael, 331.
"Utopia," 373, 375.
Utye (Utie) Mary (Mapletoft), 203.
Nathaniel, 5, 20, 203.
Van Buren, Martin, 141 *ff.*, 305 *ff.*
VAN BUREN'S MARYLAND CORRESPONDENTS, 141.
Vandan, Francis, 259.
Vanenden, Francis, 260, 262, 270, 332.
Van Horne, Cornelia, 83.
Van Peet, Nitje, 299.
Vaughan, Richard, 6.
*Capt.* Robert, 2, 3, 7, 8, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 56, 371.
Veazey, George Ross, *elected*, 209.
Veleras, ———— 32.
"Velmead," 196.
VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, 66, 149, 270, 353.
Vickery, E. M., *elected*, 386.
Vincent, *Dr.* John M., 209.
Waddiloe, Nicholas, 25, 27.
Wade, Elizabeth (Sprigg), 75, 76.
James, 75.
John, 264.
Robert, 75, 76.
Zachary, 16, 60, 61.
Wagner, Henry C., 328, 329.
Walker, Elizabeth, 167.
James, 167, 262.
Wallis, Sarah, 275.
William, 275.
Walton, John, 333.
Waltz, John, 331.
Ward, Elizabeth, 24, 29.
H. L. D., 202.
John, 54, 264.
Lawrence, 203.
Margaret (Lloyd), 85.
Mary (Mapletoft), 203.
Matthew Tilghman, 85.
Thomas, 8.
Ware, Richard, land warrant, 338.
Richard J., 57.
Thomas, 189.
Warfield, Alexander, 68 *ff.*, 149 *ff.*
Alexander, of Alex., 156, 161.
Edwin, Inaugural address, 204.

Wrafield, George, *elected*, 200.
Richard, 70, 71, 72, 149 *ff.*, 361.
Richard, of Jno., 285 *ff.*
Samuel, 72, 156.
Warford, Eliza Cameron, 301.
Waring, Ann, 382.
Basil, 77, 199.
Elizabeth (Belt), 199.
Henrietta (Hall), 297.
James Haddock, 282.
John, 297.
Thomas, 77.
Warr, Thomas, 262, 270, 332.
Warren, John, 63, 64, 192.
William, 60, 266.
Washington, George, 255.
Waterling, Walter, 64.
Waters, Thomas, 265.
Walter, 63.
Watkins, Esther (Belt), 199.
John, 85, 199.
Maria (Hall), 301.
Watts, George, 266.
Sarah A., 300.
Watson, Thomas, 12.
Weare Creek, 264.
Weaver, William, 327.
Webster, Daniel, 305, 306.
Weeks, Edward, 275.
Weems, James, 82.
John, 82.
Margaret, 82.
Wells, Barbara, 203.
Elizabeth (Howard), 377.
Grace, 61.
H. H., 331.
Joshua, 229.
Tobias, 3.
Wendell, Andrew, 331.
Wesley, Charles, 228.
Westley, John, 5.
Weston, Thomas, 269.
Wetherby, Thomas, 17.
Wetherell, Thomas, 15, 19.
Wharton, Ann (Waring), 382.
Jesse, 382.
Whatcoat, Richard, 229.
Whight, Nicholas, 371.
White, John, 12, 27.
Thomas, land grant, 270, 332.
Thomas, mentioned, 61.
Wickes, *Capt.* Joseph, 2, 3, 7, 9, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 28, 31, 32.
Wickliffe, David, 265.
Wight, Ann, 77.
John, 77, 198.
Margery, 77.
Wilkins, Richard, 359, 363.
William, 283 *ff.*, 362.
Wilkinson, Elizabeth, 266.
Mary, 266.
Rebecca, 266.
William, 266.
Willan, Richard, 187, 260.
Willard, Daniel, *elected*, 208.
Willes, Thomas, 192.
Williams, Edith (Cromwell), 373. 374.
Edward, 16, 21.
Ellen Campbell, 301.
Joseph, 374.
Morgan, 4, 15.
Thomas, 81.
William, 15.
Wills, Ellen (Hall), 299.
Wilmot, Mary, 223.
Mary (Gittings), 223.
Richard, 223, 230.
Sophie, 297.
Wilmott, John, 359, 368.
Wilson, *Capt.*, 45.
Catherine Virginia (Hall), 299.
Otho, 299.
Winchester, John, 3, 5, 7, 17.
John, Jr., 12.
*Mrs.* Margaret, 12.
William, 384.
Wingfield, John, 293.
Jonah, 293.
Jonas, 292, 293.

Wingfield, Sarah (Hooper), 292.
Winter, John, 331.
Witham, Henry, 294.
Mary (Brooke), 294.
Withers, Samuel, 2, 13.
Wood, Henry, 258.
Woodside, James S., *elected*, 386.
"Woodstock," 223.
Woodward, Amos, 153 *ff.*, 270 *ff.*
Woolf, Garrott, 360.
Woolhouse, Frances, 56.
Wormley, Maria Carter, 301.
Maria Carter (Hall), 298.
Worrell Hundred, 74.
Worthington, John, 70, 71, 72, 149 *ff.*, 274 *ff.*
Thomas, 67, 68, 69, 274 *ff.*, 363 *ff.*
Wright, Eleanor (Sprigg), 77.
Henry, 77.
Yates, Charles, 45, 170.
Joshua, 161.
Young, Louis F., *elected*, 209.
Zemmer, Charles, 331.
Zisgin, Joseph, 331.

#220

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